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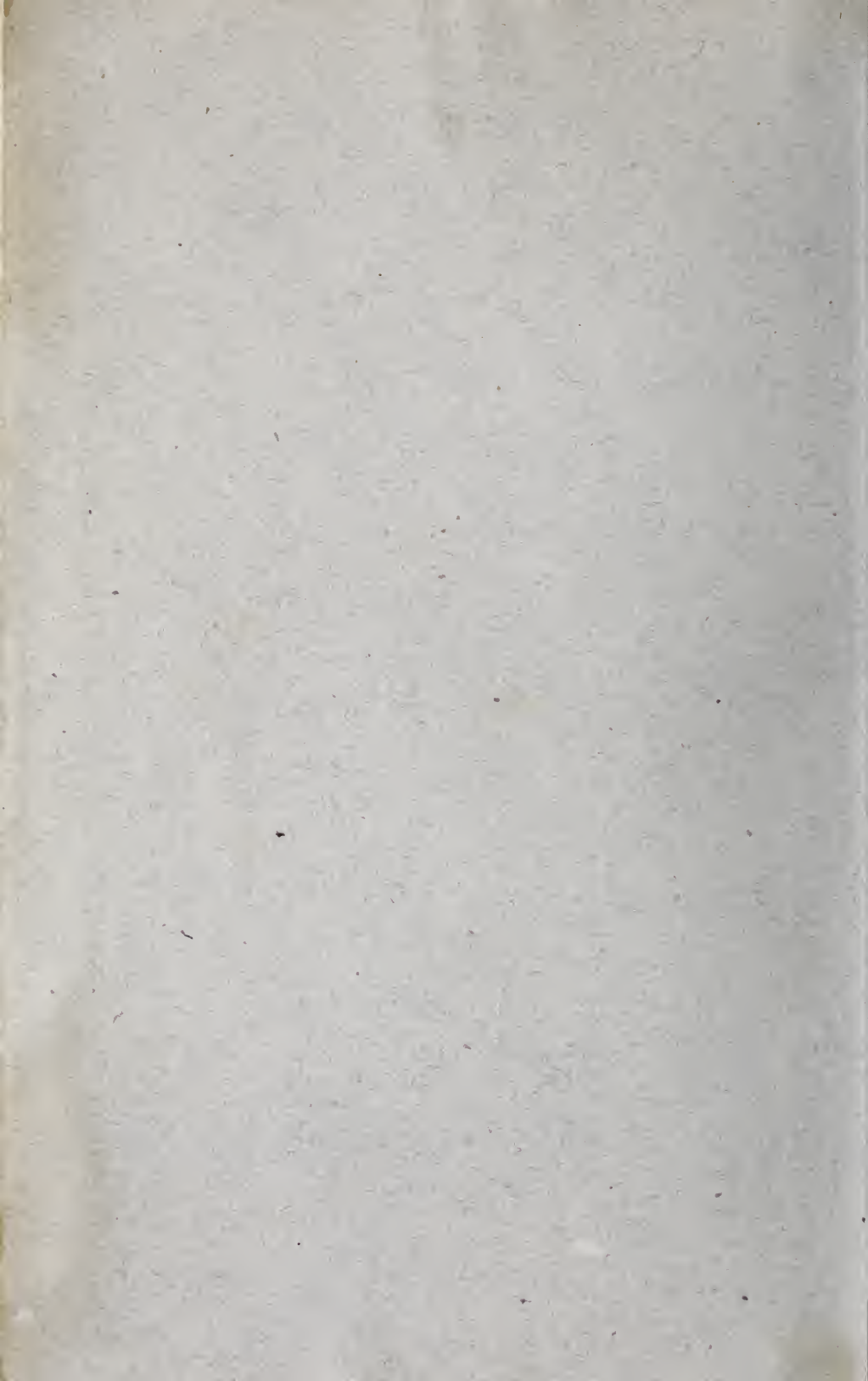
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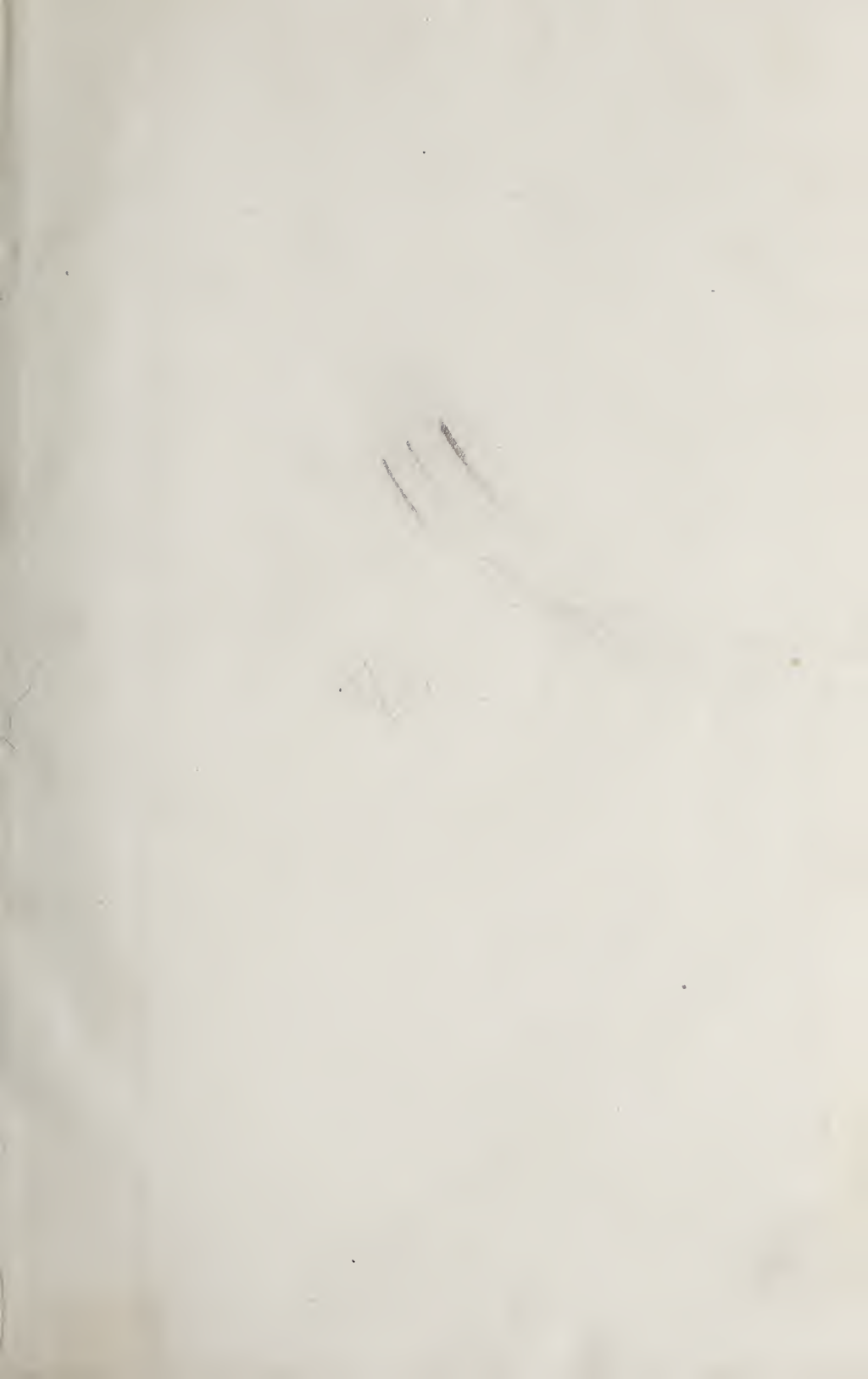
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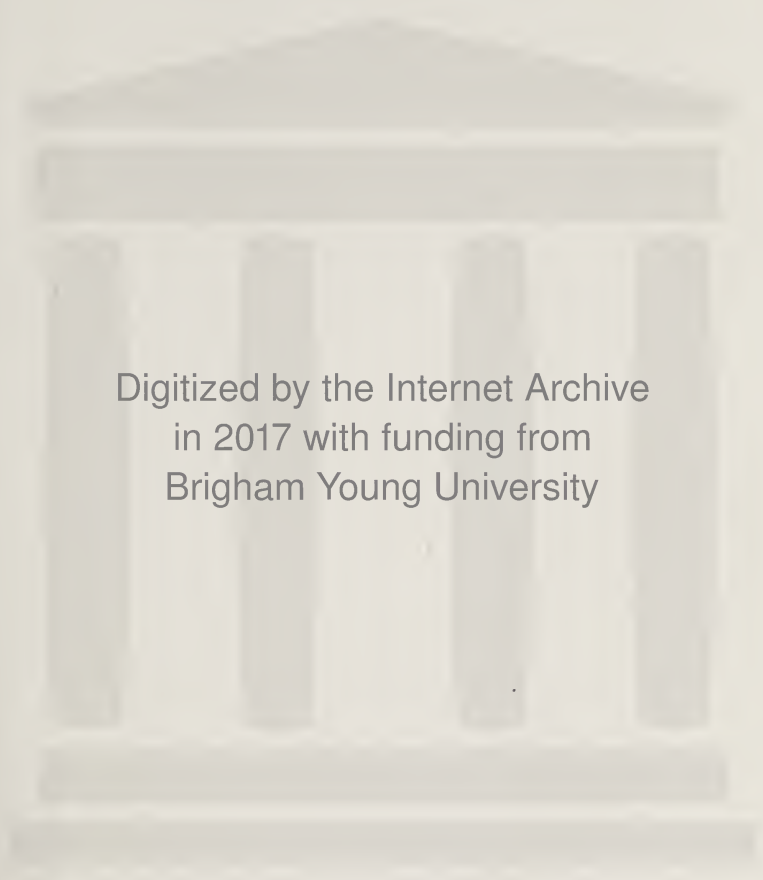
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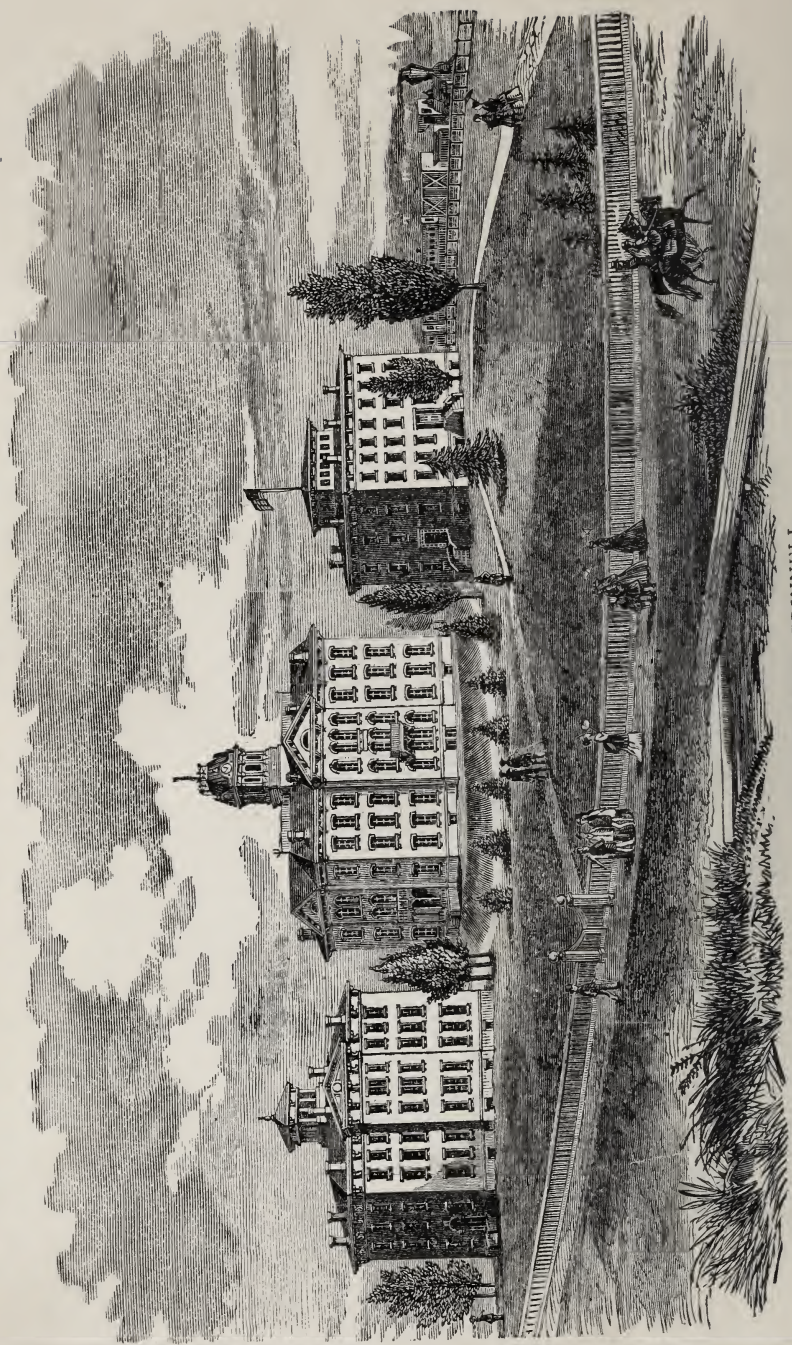






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THE
HISTORY
OF
POWESHIEK COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

Biographical Sketches of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Poweshiek County, Constitution of Iowa, Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

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THE UNION HISTORICAL COMPANY,
PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PREFACE.

AFTER months of persevering effort we have at last completed the History of Poweshiek County. The result proves that the work was a laborious and difficult one. The difficulties and unusually hard work we have had to encounter have arisen from the lack of reliable data, and the suspicion with which some of the people of the county viewed the enterprise in its first stages. The lack of data was in a measure overcome by a systematic canvass of the whole county, whereby we were enabled to gather up, glean and compile into comprehensible and permanent shape what, until now, has floated about in the changing mists of tradition. The reader will readily realize how laborious has been the task, and how important that it has been done at this comparatively early date. The first settlers, who acted so important a part in the history of the county, and who heretofore have been the sole custodians of much of the material essential to this work, are rapidly disappearing, and those who remain become less reliable as year by year the memory of early times grows indistinct. The multitude of agents and canvassers who, during the past few years, have swarmed through the country working up enterprises, some of which have been of a questionable character, having created a prejudice in the minds of the people against a work of this kind, not unfrequently has it been the case that persons who were the best qualified to aid us have been inaccessible. This prejudice has risen like an almost insurmountable obstacle, which has been overcome only by the greatest difficulty.

The publication of such a book as this for a patronage limited to a single county, viewed from a business standpoint, was a hazardous undertaking. Much solicitude was felt on this account during the first stages of the work; but any misgivings we may have had have been dispelled by the generous patronage extended to us by the people of the county, and we have been so far encouraged and assured that the work has been extended beyond the limits at first contemplated. The solicitude we felt for the success of the work, on a business basis, was natural, but it was not our only solicitude: we have also intensely desired to make the book reliable, full and attractive, and thereby to merit the public favor which has been so generously extended to us.

In presenting this work to our patrons we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are of sufficient intelligence to appreciate merit when found, and of further believing that errors when found will be criticised with the understanding that book-making, like all other kinds of labor, has its peculiar vicissitudes.

We have been materially aided in the preparation of the work by many persons in the county who claimed no compensation, and who expect no reward, except that which comes of a consciousness of having aided a worthy enterprise. Such persons deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens in the county and various towns and

townships where they reside. As for us, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank all who have aided us in the preparation of the work. Whatever of merit the History of Poweshiek County may possess is due in a large measure to their assistance. Without their friendly words of encouragement the work would not have been entered upon, and could not have been completed without their assistance.

To each and all of our patrons we come with the satisfaction of knowing that we bring what we guaranteed in our prospectus, and in the belief that the book will grow in value with age, and improve in the estimation of the owner as the years roll by.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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MAP OF POWESHIEK COUNTY, IOWA.

T A M A C O



M A H A S K A C D. KEOKUK CO.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The “Ouisconsin”—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—“Muddy Water”—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette’s Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette’s Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet’s Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin’s Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin’s Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventures of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man’s voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims “moored their bark on the wild New England shore,” a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

" Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
' Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
' Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary!'
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
' It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
That you came so far to see us.'"

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Seur de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

As the French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

The fame of Robert Cavalier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany—the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.



George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Missillimacinae the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kaskaskia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kaskaskia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rochelblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1779, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also ; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows : On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes ; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake ; thence to the Lake of the Woods ; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude ; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river ; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States ; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

AT the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

"Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up."

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

"WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war."

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, "to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient," and providing for the cession to the United States of certain "waste and uncultivated" territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having "claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers" as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them."

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superceded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

“ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

“ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.”

These articles, sometimes known as the “Compact of 1787,” form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozart a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French.

Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.

AN INDIAN CAMP.



INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaties With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaties—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaties at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Beach—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

ALMOST every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twilightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miami, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shiek (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pash-paho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1833 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Steet. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
 MEMORY OF
 GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

In
 MEMORY OF
 WA-PEL-LO,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787 :
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death, which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen. Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermilion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearance betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said :

"Say to our new father that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chas-chun-ca—Mau-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

THIS renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

"Quash-quame and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-quame came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!"

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

"I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, as in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a large portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, chose to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this party Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames.

At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on Rock river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the war of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very distasteful to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

The expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements began to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1823 and established themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lient. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Faneuil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello, or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps.

The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probable that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Mau-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Mau-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Man-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-tar-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836-7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DO-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisiton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Raccoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubuque, to the Missouri river. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines, when on the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under the leadership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh and his party that they should proceed no farther, as the country belonged to the Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to continue his work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them of everything. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveying instruments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party back to the east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on families who, in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Moines, led to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846-7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous border character, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth of Boone river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs and robes. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his braves and informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a certain time. The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians destroyed his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lott and his step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, about 16 miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the Indians, as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea and half a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians of another tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for the mouth of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family had not been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, aged about twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by going down the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow froze to death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. The body of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lott was determined on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt county. He took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and he and his step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's creek in that county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mile west of Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cabin of the old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a drove of elk feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount his pony, with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his step-son followed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and killed Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of the chief's family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and two young children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in all. Two children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped by hiding themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murders at Fort Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by some of their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lott and his step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned down, and

a slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the plains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tan-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the ravines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is bad enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brigs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence" the first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

WE have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported

from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight ranged from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburg. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburg existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburg, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

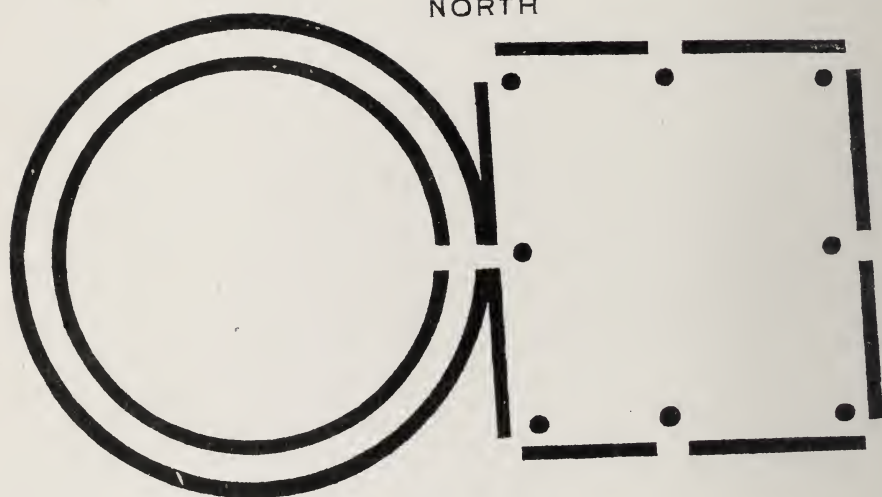
Ancient Works—Conjectures—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio—Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

SCATTERED all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the vallies of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,

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jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

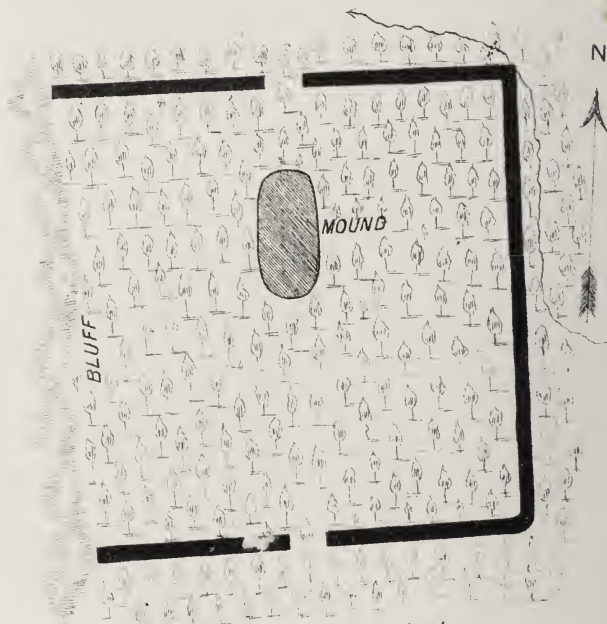
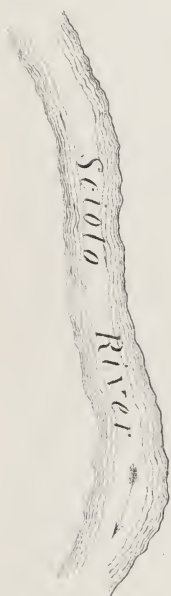
Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,



Scale 466 ft to the inch

on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad. The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

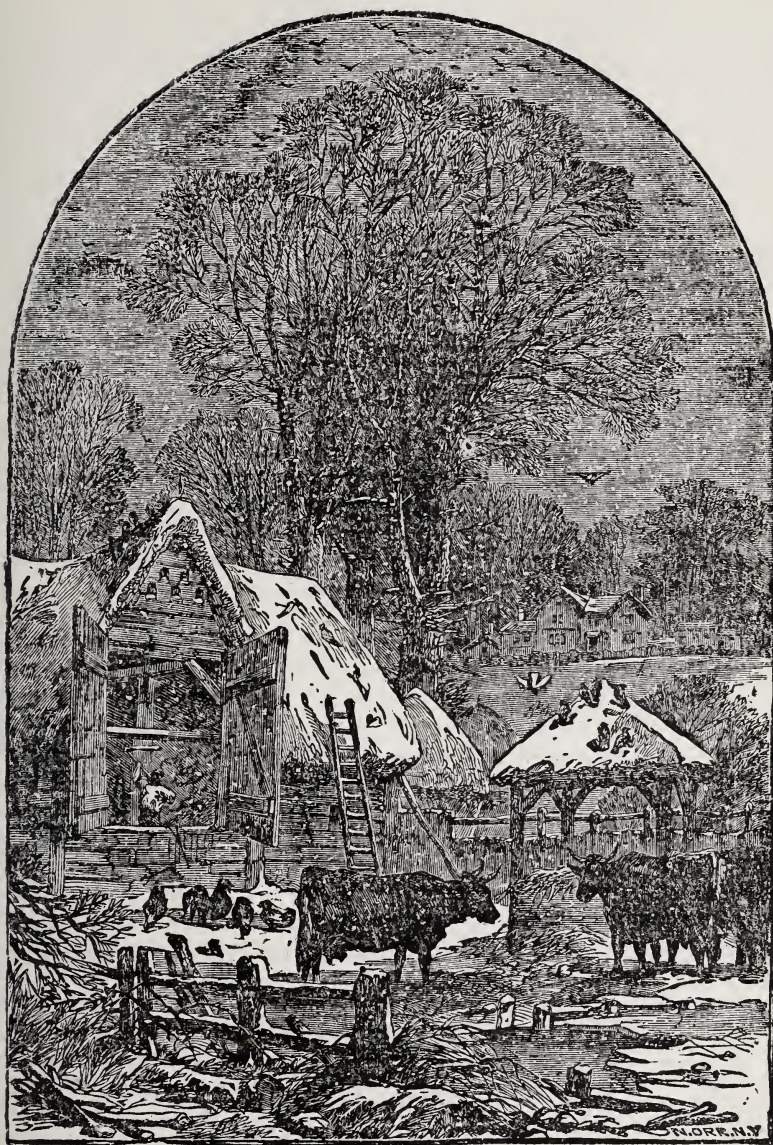
Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Cahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the watershed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

Ohio was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harnar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	223,861	1,899	230,760
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840, had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1834, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	298	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,698	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,423	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,623	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	28,762	*2,539,891

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	551	.....	551
1810.....	4,618	144	4,762
1820.....	8,591	174	8,765
1830.....	31,346	293	31,639
1840.....	211,560	707	212,276
1850.....	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860.....	736,142	6,799	*749,113
1870.....	1,167,232	11,849	*1,184,059

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing, a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 235 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieau, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beloit, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115	....	115
1810.....	.....	....	.....
1820.....	.....	....	.....
1830.....	.....	....	.....
1840.....	30,749	196	30,945
1850.....	304,756	635	305,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,881
1870.....	1,051,351	2,113	*1,054,670

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1853.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the northwest part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the northeastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Run, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrate^d in "Hiawatha." It was here—

" On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry.
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850.....	6,038	39	6,077
1860.....	169,395	259	*172,023
1870.....	438,257	759	*439,706

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,336,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducting to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860	23,696	82	23,841
1870	122,117	789	122,933

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

drain the southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven and variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the greatest navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the ocean, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendancy being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the soubriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by Laclede, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820, the population was but 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870 :

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810.....	17,227	3,618	20,845
1820.....	55,958	10,569	66,557
1830.....	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.....	323,883	59,814	383,702
1850.....	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	*1,721,295

* The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouri—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Otoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayauway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipestone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tush-epaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Trophies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

IN January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnahbatona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansaw, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayauway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoo and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessaries. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottos and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a billious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, re-interred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboina, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached the point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

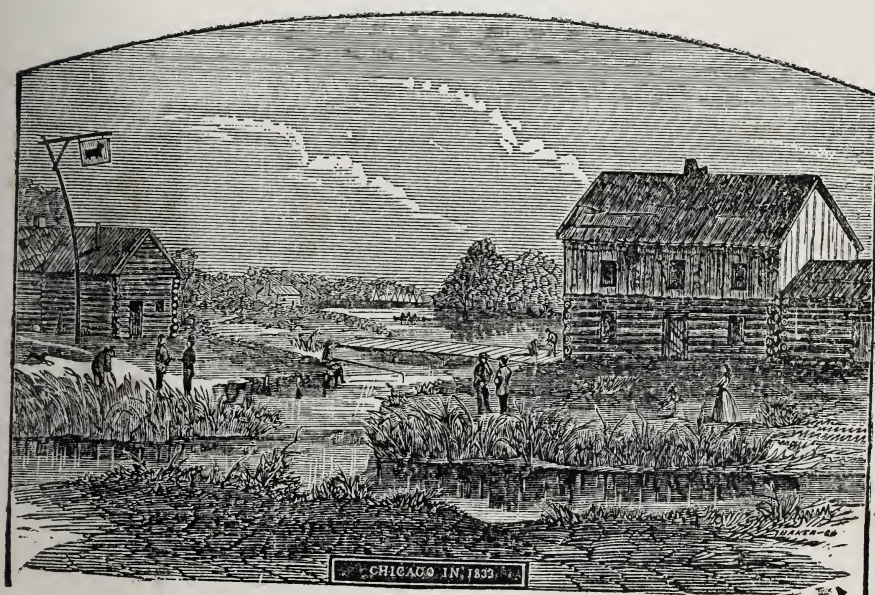
It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partridge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schoffler, in 1833-4.

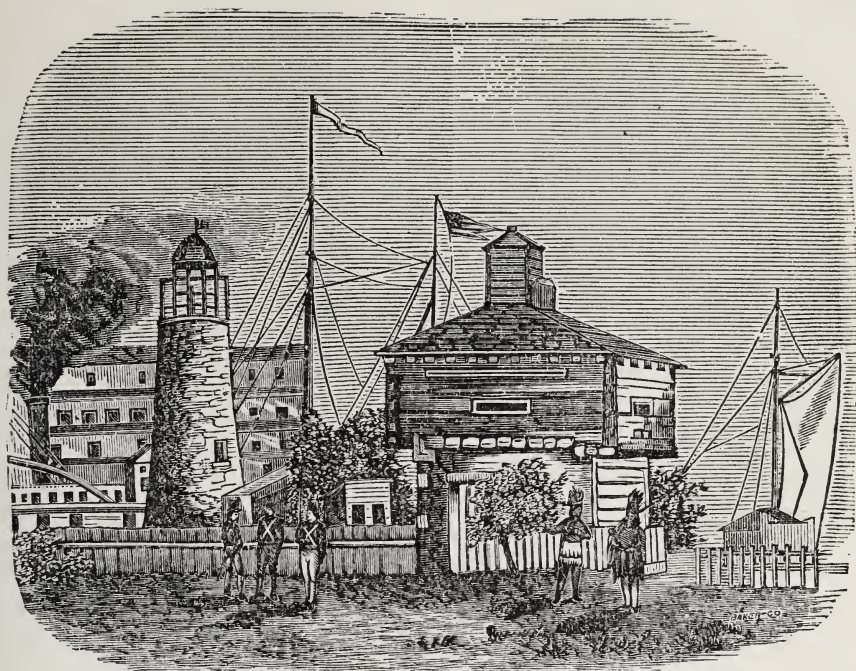
The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was \$315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was \$200,000.

There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations—all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phoenix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



THE OLD KINZIE HOUSE.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Extent—Surface—Rivers—Lakes—Spirit Lake—Lake Okoboji—Clear Lake—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils.

Extent.—Iowa is about three hundred miles in length, east and west, and a little over two hundred miles in breadth, north and south; having nearly the figure of a rectangular parallelogram. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. Its southern limit is nearly on the line of 40 degrees 31 minutes from the point where this parallel crosses the Des Moines river, westward. From this point to the southeast corner of the State, a distance of about thirty miles, the Des Moines river forms the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. The two great rivers of the North American Continent form the east and west boundaries, except that portion of the western boundary adjoining the Territory of Dakota. The Big Sioux river from its mouth, two miles above Sioux City, forms the western boundary up to the point where it intersects the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes. These limits embrace an area of 55,045 square miles; or, 35,228,800 acres. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by the rivers, and the lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of the State is remarkably uniform, rising to nearly the same general altitude. There are no mountains, and yet but little of the surface is level or flat. The whole State presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, with some bold and picturesque bluffs along the principal streams. The western portion of the State is generally more elevated than the eastern, the northwestern part being the highest. Nature could not have provided a more perfect system of drainage, and at the same time leave the country so completely adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Looking at the map of Iowa, we see two systems of streams or rivers running nearly at right angles with each other. The streams which discharge their waters into the Mississippi flow from the northwest to the southeast, while those of the other system flow towards the southwest, and empty into the Missouri. The former drain about three-fourths of the State, and the latter the remaining one-fourth. The water-shed dividing the two

systems of streams, represents the highest portions of the State, and gradually descends as you follow its course from northwest to southeast. Low-water mark in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs is about 425 feet above low-water mark in the Mississippi at Davenport. At the crossing of the summit, or water-shed, 245 miles west of Davenport, the elevation is about 960 feet above the Mississippi. The Des Moines river, at the city of Des Moines, has an elevation of 227 feet above the Mississippi at Davenport, and is 198 feet lower than the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The elevation of the eastern border of the State at McGregor is about 624 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation in the northwest portion of the State is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to the grand water-shed mentioned above, as dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, there are between the principal streams, elevations commonly called "divides," which are drained by numerous streams of a smaller size tributary to the rivers. The valleys along the streams have a deep, rich soil, but are scarcely more fertile than many portions of those undulating prairie "divides."

Rivers.—As stated above, the rivers of Iowa are divided into two systems, or classes—those flowing into the Mississippi, and those flowing into the Missouri. The Mississippi river, the largest on the continent, and one of the largest in the world, washes the entire eastern border of the State, and is most of the year navigable for a large class of steamers. The only serious obstruction to steamers of the largest size, are what are known as the Lower Rapids, just above the mouth of the Des Moines. The government of the United States has constructed a canal, or channel, around these rapids on the Iowa side of the river, a work which will prove of immense advantage to the commerce of Iowa for all time to come. The principal rivers which flow through the interior of the State, east of the water-shed, are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. One of the largest rivers in the State is Red Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, joins its waters with Iowa river in Louisa county, only about thirty miles from its mouth, that portion below the junction retaining the name of Iowa river, although above the junction it is really the smaller stream.

The Des Moines is the largest interior river of the State, and rises in a group or chain of lakes in Minnesota, not far from the Iowa border. It really has its source in two principal branches, called East and West Des Moines, which, after flowing about seventy miles through the northern portion of the State, converge to their junction in the southern part of Humboldt county. The Des Moines receives a number of large tributaries, among which are Raccoon and Three Rivers (North, South and Middle) on the west, and Boone river on the east. Raccoon (or 'Coon) rises in the vicinity of Storm Lake in Buena Vista county, and after receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Des Moines river, within the limits of the city of Des Moines. This stream affords many excellent mill privileges, some of which have been improved. The Des Moines flows from northwest to southeast, not less than three hundred miles through Iowa, and drains over ten thousand square miles of territory. At an early day, steamboats, at certain seasons of the year, navigated this river as far up as the "Raccoon Forks," and a large grant of land was made by Congress to the State for the purpose of improving its navigation. The land was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Before this diversion several dams were erected on the lower portion of the river, which afford a vast amount of hydraulic power to that portion of the State.

The next river above the Des Moines is Skunk, which has its source in Hamilton county, north of the center of the State. It traverses a southeast course, having two principal branches—their aggregate length being about four hundred and fifty miles. They drain about eight thousand square miles of territory, and afford many excellent mill sites.

The next is Iowa river, which rises in several branches among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. Its great eastern branch is Red Cedar, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two streams, as before stated, unite and flow into the Mississippi in Louisa county. In size, Red Cedar is the second interior river of the State, and both are valuable as affording immense water power. Shell Rock river is a tributary of Red Cedar, and is important to Northern Iowa, on account of its fine water power. The aggregate length of Iowa and Red Cedar rivers is about five hundred miles, and they drain about twelve thousand square miles of territory.

The Wapsipinicon river rises in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction over two hundred miles through Iowa, draining, with its branches, a belt of territory only about twelve miles wide. This stream is usually called "Wapsie" by the settlers, and is valuable as furnishing good water power for machinery.

Maquoketa river, the next considerable tributary of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and sixty miles long, and drains about three thousand square miles of territory.

Turkey river is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and drains some two thousand square miles. It rises in Howard county, runs southeast, and empties into the Mississippi near the south line of Clayton county.

Upper Iowa river also rises in Howard county, flows nearly east, and empties into the Mississippi near the northeast corner of the State, passing through a narrow, but picturesque and beautiful valley. This portion of the State is somewhat broken, and the streams have cut their channels deeply into the rocks, so that in many places they are bordered by bluffs from three to four hundred feet high. They flow rapidly, and furnish ample water power for machinery at numerous points.

Having mentioned the rivers which drain the eastern three-fourths of the State, we will now cross the great "water-shed" to the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Missouri river, forming a little over two-thirds of the length of the western boundary line, is navigable for large sized steamboats for a distance of nineteen hundred and fifty miles above the point (Sioux City) where it first touches our western border. It is, therefore, a highway of no little importance to the commerce of Western Iowa. During the season of navigation some years, over fifty steamers ascend the river above Sioux City, most of which are laden with stores for the mining region above Fort Benton. We will now refer to the larger tributaries of the Missouri, which drain the western portion of Iowa.

The Big Sioux river forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, its general course being nearly from north to south. It has several small tributaries draining the counties of Plymouth, Sioux, Lyon, Osceola, and O'Brien, in northwestern Iowa. One of the most important

of these is Rock river, a beautiful little stream running through the counties of Lyon and Sioux. It is supported by springs, and affords a volume of water sufficient for propelling machinery. Big Sioux river was once regarded as a navigable stream, and steamboats of a small size have on several occasions ascended it for some distance. It is not, however, now considered a safe stream for navigation. It empties into the Missouri about two miles above Sioux City, and some four miles below the northwest corner of Woodbury county. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory.

Just below Sioux City, Floyd river empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. Its length is about one hundred miles, and it drains some fifteen hundred square miles of territory. Two or three mills have been erected on this stream, and there are other mill sites which will doubtless be improved in due time.

Little Sioux river is one of the most important streams of northwestern Iowa. It rises in the vicinity of Spirit and Okoboji lakes, near the Minnesota line, and meanders through various counties a distance of nearly three hundred miles to its confluence with the Missouri near the northwest corner of Harrison county. With its tributaries it drains not less than five thousand square miles. Several small mills have been erected on this stream, and others doubtless will be when needed.

Boyer river is the next stream of considerable size below the Little Sioux. It rises in Sac county and flows southwest to the Missouri in Pottawattamie county. Its entire length is about one hundred and fifty miles, and drains not less than two thousand square miles of territory. It is a small stream, meandering through a rich and lovely valley. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes down this valley some sixty miles.

Going down the Missouri, and passing several small streams, which have not been dignified with the name of rivers, we come to the Nishnabotna, which empties into the Missouri some twenty miles below the southwest corner of the State. It has three principal branches, with an aggregate length of three hundred and fifty miles. These streams drain about five thousand square miles of southwestern Iowa. They flow through valleys of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and furnish good water power at various points, though in this respect they are not equal to the streams in the northeastern portion of the State.

The southern portion of the State is drained by several streams that flow into the Missouri river, in the State of Missouri. The most important of these are Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, and the three Nodaways—East, West and Middle. All of these afford water power for machinery, and present splendid valleys of rich farming lands.

We have above only mentioned the streams that have been designated as rivers, but there are many other streams of great importance and value to different portions of the State, draining the country, furnishing mill-sites, and adding to the variety and beauty of the scenery. So admirable is the natural drainage of almost the entire State, that the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule.

LAKE OF NORTHERN IOWA.

In some of the northern counties of Iowa there are many small, but beautiful lakes, some of which we shall notice. They are a part of the system of

lakes extending far northward into Minnesota, and some of them present many interesting features which the limits of this work will not permit us to give in detail. The following are among the most noted of the lakes of northern Iowa: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county; Rice Lake, Silver Lake and Bright's Lake, in Worth county; Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Edward and Twin Lakes, in Hancock county; Owl Lake, in Humboldt county; Lake Gertrude, Elm Lake and Wall Lake, in Wright county; Lake Caro, in Hamilton county; Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county; Wall Lake, in Sac county; Swan Lake, in Emmet county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county; and Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county. Nearly all of these are deep and clear, abounding in many excellent varieties of fish, which are caught abundantly by the settlers at all proper seasons of the year. The name 'Wall Lake,' applied to several of these bodies of water, is derived from the fact that a line or ridge of boulders, extends around them, giving them somewhat the appearance of having been walled. Most of them exhibit the same appearance in this respect to a greater or less extent. Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake and Clear Lake are the largest of the Northern Iowa lakes. All of them, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders. Lake Okoboji is about fifteen miles long, and from a quarter of a mile to two miles wide. Spirit Lake, just north of it, embraces about ten square miles, the northern border extending to the Minnesota line. Storm Lake is in size about three miles east and west by two north and south. Clear Lake is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The dry rolling land usually extends up to the borders of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties, and they are now attracting attention as places of resort, on account of the beauty of their natural scenery, as well as the inducements which they afford to hunting and fishing parties.

As descriptive of some of the lakes of Northern Iowa, the author would here introduce some former correspondence of his own on the occasion of a visit to Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county. At that time he wrote in regard to Spirit Lake:

With a party of delighted friends—seven of us in all—we made the circle of Spirit Lake, or *Minne-Waukon* as the Indians called it. Starting from the village of Spirit Lake early in the morning, we crossed the upper portion of East Okoboji on a substantial wooden bridge about three hundred feet in length, a half mile east of the village. Going around a farm or two, we proceeded up along the east shore of Spirit Lake to what is known as "Stony Point." Here a point of land has been gradually forming, for, we do not know how many years, or even centuries, but large trees have grown from the rocks, gravel and sand thrown together by various forces far back in the past. From the inner edge of the growth of timber, a ridge of rocks extends some forty rods into the lake, gradually lessening until, at the further extremity, it only affords a dry foot-way by stepping from rock to rock. This point is said to be constantly extending and it is not improbable that in time, two lakes may be formed instead of one. "Stony Point" is almost wholly composed of boulders of various sizes and shapes, brought together by the action of water, on either side. It is the resort of innumerable birds and water fowl of various kinds, including pelicans, black loons and gulls. When we approached they were holding high carnival over the remains of such unfortunate fish as happened to be thrown upon the rocks by the dashing of the waves. Our presence, however, soon cleared the coast of its promiscuous

gathering of feathered tenants, but after we left, they doubtless returned to their revelry.

We continued our journey up the lake a mile further to the "inlet." Here a small stream makes its way in from the east, and, having high steep banks, all we had to do was to go round its mouth through the lake, the water being very clear, with a fine gravel bottom, and sufficiently shallow for good fording. Just above this, a sand-beach extends for some distance, portions of which are covered with clumps of willows and other small trees. No heavy groves of timber border on the east side of the lake, but scattered trees and small groves extend all the way along. The adjoining prairie land is generally dry, rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. Several farms are in cultivation along the banks of this part of the lake.

Nearly east of the north end of the lake, we crossed the Iowa and Minnesota line. Our road led us about a mile further north, where it diverged westerly to the south bank of a pleasant little sheet of water, known as Loon Lake. This has an outlet connecting it with other small lakes, which lie near the head of Spirit Lake, and which were doubtless once a part of the same. In a pretty little grove on the shore of Loon Lake, in the sovereign State of Minnesota, we paused for our nooning.

From Loon Lake the road turns southward, passing several miles through groves of timber that border the west shore of Spirit Lake. A number of clear and quiet little lakes are nestled romantically in the groves west of Spirit Lake with only sufficient room in many places for a roadway between them and the latter. Of these charming little lakes, the three principal ones are Lake Augusta, Plum Lake, and Round Lake. In the formation of the last named, nature has indulged in one of her most singular and interesting freaks. It is something over a quarter of a mile in diameter, and so nearly round that the eye can detect no irregularity. The bank, all around, rises to the uniform height of about thirty feet, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the lake the appearance of a huge basin. A dense forest approaches on all sides, with large trees bending over the water, which is so deep down in its reservoir that the wind rarely ruffles its surface. There is no visible inlet or outlet, but the water is always deep and clear. It is indeed worth a day's journey to see this charming little gem of a lake, reposing so quietly in the midst of its wild surroundings of lofty trees, tangled vines and wild flowers.

Plum Lake is so called from the fact that there are many groves of wild plums around it. It lies between Lake Augusta and Round Lake. Near the north end of Plum Lake is a commanding elevation called "Grandview Mound." From the summit of this mound there is a fine view of Spirit Lake, and a portion of the surrounding country. There is every appearance that these little lakes were once a portion of the greater one that lies east of them, and they are now separated from it by a strip of land only wide enough in many places for a good wagon road, but it is gradually increasing in width from year to year. It is covered with a growth of cottonwood, soft maple, elm, wild plum, and other trees, with a dense profusion of wild grape vines clinging among the branches. The beach along the edge of Spirit Lake here is composed of gravel, sand and shells, with a ridge of boulders, rising and extending up to the timber, through which the road passes.

Round Lake, above mentioned, is situated in what is known as "Marble Grove," one of the finest bodies of timber to be found about the lakes, and is so named from its early occupant, who was killed by the Indians. It was in

this grove, after the massacre, that the Indians peeled the bark from a tree, and with a dark paint, made a picture-record of what they had done. The killed were represented by rude drawings of persons in a prostrate position, corresponding with the number of victims. Pictures of cabins, with smoke issuing from their roofs, represented the number of houses burned. In the murder of Marble and his child, and the capture of Mrs. Marble, the Indians completed the annihilation of the settlement at the lakes, and thus left a record of their fiendish work. "Marble Grove" at that time was doubtless a scene of savage rejoicing over the perpetration of deeds which cast a gloom over all Northwestern Iowa, and which the lapse of years only could remove.

From the south end of "Marble Grove" to the village of Spirit Lake, the road passes over undulating prairies for some three or four miles, with several new farms now being improved on either side. The principal groves of timber about this lake are at the west side and the north end, while a narrow belt extends around the other portions. The water is deep, and the wind often dashes the waves against the banks with great violence. At other times the surface is smooth and placid.

There is a legend which we give briefly, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know the origin of the name of Spirit Lake. Many moons before the white man took up his abode or built his cabin on the shores of the lake, a band of Dakota warriors brought a pale-faced maiden here, a captive taken in one of their expeditions against the whites who had ventured near their hunting grounds. Among the warriors was a tall young brave, fairer than the rest, who had been stolen from the whites in infancy by the wife of Um-pa-sho-ta, the chief. The pale-faced brave never knew his parentage or origin, but the chief's wife called him Star of Day, and he knew not but that she was his own mother. All the tribe expected that he would sometime become their chief, as no warrior had proved so brave and daring as he. Star of Day, only, had performed deeds which entitled him to succeed to the honors of the aged Um-pa-sho-ta. But all the distinctions or titles that his nation might bestow, possessed no attraction for him while he beheld the grief of the beautiful pale-faced captive. He therefore determined to rescue her, and also made up his mind to flee with her from the tribe and make her his wife. The maiden had recognized in the blue eyes and fair face of her lover, something which told her that he, like herself, was a captive. One night, while all the warriors were asleep in their lodges, Star of Day and the maiden slumbered not. He silently unbound the thongs which fastened her to the lodge frame. Only a few paces through the thick forest brought them to the lake shore, where, under the willows, his light canoe was in readiness. Soon the lovers were midway across the lake, but the Great Spirit who ruled in the wind and the water, as well as in the forest, willed that their home should be together beneath the waters where no Dakota should henceforth ever disturb them. And so a breath of the Great Spirit in the wind dashed a wave over the little canoe, and it went down with the lovers. Since that time no Indian's canoe has ever dared to venture upon the lake. Only the white man's canoe is always safe, for the spirits of Star of Day and the maiden still abide under the water, in a beautiful cave of shells, guarding only the white man's canoe from danger, as spirits ever know their own. From that time the Dakotas called the lake *Minne-Waukon*, or Spirit-Water.

Okoboji.—Okoboji is the most beautiful of all the lakes of Northwestern Iowa. Walter Scott could not invest the historic lakes of Scotia with more

of the wild beauty of scenery suggestive of poetry and romance, than we here find around this loveliest of Iowa lakes.

Okoboji lies immediately south of Spirit Lake, and is of very irregular shape. Its whole length is at least fourteen miles, but it is nearly separated into two parts. The two parts are called, respectively, East and West Okoboji. A wooden bridge has been erected across the straits, on the road from the village of Spirit Lake to that of Okoboji, the water here being ordinarily not over a couple of hundred feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. West Okoboji is much the larger body of water, stretching west and northwest of the straits some eight miles, and varying in width from one to two miles. As you pass around this lake, the scene constantly changes, and from many different points the observer obtains new views, many of which might furnish inspiration to the pencil of the artist. The water has a deep sky-blue appearance, and the surface is either placid or boisterous, as the weather may happen to be. The dry land slopes down to the margin on all sides.

Huge boulders are piled up around the shores several feet above the water, forming a complete protection against the action of the waves. These rocks embrace the different kinds of granite which are found scattered over the prairies, with also a large proportion of limestone, from which good quick-lime is manufactured. This rock protection seems to be characteristic of all that portion of the lake-shore most subject to the violent beating of the waves. But there are several fine gravel beaches, and one on the north side is especially resorted to as being the most extensive and beautiful. Here are immense wind-rows of pebbles, rounded and polished by the various processes that nature employs, and in such variety that a single handful taken up at random would constitute a miniature cabinet for the geologist. Agates, cornelians, and other specimens of exquisite tint and beauty, are found in great profusion, being constantly washed up by the water. The east end of West Okoboji, at the straits, is some five miles south of Spirit Lake, but the extreme west portion extends up to a point west of Spirit Lake. East Okoboji is not so wide or deep as the other part, but is nearly as long. It extends up to within a quarter of a mile, or less, of Spirit Lake, and is now connected with it by a mill-race, being some four or five feet lower than that lake. At a narrow place near the upper end of this lake, a bridge some three hundred feet long has been erected on the road leading to Estherville. The Okoboji outlet heads at the south end of East Okoboji, and in its passage flows through three lakes called Upper, Middle and Lower Gar Lakes. These little lakes are so named because large quantities of the peculiar long-billed fish designated by that name, are found therein. This outlet has a rapid fall all the way to its junction with the Little Sioux river, some five miles below, and is about being turned to good account by the erection of machinery on it. This outlet is also the greatest of the fishing resorts about the lakes.

The groves around Lake Okoboji embrace over one thousand acres of good timber. The larger groves are found on the south side, where the principal settlement was at the time of the Indian massacre. There are two or three fine bodies of timber on the north side of West Okoboji, and a narrow fringe of timber borders nearly all the lake shore between the larger groves. On the north side of West Okoboji, near the west end, is a splendid grove of hard maple, of large size, while none of this kind of timber is found elsewhere about the lake. On the same side in another grove, we observed many red cedars of large growth. We noticed one nearly three feet in

diameter, and a fine crop of young cedars, from three to ten inches high, have taken root along the shore. Burr oak seems to predominate among the various kinds of timber, and the groves on the south side are mainly composed of this kind, with considerable ash, elm and walnut. In many places the ground is covered with a dense growth of wild gooseberry and wild currant bushes, all now giving promise of a fine yield of fruit. Many plum groves are scattered about the lake, and grapes also grow in profusion. We noticed, however, that the wild crab-apple, so plentiful in other parts of the State, was wanting.

The land rises from the lake nearly all the way round, with a gradually sloping bank, to the height of some thirty feet, and then stretches away in undulating prairie or woodland, as the case may be. In some places, the unbroken prairie extends to the beach without a tree or shrub. A splendid body of prairie, embracing several thousand acres, lies in the peninsula formed by Lake Okoboji with its outlet and the Little Sioux river. Between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, there is also a good body of prairie with some well improved farms. A lake of considerable size, called Center Lake, with a fine body of timber surrounding it, lies between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes.

In point of health, as well as in the beauty of its natural scenery, this locality far surpasses many others that have become fashionable and famous resorts. A month or two in the summer season might be spent here with constant change, and a pleasing variety of attractions. The invalid or pleasure seeker might divide the time between hunting, fishing, driving, bathing, rowing, sailing, rambling, and in various other ways adapted to his taste or fancy. He could pay homage to Nature in her playful or her milder moods; for sometimes she causes these little lakes to play the *role* of miniature seas by the wild dashing of their surges against their rocky shores, and then again causes them to become as calm and placid as slumbering infancy.

Clear Lake.—Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is among the better known lakes of the State, on account of its easy accessibility by rail, as well as its many and varied attractions. It is a beautiful little sheet of water, and as a pleasure resort has for several years been constantly growing in favor. This, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, as well as some others, are deserving of special description, but what is already given will afford some idea of the lakes of Northern Iowa.

Timber.—One of the peculiar features of the topography of the northwest, is the predominance of *prairies*, a name of French origin, which signifies *grass-land*. It has been estimated that about nine-tenths of the surface of Iowa is prairie. The timber is generally found in heavy bodies skirting the streams, but there are also many isolated groves standing, like islands in the sea, far out on the prairies. The eastern half of the State contains a larger proportion of timber than the western. The following are the leading varieties of timber: White, black and burr oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, hard and soft maple, cherry, red and white elm, ash, linn, hackberry, birch, honey locust, cottonwood and quaking asp. A few sycamore trees are found in certain localities along the streams. Groves of red cedar also prevail, especially along Iowa and Cedar rivers, and a few isolated pine trees are scattered along the bluffs of some of the streams in the northern part of the State.

Nearly all kinds of timber common to Iowa have been found to grow rap-

idly when transplanted upon the prairies, or when propagated from the planting of seeds. Only a few years and a little expense are required for the settler to raise a grove sufficient to afford him a supply of fuel. The kinds most easily propagated, and of rapid growth, are cottonwood, maple and walnut. All our prairie soils are adapted to their growth.

Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, who supervised the collection of the different woods of Iowa for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, has given a most complete list of the native woody plants of the State. Below we present his list. When not otherwise stated, they are trees. The average diameters are given in inches, and when the species is a rare one, its locality is given:

- Papaw—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Moonseed—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Basswood, Lynn or Linden—20 inches.
 Prickly Ash—shrub; 2 inches.
 Smooth Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Poison Ivy—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Fragrant Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Frost Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 River Bank Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 Buckthorn—shrub; river bluffs; 2 to 3 inches.
 New Jersey Tea—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Root—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Bitter-sweet—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Wahoo—shrub; 2 inches.
 Bladder Nut—shrub; 2 inches.
 Buckeye—20 to 30 inches.
 Sugar Maple—20 to 24 inches.
 Black Maple—12 to 18 inches.
 Silver or Soft Maple—20 to 30 inches.
 Box Elder—3 to 12 inches.
 False Indigo—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Lead Plant—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Bud—6 to 8 inches.
 Kentucky Coffee Tree—3 to 12 inches.
 Honey Locust—12 to 20 inches.
 Wild Plum—shrub or tree; 2 to 5 inches.
 Wild Red Cherry—shrub or tree; 2 to 6 inches.
 Choke Cherry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Black Cherry—12 to 18 inches.
 Wine Bark—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Meadow Sweet—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Red Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Blackberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Dwarf Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Early Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Black Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 White Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 Downy-leaved Thorn—2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Crab Apple—3 to 5 inches.
 Service Berry or June Berry—3 to 5 inches.
 Small June Berry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Prickly Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Smooth Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Currant—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Witch Hazel—shrub; 1 to 2 inches; said to grow in N. E. Iowa.
 Kinnikinnik—shrub; 2 inches.
 Rough-leaved Dogwood—shrub; 1 to 3 inches.
 Panicked Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Alternate-leaved Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Wolfberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Coral Berry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Small Wild Honeysuckle—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Blackberried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 Red-berried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 This one I have not seen, but feel quite sure that it is in the State.
 Sheep Berry—shrub; 2 inches.
 Downy Arrow-wood—shrub 2 inches.
 High Cranberry Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Button Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Black Huckleberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; near Davenport, according to Dr. Parry.
 White Ash—12 to 18 inches.
 Green Ash—8 to 12 inches. There is some doubt as to the identity of this species.
 Black Ash—12 to 16 inches.
 Sassafras—3 to 18 inches. Said to grow in the extreme southeastern part of the State.
 Spice Bush—shrub; 1 inch. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
 Leatherwood or Moosewood—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. In Northeastern Iowa.
 Buffalo Berry—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. Possibly this may be found on our western borders, as it occurs in Nebraska.
 Red Elm—12 to 14 inches.
 White Elm—18 to 30 inches.
 Corky Elm—10 to 15 inches. I have seen no specimens which could certainly be referred to this species, and yet I think there is little doubt of its being a native of this State.
 Hackberry—10 to 16 inches.
 Red Mulberry—6 to 10 inches.
 Sycamore, or Buttonwood—10 to 30 inches.
 Black Walnut—24 to 45 inches.
 Butternut—12 to 20 inches.
 Shell-bark Hickory—12 to 24 inches.
 Pecan Nut—12 to 20 inches.
 Large Hickory Nut—18 to 24 inches.
 Pig Nut Hickory—12 to 20 inches.
 These three last species I have not seen in the State, but from their known distribution, I have no doubt that they are to be found in the southern portions of the State.
 Butternut Hickory—12 to 18 inches.
 White Oak—20 to 30 inches.

Burr Oak—24 to 36 inches.	Petioled Willow—shrub; 2 inches.
Chestnut Oak—5 to 10 inches.	Heart-leaved Willow—small tree; 3 to 4 inches.
Laurel Oak—5 to 10 inches.	Black Willow—3 to 12 inches.
Scarlet Oak—12 to 16 inches.	Almond Willow—3 to 8 inches.
Red Oak—15 to 20 inches.	Long-leaved Willow—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
Hazel Nut—shrub; 1 inch.	Aspen—6 to 12 inches.
Iron Wood—4 to 7 inches.	Cottonwood—24 to 36 inches.
Blue Beech—3 to 4 inches.	White Pine—a few small trees grow in Northeastern Iowa.
White Birch—3 to 6 inches. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.	Red Cedar—6 to 8 inches.
Speckled Alder—shrub or small tree; 2 to 3 inches. Northeastern Iowa.	Ground Hemlock—trailing shrub; 1 inch.
Prairie Willows—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	Green Briar—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Glaucous Willow—small tree; 2 to 3 inches.	

Total number of species, 104; of these, fifty-one species are trees, while the remaining ones are shrubs. The wood of all the former is used for economic purposes, while some of the latter furnish more or less valuable fuel.

Climate.—Prof. Parvin, who has devoted great attention to the climatology of Iowa, in a series of observations made by him at Muscatine, from 1839 to 1859, inclusive, and at Iowa City, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, deduces the following general results: That the months of November and March are essentially *winter* months, their average temperatures rising but a few degrees above the freezing point. Much of the former month is indeed mild and pleasant, but in it usually comes the first cold spell, followed generally by mild weather, while in March the farmer is often enabled to commence his spring plowing. September has usually a summer temperature, and proves a ripening season for the fall crops, upon which the farmer may rely with safety if the spring has been at all backward. May has much more the character of a spring month than that of summer, and “May day” is not often greeted with a profusion of flowers. The average temperature of May during thirty-two years was 59.06 degrees, while that of September was 63.37 degrees. Prof. Parvin states that during thirty-five years the mercury rose to 100 degrees only once within the region of his observations in Iowa, and that was during the summer of 1870. It seldom rises above ninety-five degrees, or falls lower than fifteen degrees below zero. The highest temperature, with very few exceptions, occurs in the month of August, while July is the hottest month as indicated by the mean temperature of the summer months. January is the coldest month, and in this, only once in thirty-two years did the mercury fall to thirty degrees below zero. The prevailing winds are those of a westerly direction, not for the year alone, but for the several months of the year, except June, July, August and September. August is the month in which the greatest amount of rain falls, and in January the least. The greatest fall of rain in any one year, was in 1851—74.49 inches, and the least in 1854—23.35 inches. The greatest fall of snow for any one year, was in 1868—61.97 inches. The least was in 1850—7.90 inches. The earliest fall of snow during twenty-two years, from 1848 to 1869, inclusive, was October 17th, 1859, and the latest, April 29th, 1851. The greatest fall was December 21st, 1848—20.50 inches. During that time no snow fell during the months of May, June, July, August and September, but rain usually occurs in each of the winter months.

The clear days during the time embraced in Prof. Parvin’s observations, were thirty-two per cent; the cloudy twenty-two per cent, and the variable forty-six per cent.

The year 1863 was very cold, not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, and there was frost in every month of the year, but it only once or twice during thirty years seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late the fall is generally lengthened, so that the crop has time to mature. The mean time for late spring frosts is May 4th; that of early fall frost is September 24th. The latest frost in the spring during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26th, 1847; and the earliest, August 29th, 1863.

Prairies.—The character of surface understood by the term *prairie*, is not a feature peculiar to Iowa, but is a characteristic of the greater portion of the Northwest. Dr. C. A. White, late State Geologist of Iowa, in his report says :

“By the word prairie we mean any considerable surface that is free from forest trees and shrubbery, and which is covered more or less thickly with grass and annual plants. This is also the popular understanding of the term. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the surface of Iowa is prairie, or was so when the State was first settled. They are not confined to the level surface, but are sometimes even quite hilly and broken; and it has just been shown that they are not confined to any particular variety of soil, for they prevail equally upon Alluvial, Drift, and Lacustral soils. Indeed, we sometimes find a single prairie whose surface includes all these varieties, portions of which may be respectively sandy, gravelly, clayey or loamy. Neither are they confined to the region of, nor does their character seem at all dependent upon, the formations which underlie them, for within the State of Iowa they rest upon all formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age inclusive, which embraces almost all kinds of rocks, such as quartzites, friable sandstone, magnesian limestone, common limestone, impure chalk, clay, clayey and sandy shales, etc. Southwestern Minnesota is almost one continuous prairie upon the drift which rests directly upon, not only the hard Sioux quartzite, but also directly upon the granite.

“Thus, whatever the origin of the prairies might have been, we have the positive assurance that their present existence in Iowa and immediate vicinity is not due to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor to the character of any of the underlying formations. It now remains to say without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the present existence of prairies in Iowa, is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State.

“Then arises questions like the following, not easily answered, and for which no answers are at present proposed:

“When was fire first introduced upon the prairies, and how? Could any but human agency have introduced annual fires upon them? If they could have been introduced only by the agency of man why did the forests not occupy the prairies before man came to introduce his fires, since we see their great tendency to encroach upon the prairies as soon as the fires are made to cease? The prairies, doubtless, existed as such almost immediately after the close of the Glacial epoch. Did man then exist and possess the use of fire that he might have annually burnt the prairies of so large a part of the continent, and thus have constantly prevented the encroachments of the forests? It may be that these questions will never be satisfactorily answered; but nothing is more evident than that the forests would soon occupy a very large proportion of the prairie region of North America if the prai-

rie fires were made to cease, and no artificial efforts were made to prevent their growth and encroachment."

Soils.—Dr. White has separated the soils of Iowa into three general divisions, viz: the Drift, Bluff, and Alluvial. The drift soil occupies the greater portion of the State, the bluff next, and the alluvial the least. The drift is derived primarily from the disintegration of rocks, to a considerable extent perhaps from those of Minnesota, which were subject to violent glacial action during the glacial epoch. This soil is excellent, and is generally free from coarse drift materials, especially near the surface.

The bluff soil occupies an area estimated at about five thousand square miles, in the western part of the State. It has many peculiar and marked characteristics, and is believed to be lacustral in its origin. In some places the deposit is as great as two hundred feet in thickness, all portions of it being equal in fertility. If this soil be taken from its lowest depth, say two hundred feet below the surface, vegetation germinates and thrives as readily in it as in the surface deposit. It is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when mixed with decaying vegetation. It is composed mainly of silica, but the silicious matter is so finely pulverized that the naked eye is unable to perceive anything like sand in its composition. The bluffs along the Missouri river, in the western part of the State, are composed of this material.

The alluvial soils are the "bottom" lands along the rivers and smaller streams. They are the washings of other soils mixed with decayed vegetable matter. They vary somewhat in character and fertility, but the best of them are regarded as the most fertile soils in the State.

As to the localities occupied by each of these different soils, it may be stated that the drift forms the soil of all the higher plains and woodlands of the State, except a belt along the western border, which is occupied by the bluff soil, or bluff deposit, as it is generally called. The alluvial occupies the low lands, both prairie and timber, along the streams. It may be remarked that the alluvial soil composing the broad belt of "bottom" along the Missouri, partakes largely of the bluff soil, owing to continued washings from the high lands or bluffs adjacent.

GEOLOGY OF IOWA.

Classification of Rocks—Azoic System—Huronian Group—Lower Silurian System—Primordial Group—Trenton Group—Cincinnati Group—Upper Silurian System—Niagara Group—Devonian System—Hamilton Group—Carboniferous System—Sub-Carboniferous Group—Kinderhook Beds—Burlington Limestone—Keokuk Limestone—St. Louis Limestone—Coal-Measure Group—Cretaceous System—Nishnabotany Sandstone—Woodbury Sandstones and Shales—Inoceramus Beds.

In January, 1855, the General Assembly passed an act to provide for a geological survey of the State. Under authority given by this act, Prof. James Hall, of New York, was appointed State Geologist, and Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Massachusetts, State Chemist. During the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, the work progressed, but was confined chiefly to the eastern counties. A large volume was published in two parts, giving in detail the results of the survey up to the close of the season of 1857, when the work was discontinued. In 1866 it was resumed under an act of the General Assembly passed in March of that year, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa City, was appointed State Geologist. He continued the work, and in December, 1869,

submitted a report to the Governor in two large volumes. From these reports we derive a pretty thorough knowledge of the geological characteristics in all portions of the State.

In the classification of Iowa rocks, State Geologist White adopted the following definitions:

The term "formation" is restricted to such assemblages of strata as have been formed within a geological epoch; the term "group," to such natural groups of formation as were not formed within a geological period; and the term "system," to such series of groups as were each formed within a geological age.

The terms used in this arrangement may be referred to two categories — one applicable to geological *objects*, and the other to geological *time*. Thus: *Formations* constitute *Groups*; groups constitute *Systems*; *Epochs* constitute *Periods*; periods constitute *Ages*.

In accordance with this arrangement the classification of Iowa rocks may be seen at a glance in the following table constructed by Dr. White:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramus bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures	200
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
		St. Louis Limestone	75
	Subcarboniferous	Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
Devonian	Hamilton	Kinderhook beds	175
Upper Silurian		Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Lower Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
		Cincinnati	80
	Trenton	Maquoketa Shales	250
		Galena Limestone	200
	Primordial	Trenton Limestone	80
Azoic		St. Peter's Sandstone	250
	Huronian	Lower Magnesian Limestone	300
		Potsdam Sandstone	50
		Sioux Quartzite	

AZOIC SYSTEM.

Huronian Group. — The Sioux Quartzite Formation in this Group is found exposed in natural ledges only on a few acres in the northwest corner of the State. The exposures in Iowa are principally upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite is given to it. It is an intensely hard rock, breaking with a splintery fracture, and a color varying in different localities from a bright to a deep red. Although it is so compact and hard the grains of sand of which it was originally composed are yet distinctly to be seen, and even the ripple marks upon its bedding surfaces are sometimes found as distinct as they were when the rock was a mass of incoherent sand in the shallow waters in which it was accumulated. The lines of stratification are also quite distinct, but they are not usually sufficiently definite to cause the mass to divide into numerous layers. It has, however, a great tendency to break up by vertical cracks

and fissures into small angular blocks. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture, and its color also being so nearly uniform there is no difficulty in identifying it wherever it may be seen.

In a few rare cases this rock may be quarried readily, as the layers are easily separated, but usually it is so compact throughout that it is quarried with the greatest difficulty into any forms except those into which it naturally cracks. It has a great tendency, however, upon its natural exposures, to break up by vertical fissures and cracks into angular blocks of convenient size for handling. Except this tendency to crack into angular pieces, the rock is absolutely indestructible. No traces of fossil remains of any kind have been found in it. As shown by the table its exposure in Iowa is fifty feet in thickness.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam Sandstone Formation of this Group has a geographical range extending throughout the northern portion of the United States and Canada, and in Iowa reaches a known thickness of about 300 feet, as shown in the table. It forms, however, rather an inconspicuous feature in the geology of Iowa. It is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State, and has been brought to view there by the erosion of the river valleys. The base of the formation does not appear anywhere in Iowa, consequently its full thickness is not certainly known, nor is it known certainly that it rests on the Sioux Quartzite. The rock is everywhere soft; usually a very friable sandstone, but sometimes containing some clayey material, and approaching in character a sandy shale. It is nearly valueless for any economic purpose, not being of sufficient hardness to serve even the commonest purposes of masonry. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa, but in Wisconsin they are found quite abundantly in it.

The Lower Magnesian Limestone Formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam Sandstone has; because, like that formation, it appears only in the bluffs and valley-sides of the same streams. It is a more conspicuous formation, however; because, being a firm rock, it presents bold and often picturesque fronts along the valleys. Its thickness is about 250 feet, and is quite uniform in composition, being a nearly pure buff-colored dolomite. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification which causes it to weather into rough and sometimes grotesque shapes, as it stands out in bold relief upon the valley-sides. It is not generally valuable for building purposes, owing to its lack of uniformity in texture and bedding. Some parts of it, however, are selected which serve for such uses at Lansing and McGregor. It has also been used to some extent for making lime, but it is not equal to the Trenton limestone, near Dubuque, for that purpose. The only fossils that have been found in this formation in Iowa, are, so far as known, a few traces of the stems of Crinoids found near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone Formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent. It is a clean grit, light colored, very friable rock; so pure in its silicious composition that it is probable some portions of it may be found suitable for the manufacture of glass. It occupies the surface of a large portion of the north half of Allemaque county, immediately beneath the drift, and it is also exposed a couple of miles

below McGregor, where it is much colored by oxide of iron. It contains no fossils.

Trenton Group.—The lower formation of this group is known as the Trenton Limestone. With the exception of this all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa, are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. The rocks of this formation also contain much magnesia, but a large part of it is composed of bluish compact common limestone. It occupies large portions of both Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, together with a portion of Clayton. Its thickness as seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi is about eighty feet, but in Winneshiek county we find the thickness is increased to upward of 200 feet. The greater part of this formation is worthless for economic purposes, but enough of it is suitable for building purposes and for lime to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The worthless portions of the formation consists of clayey shales and shaly limestone. Fossils are abundant in this formation. In some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals, and fragments of trilobites, together with other animal remains, cemented by calcareous matter into compact form.

The upper portion of the Trenton Group, known as the Galena Limestone Formation, occupies a narrow strip of country, seldom exceeding 12 miles in width, but it is fully 150 miles long. It is about 250 feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, but diminishes in thickness as it extends northwest, so that it does not probably exceed 100 feet where it crosses the northern boundary of the State. The outcrop of this formation traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is not very uniform in texture, which causes it to decompose unequally, and consequently to present interesting forms in the abrupt bluffs of it, which border the valleys. It is usually unfit for dressing, but affords good enough stone for common masonry. It is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The full thickness of this formation at Dubuque is 250 feet. Fossils are rare in it.

Cincinnati Group.—The Maquoketa Shale Formation of this group, so-called by Dr. White, is synonymous with the Hudson River Shales, of Prof. Hall. It is comprised within a long and narrow area, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles long, in the State. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi river, near Bellevue, in Jackson county, and the most northerly one yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales. Its economic value is very slight, as it is wholly composed of fragmentary materials. The fossils contained in this formation, together with its position in relation to the underlying and overlying formations, leave no doubt as to the propriety of referring it to the same geological period as that in which the rocks at Cincinnati, Ohio, were formed. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa Shales, but they contain a large number of species that have been found nowhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and it is the opinion of Dr. White that the occurrence of these distinct fossils in the Iowa formation would seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa Shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group, and that its true position is probably at the base of the Cincinnati group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone Formation is nearly 160 miles from north to south, and between 40 and 50 miles wide in its widest part. At its narrowest part, which is near its northern limit in Iowa, it is not more than four or five miles wide. This formation is entirely magnesian limestone, with, in some places, a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. Some of the lower portions resemble both the Galena and Lower Magnesian Limestones, having the same want of uniformity of texture and bedding. It affords, however, a great amount of excellent quarry rock. The quarries at Anamosa, in Jones county, are remarkable for the uniformity of the bedding of its strata. Wherever this rock is exposed there is always an abundance of material for common masonry and other purposes. In some places excellent lime is made from it.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The Hamilton Limestone and Shales Formation occupies an area of surface as great as those occupied by all the formations of both Lower and Upper Silurian age in the State. The limestones of the Devonian age are composed in part of magnesian strata, and in part of common limestone. A large part of the material of this formation is quite worthless, yet other portions are very valuable for several economic purposes. Having a very large geographical extent in Iowa, it constitutes one of the most important formations. Wherever any part of this formation is exposed, the common limestone portions exist in sufficient quantity to furnish abundant material for common lime of excellent quality, as well as good stone for common masonry. Some of the beds furnish excellent material for dressed stone, for all works requiring strength and durability. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod mollusks and corals.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

The Sub-Carboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large surface in Iowa. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern portion of Winnebago county in a southeasterly direction, to the northern part of Washington county. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine. The southern and western boundary of the area is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coalfield. From the southern part of Pocahontas county, it passes southeastward to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney in Keokuk county, thence to the northeast corner of Jefferson county, and thence, by sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. The area as thus defined, is nearly 250 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. The general southerly and westerly dip has carried the strata of the group beneath the lower coal-measure along the line last designated, but after passing beneath the latter strata for a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, they appear again in the valley of the Des Moines river, where they have been bared by the erosion of that valley.

The Kinderhook Beds, the lowest Formation of the sub-carboniferous group,

presents its principal exposures along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river in Washington county; along Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. The southern part of the formation in Iowa has the best development of all in distinguishing characteristics, but the width of area it occupies is much greater in its northern part, reaching a maximum width of eighty miles. The Kinderhook formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. The stone which it furnishes is of practical value. There are no exposures of stone of any other kind in Pocahontas, Humboldt and some other counties embraced in the area occupied by it, and therefore it is of very great value in such places for building material. It may be manufactured into excellent lime. The quarries in Marshall county and at Le Grand are of this formation; also the oolitic limestone in Tama county. This oolitic limestone is manufactured into a good quality of lime. The principal fossils appearing in this formation are the remains of fishes; no remains of vegetation have as yet been detected. The fossils in this formation, so far as Iowa is concerned, are far more numerous in the southern than in the northern part.

The Burlington Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Kinderhook Beds, the latter passing gradually into the Burlington Limestone. This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. The existence of these silicious beds suggests the propriety of regarding the Burlington Limestone as really two distinct formations. This is strengthened also by some well marked palaeontological differences, especially in the crinoidal remains. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington Limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county. Northward of Burlington it is found frequently exposed in the bluffs of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers in the counties of Des Moines and Louisa, and along some of the smaller streams in the same region. Burlington Limestone forms a good building material; good lime may also be made from it, and especially from the upper division. Geologists have given to this formation the name of Burlington Limestone because its peculiar characteristics are best shown at the city of Burlington, Iowa. The great abundance and variety of its characteristic fossils—*crinoids*—have attracted the attention of geologists and naturalists generally. The only remains of vertebrates reported as being found in it are those of fishes. Remains of articulates are rare in it, and confined to two species of trilobites. Fossil shells are common but not so abundant as in some of the other formations of the Sub-Carboniferous Group.

The Keokuk Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Burlington Limestone. In Iowa it consists of about fifty feet in maximum thickness. It is a grayish limestone, having usually a blueish tinge. It occupies in Iowa a more limited area than any other formation of the sub-carboniferous group. It is well developed and largely exposed at the city of Keokuk. It is synonymous with the Lower Archimedes Limestone of Owen and other geologists. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Des Moines county, where it is quite thinned out. It is only in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that the Keokuk Limestone is to be seen; but it rises again and is

seen in the banks of the Mississippi river some seventy-five or eighty miles below Keokuk, presenting there the same characteristics that it has in Iowa. The upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. These geodes are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The Keokuk Limestone formation is of great economic value, as some of its layers furnish a fine quality of building material. The principal quarries of it are along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Nauvoo, a distance of about fifteen miles. The only vertebrated fossils in it are those of fishes, consisting both of teeth and spines. Some of these are of great size, indicating that their owners probably reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Several species of articulates, mollusks and radiates are also found in this formation. Among the radiates the crinoids are very abundant, but are not so conspicuous as in the Burlington Limestone. A small number of Protozoans, a low form of animal life, related to sponges, have also been found in the Keokuk Limestone.

The next Formation in the Sub-Carboniferous Group, above the Keokuk Limestone, is what Dr. White calls the St. Louis Limestone, and is synonymous with the Concretionary Limestone of Prof. Owen, and the Warsaw Limestone of Prof. Hall. It is the upper, or highest formation of what Dr. White classifies as the Sub-Carboniferous Group, appearing in Iowa, where the lower coal-measures are usually found resting directly upon it, and where it forms, so to speak, a limestone floor for the coal-bearing formations. To this, however, there are some exceptions. It presents a marked contrast with the coal-bearing strata which rest upon it. This formation occupies a small superficial area in Iowa, because it consists of long narrow strips. Its extent, however, within the State is known to be very great, because it is found at points so distant from each other. Commencing at Keokuk, where it is seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, and proceeding northward, it is found forming a narrow border along the edge of the coal-field in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties. It is then lost sight of beneath the coal-measure strata and overlying drift until we reach Hamilton county, where it is found in the banks of Boone river with the coal-measures resting upon it, as they do in the counties just named. The next seen of the formation is in the banks of the Des Moines river at and near Fort Dodge. These two last named localities are the most northerly ones at which the formation is exposed, and they are widely isolated from the principal portion of the area it occupies in Iowa; between which area, however, and those northerly points, it appears by a small exposure near Ames, in Story county, in the valley of a small tributary of Skunk river. This formation as it appears in Iowa, consists of three quite distinct sub-divisions—magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous, consisting in the order named of the lower, middle and upper sub-divisions of the formation. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and in places it is quarried to serve a good purpose for masonry. The middle division is of little economic value, being usually too soft for practical use. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes some excellent stone for heavy masonry, and has proved to be very durable. This formation has some well marked fossil characteristics, but they do not stand out with such prominence as some of those in the two preceding formations. The vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, are all more or less represented in it. Some slight vegetable remains have also been detected in it.

The Coal-measure Group.—The formations of this group are divided

into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Coal-measures. Omitting particular reference to the other strata of the Lower Coal-measure, we refer only to the coal which this formation contains. Far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the Lower Coal-measures. Beds are now being mined in this formation that reach to the thickness of seven feet of solid coal. Natural exposures of this formation are few, but coal strata are being mined in a number of localities.

The area occupied by the Middle Coal-measure is smaller than that of either of the others, and constitutes a narrow region between them. The passage of the strata of the Lower with the Middle Coal-measure is not marked by any well defined line of division.

The area occupied by the Upper Coal-measure formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties in the southwestern part of the State, together with parts of seven or eight others adjoining. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundary the area occupied by the Middle Coal-measures. The western and southern limits in Iowa of the Upper Coal-measures are the western and southern boundaries of the State, but the formation extends without interruption far into the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. It contains but a single bed of true coal, and that very thin. Its principal economic value is confined to its limestone. Wherever this stone is exposed it furnishes good material for masonry, and also for lime. The prevailing color of the limestone is light gray, with usually a tinge of blue. The sandstones of this formation are usually shaly, and quite worthless.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This formation is well exposed in the valley of the East Nishnabotany river, from which circumstance Dr. White has so named it. It is found as far east as the southeastern part of Guthrie county, and as far south as the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northwestward it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter in turn passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. It reaches a maximum thickness in Iowa, so far as known, of about 100 feet, but the exposures usually show a much less thickness. It is a soft sandstone, and, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The most valuable quarries in the strata of this formation, so far as known, are at Lewis, Cass county, and in the northeastern part of Mills county. Several buildings have been constructed of it at Lewis, but with some the color is objectionable, being of a dark brown color. A few fossils have been found in it, being leaves too fragmentary for identification.

The Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These are composed of alternating sandstones and shales, as the name implies, and rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone. They have not been observed outside of the limits of Woodbury county, but they are found there to reach a maximum of about 150 feet. Some layers are firm and compact, but the larger part is impure and shaly. The best of it is suitable for only common masonry, but it furnishes the only material of that kind in that part of the State. Some slight fossils remain have been found in this formation.

The Inoceramus Beds.—These beds constitute the upper formation of the Cretaceous System in Iowa, and have a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. They rest directly upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They are

observed nowhere in Iowa except along the bluffs of the Big Sioux river, in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed of calcareous material, but are not a true, compact limestone. The material of the upper portion is used for lime, the quality of which is equal to that of common limestone. No good building material is obtained from these beds. Some fossil fish have been found in them.

Above all the formations above-mentioned rests the Post-Tertiary, or Drift deposit, which is more fully mentioned in connection with the Soils of Iowa.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal—Peat—Building Stone—Lime—Lead—Gypsum—Spring and Well Water—Clays—Mineral Paint.

COAL.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of, and attesting the importance and value of our vast coal deposits. In some unknown age of the past, long before the history of our race began, Nature by some wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time when, in the order of things, it should become necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad rich prairies. As an equivalent for the lack of trees, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use and comfort of man at the proper time. The increased demand for coal has in many portions of the State led to improved methods of mining, so that in many counties the business is becoming a lucrative and important one, especially where railroads furnish the means of transportation. The coal field of the State embraces an area of at least 20,000 square miles, and coal is successfully mined in about thirty counties, embracing a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. Among the most important coal producing counties may be mentioned Appanoose, Boone, Davis, Jefferson, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, Wapello, and Webster. Within the last few years many discoveries of new deposits have been made, and counties not previously numbered among the coal counties of the State are now yielding rich returns to the miner. Among these may be mentioned the counties of Boone, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin, and Webster. A vein of coal of excellent quality, seven feet in thickness, has been opened, and is now being successfully worked, about five miles southeast of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. Large quantities of coal are shipped from that point to Dubuque and the towns along the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. A few years ago it was barely known that some coal existed in Boone county, as indicated by exposures along the Des Moines river, and it is only within the last few years that the coal mines of Moingona have furnished the vast supplies shipped along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, both east and west. The great productive coal field of Iowa is embraced chiefly within the valley of the Des Moines river and its tributaries, extending up the valley from Lee county nearly to the north line of Webster county. Within the coal field embraced by this valley deep mining is nowhere necessary. The Des Moines and its larger tributaries have generally cut their channels down through the coal measure strata.

The coal of Iowa is of the class known as bituminous, and is equal in quality and value to coal of the same class in other parts of the world. The veins which have so far been worked are from three to eight feet in

thickness, but we do not have to dig from one thousand to two thousand feet to reach the coal, as miners are obliged to do in some countries. But little coal has in this State been raised from a depth greater than one hundred feet.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, of the State University, who also officiated as State Chemist in the prosecution of the recent Geological Survey, gives an analysis showing the comparative value of Iowa coal with that of other countries. The following is from a table prepared by him—100 representing the combustible:

NAME AND LOCALITY.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Moisture.	Equivalent.	Value.
Brown coal, from Arbesan, Bohemia.....	36	64	3	11	114	88
Brown coal, from Bilin, Bohemia	40	67	16	00	123	81
Bituminous coal, from Bentheu, Silisia.....	51	49	21	5	126	80
Cannel coal, from Wigan, England	61	39	10	3	113	87
Anthracite, from Pennsylvania	94	6	2	2	104	96
Iowa coals—average	50	50	5	5	110	90

In this table the excess of the equivalent above 100, expresses the amount of impurities (ashes and moisture) in the coal. The analysis shows that the average Iowa coals contains only ten parts of impurities for one hundred parts combustible (carbon and bitumen), being the purest of all the samples analyzed, except the Anthracite from Pennsylvania.

PEAT.

Extensive deposits of peat in several of the northern counties of Iowa have attracted considerable attention. In 1866, Dr. White, the State Geologist, made careful observations in some of those counties, including Franklin, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, and Kossuth. It is estimated that the counties above named contain an average of at least four thousand acres each of good peat lands. The depth of the beds are from four to ten feet, and the quality is but little, if any, inferior to that of Ireland. As yet, but little use has been made of it as a fuel, but when it is considered that it lies wholly beyond the coal-field, in a sparsely timbered region of the State, its prospective value is regarded as very great. Dr. White estimates that 160 acres of peat, four feet deep, will supply two hundred and thirteen families with fuel for upward of twenty-five years. It must not be inferred that the presence of these peat beds in that part of the State is in any degree prejudicial to health, for such is not the case. The dry, rolling prairie land usually comes up to the very border of the peat marsh, and the winds, or breezes, which prevail through the summer season, do not allow water to become stagnant. Nature seems to have designed these peat deposits to supply the deficiency of other material for fuel. The penetration of this portion of the State by railroads, and the rapid growth of timber may leave a resort to peat for fuel as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. It therefore remains to be seen of what economic value in the future the peat beds of Iowa may be. Peat has also been found in Muscatine, Linn, Clinton, and other eastern and southern counties of the State, but the fertile region of

Northern Iowa, least favored with other kinds of fuel, is peculiarly the peat region of the State.

BUILDING STONE.

There is no scarcity of good building stone to be found along nearly all the streams east of the Des Moines river, and along that stream from its mouth up to the north line of Humboldt county. Some of the counties west of the Des Moines, as Cass and Madison, as well as most of the southern counties of the State, are supplied with good building stone. Building stone of peculiarly fine quality is quarried at and near the following places: Keosauqua, Van Buren county; Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; Fairfield, Jefferson county; Ottumwa, Wapello county; Winterset, Madison county; Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale and Dakota, Humboldt county; Marshalltown, Marshall county; Orford, Tama county; Vinton, Benton county; Charles City, Floyd county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Mitchell and Osage, Mitchell county; Anamosa, Jones county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Hampton, Franklin county; and at nearly all points along the Mississippi river. In some places, as in Marshall and Tama counties, several species of marble are found, which are susceptible of the finest finish, and are very beautiful.

LIME.

Good material for the manufacture of quick-lime is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the State. Even in the northwestern counties, where there are but few exposures of rock "in place," limestone is found among the boulders scattered over the prairies and about the lakes. So abundant is limestone suitable for the manufacture of quick-lime, that it is needless to mention any particular locality as possessing superior advantages in furnishing this useful building material. At the following points parties have been engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime, to-wit: Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale, Humboldt county; Orford and Indiantown, Tama county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Mitchell, Mitchell county; and at nearly all the towns along the streams northeast of Cedar river.

LEAD.

Long before the permanent settlement of Iowa by the whites lead was mined at Dubuque by Julien Dubuque and others, and the business is still carried on successfully. From four to six million pounds of ore have been smelted annually at the Dubuque mines, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent of lead. So far as known, the lead deposits of Iowa that may be profitably worked, are confined to a belt four or five miles in width along the Mississippi above and below the city of Dubuque.

GYP SUM.

One of the finest and purest deposits of gypsum known in the world exists at Fort Dodge in this State. It is confined to an area of about six by three miles on both sides of the Des Moines river, and is found to be from twenty-five to thirty feet in thickness. The main deposit is of uniform gray color,

but large masses of almost pure white (resembling alabaster) have been found embedded in the main deposits. The quantity of this article is practically inexhaustible, and the time will certainly come when it will be a source of wealth to that part of the State. It has been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of Plaster-of-Paris, and has been found equal to the best in quality. It has also been used to a limited extent for paving and building purposes.

SPRING AND WELL WATER.

As before stated, the surface of Iowa is generally drained by the rolling or undulating character of the country, and the numerous streams, large and small. This fact might lead some to suppose that it might be difficult to procure good spring or well water for domestic uses. Such, however, is not the case, for good pure well water is easily obtained all over the State, even on the highest prairies. It is rarely necessary to dig more than thirty feet deep to find an abundance of that most indispensable element, good water. Along the streams are found many springs breaking out from the banks, affording a constant supply of pure water. As a rule, it is necessary to dig deeper for well water in the timber portions of the State, than on the prairies. Nearly all the spring and well waters of the State contain a small proportion of lime, as they do in the Eastern and Middle States. There are some springs which contain mineral properties, similar to the springs often resorted to by invalids and others in other States. In Davis county there are some "Salt Springs," as they are commonly called, the water being found to contain a considerable amount of common salt, sulphuric acid, and other mineral ingredients. Mineral waters are found in different parts of the State. No one need apprehend any difficulty about finding in all parts of Iowa an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

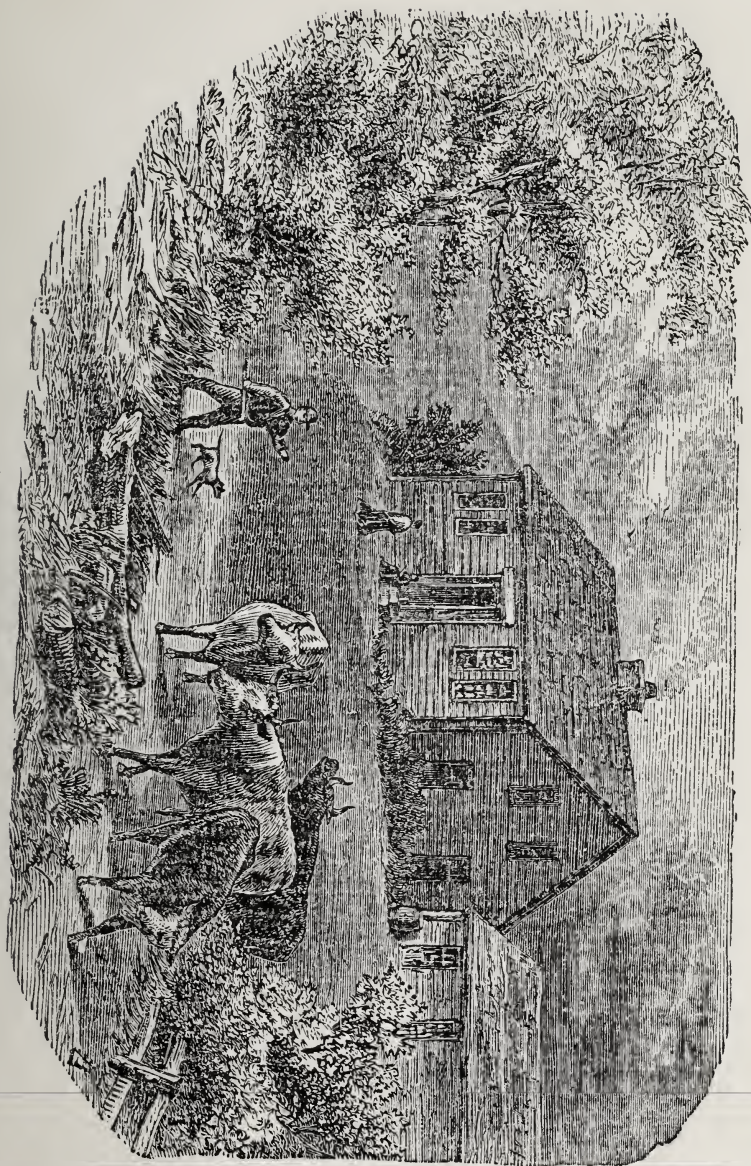
CLAYS.

In nearly all parts of the State the material suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in abundance. Sand is obtained in the bluffs along the streams and in their beds. Potter's clay, and fire-clay suitable for fire-brick, are found in many places. An excellent article of fire-brick is made at Eldora, Hardin county, where there are several extensive potteries in operation. Fire-clay is usually found underlying the coal-seams. There are extensive potteries in operation in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Wapello, Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, and perhaps others.

MINERAL PAINT.

In Montgomery county a fine vein of clay, containing a large proportion of ochre, was several years ago discovered, and has been extensively used in that part of the State for painting barns and out-houses. It is of a dark red color, and is believed to be equal in quality, if properly manufactured, to the mineral paints imported from other States. The use of it was first introduced by Mr. J. B. Packard, of Red Oak, on whose land there is an extensive deposit of this material.

A PRAIRIE HOME.



HOW THE TITLE TO IOWA LANDS IS DERIVED.

Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with the Indians—The Dubuque Grant—The Giard Grant—The Honori Grant—The Half-Breed Tract—System of Public Surveys.

THE title to the soil of Iowa was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so that when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until the year 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion of what now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi river, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Iowa. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into possession of the territory west of the Mississippi river, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Idelfonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, and making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Iowa, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate Territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a Territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri." This change took place under an act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri." This left a vast domain still to the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota, which was, in 1834, made a part of the "Territory of

Michigan." In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate Territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota.

To say nothing of the title to the soil of Iowa that may once have vested in the natives who claimed and occupied it, it is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed within the time of our historical period:

1. It belonged to France, with other territory now belonging to our national domain.

2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.

3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Indiana.

7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate Territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."

10. July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."

11. June 12, 1838, it was included in, and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."

12. December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. The several changes of territorial jurisdiction after the treaty with France did not affect the title to the soil.

Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in its grantees it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. The treaties vesting the Indian title to the lands within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were made at different times. The following is a synopsis of the several treaties by which the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights in Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 4, 1824.*—This treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, was made at the City of Washington, William Clark being commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, Iowa then being a part of Missouri. In this treaty the land in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding the title to the same in the same manner as Indians. This treaty was ratified January 18, 1825.

2. *Treaty with various tribes, Aug. 19, 1825.*—This treaty was also made at the city of Washington, by William Clark as Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. This treaty was intended mainly to make peace between certain contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa. It was agreed that the United States should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river, and down that to its junction with the Missouri river.

3. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country twenty miles in width lying directly south of the line designated in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river.

4. *Treaty with the Sioux, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty was ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width, on the north of the line designated by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. By these treaties made at the same date the United States came into possession of a strip forty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. It was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of it were allowed to use it in common as a fishing and hunting ground until the government should make other disposition of it.

5. *Treaty with various tribes, July 15, 1830.*—This was a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris, by which they ceded to the United States a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet river, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northeast corner of said State; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning. The lands ceded by this treaty were to be assigned, or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of the land ceded by this treaty the United States stipulated to make certain payments to the several tribes joining in the treaty. The treaty took effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

6. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sept. 15, 1832.*—This treaty was made at Fort Armstrong, by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois. By the treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes as a reservation the lands in Iowa known

as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts was to take place on or before June 1, 1833. The United States also stipulated to make payment to the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1873, and to continue for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 annually in specie, and also to establish a school among them, with a farm and garden. There were also other agreements on the part of the government.

7. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sept. 21, 1832.*—This was the treaty known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," which opened the first lands in Iowa for settlement by the whites. In negotiating this treaty Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, and extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six millions of acres. The United States stipulated to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes \$20,000 in specie, and to pay certain indebtedness of the Indians, amounting to about \$50,000, due chiefly to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders, at Rock Island. By the terms of the treaty four hundred square miles on Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, were reserved, for the use and occupancy of the Indians. This treaty was made on the ground where the city of Davenport is now located. The government conveyed in fee simple out of this purchase one section of land opposite Rock Island to Antoine LeClaire, the interpreter, and another at the head of the first rapid above Rock Island, being the first title to land in Iowa granted by the United States to an individual.

8. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1836.*—This treaty was also made on the banks of the Mississippi, near where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "Keokuk's Reserve," as it was called, for which the government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with certain indebtedness of the Indians.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 21, 1837.*—This treaty was made at Washington; Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to an additional tract in Iowa, described as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles." The tract ceded by this treaty lay directly west of the "Black Hawk Purchase."

10. *Treaty with Sacs and Foxes, same date.*—At the same date the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000.

The Sacs and Foxes by this treaty also relinquished all claims and interest under the treaties previously made with them.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 11, 1842.*—This treaty was made at the Sac and Fox Agency, by John Chambers, as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country, at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty, a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty of 1803 with France, and these several treaties with the Indian tribes, vested in the United States, the title to all the lands in the State of Iowa—subject, however, to claims set up under certain Spanish grants, and also, the claim to the “Half-Breed Tract,” in Lee county, which claims were afterward adjudicated in the courts or otherwise adjusted. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of these claims:

The Dubuque Claim.—Lead had been discovered at the site of the present city of Dubuque as early as 1780, and in 1788 Julien Dubuque, then residing at Prairie du Chien, obtained permission from the Fox tribe of Indians to engage in mining lead, on the west side of the Mississippi. Dubuque, with a number of other persons, was engaged in mining, and claimed a large tract, embracing as he supposed all the lead bearing region in that vicinity. At that time, it will be remembered, the country was under Spanish jurisdiction, and embraced in the “Province of Louisiana.” In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Carondelet, for a grant of the lands embracing the lead mines, describing in his petition a tract containing over twenty thousand acres. The Spanish governor granted the petition, and the grant was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. Dubuque, in 1804, transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis. On the 17th of May, 1805, Dubuque and Choteau filed their joint claims with the Board of Land Commissioners, and the claim was decided by them to be a clear and regular Spanish grant, having been made and completed prior to October 1st, 1800, and while it was yet Spanish territory. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. After the death of Dubuque the Indians resumed occupancy of the mines and engaged themselves in mining to some extent, holding that Dubuque’s claim was only a permit during his lifetime, and in this they were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Land Commissioners. In the treaty afterward between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the Indians made no reservation of this claim, and it was therefore included as a part of the lands ceded by them to the United States. In the meantime Auguste Choteau also died, and his heirs began to look after their interests. They authorized their agent to lease the privilege of working the mines, and under this authority miners commenced operations, but the military authorities compelled them to abandon the work. But little further was done in the matter until after the town of Dubuque was laid out, and lots had been sold and were occupied by purchasers, when Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighths of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was decided in the United States District Court adversely to the plaintiff. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The

Supreme Court held that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians, and that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed.

The Giard Claim.—The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in 1795, granted to one Basil Giard 5,760 acres in what is now Clayton county. Giard took possession and occupied the land until after the territory passed into the possession of the United States, after which the government of the United States granted a patent to Giard, for the land which has since been known as the "Giard Tract." His heirs subsequently sold the whole tract for \$300.

The Honori Claim.—On the 30th day of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honori Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." Honori retained possession until 1805, but in 1803 it was sold under an execution obtained by one Joseph Robedoux, who became the purchaser. The tract is described as being "about six leagues above the Des Moines." Auguste Choteau, the executor of Robedoux, in April, 1805, sold the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck. In the grant from the Spanish government it was described as being one league square, but the government of the United States confirmed only one mile square. Attempts were subsequently made to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1839.

The Half-Breed Tract.—By a treaty made with the Indians, August 4, 1824, the United States acquired possession of a large tract of land in the northern portion of Missouri. In this same treaty 119,000 acres were reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nation. This reservation occupied the strip between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines river, about one mile below the present town of Farmington, in Van Buren county, east to the Mississippi river at the lower end of Fort Madison, including all the land between the two rivers south of this line. By the terms of the treaty the United States had a reversionary interest in this land, which deprived the Indians of the power to sell. But, in 1835, Congress relinquished to the half-breeds this reversionary interest, vesting in them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. In this law, however, the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class, and in this the subsequent litigation in regard to the "Half-Breed Tract" originated. A door was open for innumerable frauds. The result was that speculators rushed in and began to buy the claims of the half-breeds, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to

which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued. To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive their pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, each claimant to draw his proportion by lot, and to abide the result. The plan was agreed to and the lots drawn. The plat of the same was filed for record, October 6th, 1841. The title under this decree of partition, however, was not altogether satisfactory. It was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1855.

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

In connection with the subject of land titles, an explanation of the method of public surveys will prove interesting to all land owners. These explanations apply, not only to Iowa, but to the Western States generally, and to nearly all lands the title to which is derived from the Government.

Soon after the organization of our government, Virginia and other States, ceded to the United States extensive tracts of wild land, which, together with other lands subsequently acquired by purchase and treaty, constituted what is called the public lands, or public domain. Up to the year 1802, these lands were sold without reference to any general or uniform

plan. Each person who desired to purchase any portion of the public domain, selected a tract in such shape as suited his fancy, designating his boundaries by prominent objects, such as trees, rocks, streams, the banks of rivers and creeks, cliffs, ravines, etc. But, owing to the frequent indefiniteness of description, titles often conflicted with each other, and in many cases several grants covered the same premises.

To obviate these difficulties, in 1802, Col. Jared Mansfield, then surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, devised and adopted the present mode of surveying the public lands. This system was established by law, and is uniform in its application to all the public lands belonging to the United States.

By this method, all the lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed the rectangular form.

In the first place, certain lines are established running east and west, called *Base Lines*. Then, from noted points, such as the mouths of principal rivers, lines are run due north and south, which are called *Principal Meridians*. The *Base Lines* and *Principal Meridians* together, are called *Standard Lines*, as they form the basis of all the surveys made therein.

In order to distinguish from each other the system or series of surveys thus formed, the several *Principal Meridians* are designated by progressive numbers. The Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First* Principal Meridian; that running north through the State of Indiana, the *Second* Principal Meridian; that running north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the State of Illinois, the *Third* Principal Meridian; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the *Fourth* Principal Meridian; and that running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the *Fifth* Principal Meridian.

Having established the *Standard Lines* as above described, the country was then divided into equal squares as nearly as practicable, by a system of parallel meridians six miles distant from each other, crossed or intersected by lines east and west, also six miles from each other. Thus the country was divided into squares, the sides of which are six miles, and each square containing 36 square miles. These squares are called *Townships*. The lines of the townships running north and south are called *Range Lines*; and the rows or tiers of townships running north and south are called *Ranges*; tiers of townships east and west are called *Townships*; and the lines dividing these tiers are called *Township Lines*. Townships are numbered from the Base Line and the Principal Meridians. Thus the township in which Sioux City, Iowa, is located, is described as township No. 89 north, in range No. 47 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The situation of this township is, therefore, 528 miles (making no allowance for fractional townships) north of the *Base Line*, as there are 88 townships intervening between it and the Base Line; and being in range No. 47, it is 276 miles west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as there are 46 ranges of townships intervening between it and the said Principal Meridian. The township adjoining on the north of 89 in range 47, is 90 in range 47; but the township adjoining on the west of 89 in range 47, is numbered 89 of range 48, and the one north of 89 of range 48, is 90 of range 48, and so on.

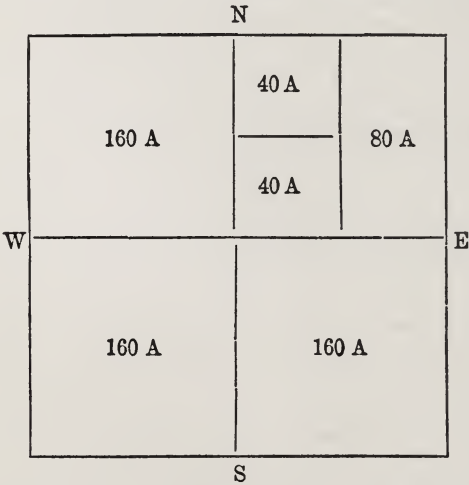
Some of the townships mentioned in this illustration, being on the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, are *fractional*.

The lines and corners of the *townships* being established by competent surveyors, under the authority of the government, the next work is to subdivide the townships into *sections* of one square mile each, making 36 sections in each full township, and each full section containing 640 acres. The annexed diagram exhibits the 36 sections of a township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered alternately west and east, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as shown by the diagram.

The lands are sold or disposed of by the government, in tracts of 640 acres, 320 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres and 40 acres; or by the section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section and quarter of quarter section. The annexed diagram will present a section and its sub-divisions:



The corners of the section, and the corners at N., E., S. and W. have all been established and marked by the government surveyor in making his sub-division of the township, or in *sectionizing*, as it is termed. He does

not establish or mark any of the *interior* lines or corners. This work is left for the county surveyor or other competent person. Suppose the last diagram to represent section 25, in township 89, north of range 47 west, then the sub-divisions shown may be described as the northwest quarter of section 25; the southwest quarter of section 25; the southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. But these descriptions do not include any portion of the northeast quarter of the section. That we wish to describe in smaller sub-divisions. So we say, *the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25*, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. The last three descriptions embrace all the northeast quarter of the section, but described in three distinct tracts, one containing 80 acres, and two containing 40 acres each.

The Base Lines and Principal Meridians have been established by astronomical observations; but the lines of sub-divisions are run with the compass. The line indicated by the magnetic needle, when allowed to move freely about the point of support, and settle to a state of rest, is called the *magnetic variation*. This, in general, is not the *true* meridian, or north and south line. The angle which the *magnetic* meridian makes with the *true* meridian, is called the *variation of the needle* at that place, and is east or west, according as the north end of the needle lies on the east or west side of the *true* meridian. The variation of the needle is different at different places, but in Iowa the magnetic needle points about $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east of the true meridian. The lines of the lands are made to conform as nearly as practicable to the true meridian, but owing to the imperfections of instruments, topographical inequalities in the surface of the ground, and various other causes, it is absolutely impossible in practice to arrive at perfection; or, in other words, to make the townships and their sectional sub-divisions *exactly square* and their lines *exactly* north and south and east and west. A detailed statement of the manner of sub-dividing a township into sections would be too lengthy for this article. Suffice it to say, that the fractional tracts are all thrown on the north and west sides of the townships. The last tiers, or rows, of quarter sections on the north and west sides of a township generally fall either below or in excess of *even* quarter sections. Where there is a large district of country of uniform level surface, the errors of measurement are not likely to be so great, and the fractions in that case may not vary much from even quarter sections.

All measurements are made in chains. A chain is a measure of four rods, each link being the hundredth part of a chain, and is so used in the field notes and calculations. For convenience in practice, however, the surveyor generally uses a *half chain*, equal to two rods, or fifty links, but the surveyor's reckoning is kept, and all his calculations are made in full chains of four rods, and decimal parts thereof. In the measurement of lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance, the last of the ten tally rods or pins, with which the forward chainman set out, has been set to mark the measurement. The other chainman then comes forward, counts and delivers to him the ten tally rods which he has taken up in the last "out," the forward chainman likewise counting the pins as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chainman as he sets the tenth or last tally rod, calls, "out," which is repeated by the other chainman, and by the marker and surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs,"

and marks the same as he calls them. Sixteen "outs," or eighty chains, make a mile.

The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are marked in the following manner:

On the exterior township lines, corner posts are set at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half-mile posts for the corners of quarter sections. They are required to be driven into the ground to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, and to be made of the most durable wood to be had. The sides of the posts are squared off at the top, and the angles of the square set to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. All the mile posts on the township lines are marked with as many notches cut in one of the angles as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the *township* corner posts are notched with six notches on each of the four angles. The mile posts on the *section* lines are notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. If it so happens that a tree is situated to supply the place of a corner post, it is "blazed" on four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and notched in the same manner that the corner posts are. At all corners in the timber, two or more bearing trees in opposite directions are required to be noted, and the course of each tree noted and recorded. The trees are "blazed" on the side facing the post, and the letters B. T. (Bearing Tree) cut in the wood below the blaze. At the *quarter section* corners, the post is flattened on opposite sides, and marked " $\frac{1}{4}$," and the nearest suitable tree on each side of the section line is marked to show the township, range and section in which such tree is situated. More recent regulations require four witnesses, or bearing trees, at the township and section corners, and two at the quarter section corners, if within convenient distance.

In the prairies, and other places where bearing trees could not be noted, quadrangular mounds of earth are raised around the posts, the angles of the mounds corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The mounds are required to be two and a-half feet high and four feet square at the base. The earth to form the mound at the *section* corner is taken from one place to form the pit directly *south* of the mound; and at the *quarter section* corner it is taken directly *east* of the mound. The posts are squared and notched as heretofore described. More recent regulations require stones or charcoal to be buried in the mound.

In the timber the lines are marked in the following manner: All those trees which the line cuts have two notches on each side of the tree where the line cuts it. These are called "station trees," and sometimes "line trees," or "sight trees." All trees within ten or fifteen links on each side of the line are marked with two spots or "blazes," diagonally or quartering toward the line. The names and estimated diameters of all the "station trees," with their distances on the lines, are noted.

In the northwest part of Iowa, where the prairie so largely predominates, the landmarks, of course, are chiefly mounds and pits. The original stakes set by the surveyors have mostly been destroyed by the fires, but occasionally one may be found. Many of the mounds and pits have also been partially obliterated, but the experienced surveyor will generally identify them with very little trouble. A person in search of the landmarks on the prai-

rie should provide himself with a compass with which to trace the lines. A small one will answer the purpose of ascertaining lines approximately, but for finding the sub-divisions accurately, a good compass or transit and chain are required.

The *field notes* of the original surveys furnish primarily the material from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made, and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. The surveyors of the public lands were, therefore, required to keep an accurate record of the topography of the country, with a description of everything which might afford useful information. The crossings of streams, lakes, ponds, sloughs, etc., with their location on the lines, were all required to be carefully noted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Julien Dubuque—Spanish Lead Mines—Early Settlement at Dubuque—Settlement at Montrose—Old Apple Trees—Fort Madison—Keokuk—First Settlement at Burlington—First Settlement in Scott County—Organization of Scott County—Murder of Col. Davenport—Band of Outlaws broken up—Some First Things—Territorial Convention—Subject of Pre-emptions—Missouri Boundary—Question of Separate Territorial Organization—Memorials to Congress.

THE first white men who are known to have set their feet upon the soil of Iowa, were James Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, as we have seen in a former part of this work. It was 115 years after the visit of these celebrated French *voyageurs* before any white man established a settlement, during which time several generations of the Indian tribes occupied the valleys of the beautiful rivers of Iowa, or roamed over her broad prairies. During all this time they doubtless kept alive among them the tradition of the strange Black-Robe Chief and his pale-faced companions who came in their canoes to see their fathers so many years before. It was likewise a Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, who had the honor of making the first permanent white settlement. In 1788, having obtained permission from the Indians, he crossed the Mississippi with a small party of miners for the purpose of working lead mines at the place where the city is now located which bears his name, the lead having been discovered a short time before by the wife Peosta, a Fox warrior. Dubuque was a native of France, but had emigrated to Canada and become an Indian trader. While engaged in that business he reached Prairie du Chien about the year 1785, and with two other Frenchmen, laid out a village which now constitutes the northern part of that city. As a trader he acquired great influence with the Sac and Fox Chiefs. Six years after he engaged in mining (1796), he wrote a very diplomatic petition to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, to confirm the Indian grant. The governor referred the petition to a merchant and trader named Andrew Todd, who recommended that the grant be confirmed, with a restriction prohibiting Dubuque from trading with the Indians, without first obtaining Todd's consent in writing. With this restriction the petition was granted. Dubuque, as was a common custom among the French traders, had married an Indian woman. He gave to the district embraced in his grant the name of the Mines of Spain, in 1796, in compliment to the Spanish governor. He remained engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred March 24, 1810. He was buried on a bluff near the present city, and at his grave was placed a cedar cross, hewn square,

and about twelve feet high. On the arms of the cross there was, in French, an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

JULIEN DUBUQUE,
MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,
DIED MARCH 24TH, 1810,
AGED FORTY-FIVE AND A-HALF YEARS.

A number of Indians were afterward buried at the same place, and among them the chief Kettle and his wife, who both died some eighteen years after Dubuque. Kettle had requested his tribe to bury him and his wife in the vault with Dubuque. In 1828 their bodies were on the surface of the ground, wrapped in buffalo robes, protected from animals by closed walls and a roof. The cross and vault of Dubuque, it is said, were torn down about the year 1854, by some thoughtless boys, or perhaps men. The vault was built of roughly dressed limestone taken from the edge of the bluff only a few feet distant. But little more than is here stated is known of the first white man who settled on Iowa soil.

At the death of Dubuque the Indians claimed that the right, or lease of the whites to work the mines had expired, and but little more mining seems to have been done there until after the Black Hawk War. When attempts were made to engage in mining the military authority interfered to prevent intrusion upon the rights of the Indians. In 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, crossed over the river for the purpose of working the mines known then as the "Spanish Lead Mines." The Indians refused to give him permission, but allowed him to explore the country. With two young Indians as guides, he traversed the region between Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. When he returned to the Sac and Fox village, he secured the good will of the Indians, and formed his plans for operating the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and some other miners, he crossed over the river and engaged in mining. In June, 1830, the miners adopted a code of laws or rules, reported by a committee consisting of James L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. They erected an independent civil government of their own, the first government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this the War Department issued an order to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, to cause the miners to leave the west side of the river. Notice was accordingly given them and the order was reluctantly obeyed, but not until a detachment of troops was sent to enforce it. After the close of the Black Hawk War, and the treaty went into effect which allowed settlement, on and after June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers and some others returned and resumed their claims, and soon there was a considerable settlement at Dubuque. The first school house in Iowa was erected there the same year, and before the close of the year there were five hundred white people in the mining district. At a meeting of the settlers, in 1834, the place was named Dubuque.

Except the mining settlement at Dubuque, the first traces of the white man in Iowa, are to be found in Lee county. On the 30th of March, 1799, Louis Honori Fesson obtained permission of the Spanish government to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The place was at this time occupied by a half-breed Indian named Red Bird,

but known among the whites as Thomas Abbott. Subsequently the town of Montrose was located on the ground where Fesson had his trading post and Red Bird his wick-e-up. Settlers of a later day have felt much interest in the existence here of some full grown apple trees which must have been planted by some hand long before the Black Hawk War. It has been claimed by some that they were planted by Fesson as early as the beginning of the present century. Hon. D. W. Kilbourne, one of the early settlers of Lee county, claimed that they were planted by Red Bird some time between the years 1795 and 1798. Mr. Kilbourne was personally acquainted with Red Bird as well as with Black Hawk and other noted Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes, and from them he received what he believed to be an authentic account of the origin of the "ancient apple orchard" at Montrose. It was the custom of the Indians once a year to visit St. Louis for the purpose of obtaining supplies of blankets and other articles. The half-breed, Red Bird, then a young man, made his customary pilgrimage in the early spring, and on his return stopped a few days at St. Charles on the Missouri river. There a white man made him a present of about twenty small apple trees and gave him instructions how to plant them. Red Bird carried the trees home with him and planted them near his wick-e-up, placing stakes around them. Nearly all of them grew and remained to excite the wonder and curiosity of succeeding generations of white men.

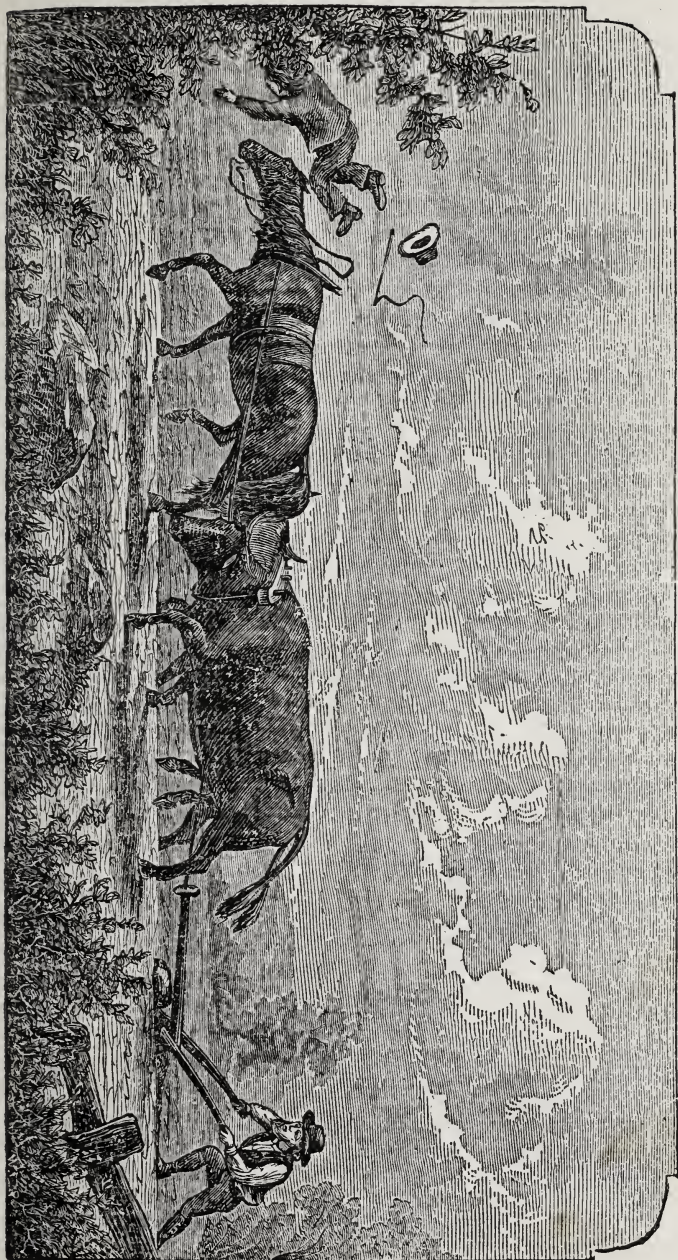
In 1809 a military post was established where Ft. Madison is now located, but of course the country was not open to white settlers until after the "Black Hawk Purchase." In 1834 troops were stationed at the point where Montrose is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." They remained until 1837, when they were removed to Fort Leavenworth. At first they were under the command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Kearney, who was afterward relieved by Col. R. B. Mason. The command consisted of three companies of the 1st United States Dragoons, Co. C, Capt. E. V. Sumner, Co. H, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Browne. Capt. Browne resigned his position in the regular army in 1837, and remained a citizen of Lee county. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. Lucas as Maj. Gen. of Militia. He was also elected as a member of the first Territorial Legislature which convened at Burlington, and had the honor of being the first President of the Council and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the "Foot of The Lower Rapids" there was a place which, prior to 1834, was known as "Farmers' Trading Post." In September of that year a meeting of half-breed Indians and their assigns was held in the old trading house then owned by Isaac C. Campbell. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress for the passage of a law granting them the privilege to sell and convey their respective titles to what was then known as the "Half-breed Reservation," according to the laws of Missouri. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from Prairie du Chien and St. Louis. At this time there were about nine families residing in the vicinity, and after the adjournment of the meeting the resident citizens repaired to the saloon of John Gaines to talk over their prospects when the half-breed title should become extinct. They looked forward to the time when a city should grow up at that point. John Gaines called the meeting to order and made a speech in which he said the time had now come to agree upon a name for the town. He spoke of the chief Keokuk as the friend of the white man, and proposed his name for the future town. The proposition met with favor and the name was adopted. In the spring of

1837 the town was laid out and a public sale of lots took place in June. Only two or three lots were sold, although many attended from St. Louis and other points. In 1840 the greater portion of Keokuk was a dense forest, the improvements being only a few cabins. In 1847 a census of the place gave a population of 620. During the year 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose, and in the same year, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Ft. Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer lots were sold. The lots were subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

The first settlement made at Burlington and in the vicinity, was in the fall of 1832. Daniel Tothero came with his family and settled on the prairie about three miles from the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White, with his family, erected his cabin near the river at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title, for that did not take place before June 1st, 1833, when the government acquired the territory under what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and drove Tothero and White over the river, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the first of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and on that very day was on the ground and built his second cabin. His cabin stood on what is now Front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Soon after Mr. White's return his brother-in-law, Doolittle, joined him, and in 1834 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, for the town of that name in Vermont. The name was given at the request of John Gray, a Vermonter and a friend of the proprietors. Thus White and Doolittle became the Romulus and Remus of one of the leading cities of Iowa. During the year 1833 there was considerable settlement made in the vicinity, and soon a mill was erected by Mr. Donnell, on Flint creek, three miles from Burlington. In 1837 Major McKell erected a saw-mill in the town. In June, 1834, Congress passed an act attaching the "Black Hawk Purchase" to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county, and for Des Moines county made the seat of justice at Burlington. The first court was held in April, 1835, in a log house. In 1838 Iowa was made a separate Territory and Burlington was made the capital and so remained until after the admission into the Union as a State. The Territorial Legislature met for several years in the first church erected in Burlington, known as "Old Zion." In this same building the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory also held its sessions, as well as the district court.

The first white man to settle permanently within the limits of Scott county, was Capt. B.W. Clark, a native of Virginia. He had settled and made some improvement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, but in 1833 he moved across the river and made a "claim and commenced an improvement

BREAKING PRAIRIE.



where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His nearest white neighbors on the west side of the Mississippi, were at Burlington and Dubuque. David H. Clark, a son of Capt. Clark, born April 21, 1834, was the first white child born within the limits of what is now Scott county.

Before the time, June 1, 1833, that the Indians were to give possession to the whites, Geo. L. Davenport had been permitted to make a claim. He had been a favorite with the Indians from boyhood, and for this reason he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off. The land upon which a part of the city of Davenport is located, and adjoining or near Le Claire's reserve, was claimed by R. H. Spencer, and a man named McCloud. Mr. Le Claire afterward purchased their claim interest for \$150.

The project of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim was first discussed in the autumn of 1835, at the residence of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The persons interested in the movement were Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and Col. Geo. Davenport. In the spring of 1836, the enterprise was carried into effect by the purchase of the land from Mr. Le Claire, and the laying out of a town to which the name of Davenport was given, in honor of Col. Davenport. The survey was made by Maj. Gordon. Some improvement had been made upon the ground by Mr. Le Claire, as early as 1833, but none of a substantial character until 1836.

During this year Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport erected a building which was opened as a public house or tavern, by Edward Powers. During the same year John Litch from Newburyport, N. H., opened the pioneer whisky shop in a log shanty on Front street. A ferry across the Mississippi was established by Mr. Le Claire, who was also the same year appointed the first postmaster, and carried the mails in his pocket while ferrying. The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836. The child died in August, 1840, at the Indian village on Iowa river. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge. Alex. W. McGregor, opened the first law office in 1836. Rev A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge. At the close of the year 1836 there were some six or seven houses in the town. The Indians still lingered about the place. Col. Davenport still kept a trading house open on Rock Island, and furnished supplies.

When the Sacs and Foxes removed from the lands embraced in the first purchase they settled for a short time on Iowa river, and after the second purchase removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when they were removed by the government to Kansas.

Scott county was organized and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Major Frayer Wilson was appointed sheriff. The election for county commissioners was held on the third Monday in February, 1838, when the following were elected: Benj. F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, and Alfred Carter. On the 4th of July, 1838, by an act of Congress, Iowa became a separate Territory, and Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor. He made the following appointments for Scott county: Williard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster at Davenport. The first

District Court met in Davenport in October, 1838, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, presiding.

For two years a contest had been going on between Davenport and a place called Rockingham as to which should have the honor of the county seat. The fourth Monday of August, 1840, was fixed for holding an election to decide the vexed question. It resulted favorably to Davenport, the citizens of the successful town building a court house and jail free of expense to the county.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of a paper called *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News*, the first newspaper published in the county. On the 26th day of August, 1841, the first number of the *Davenport Weekly Gazette* was issued by Alfred Sanders.

One of the most exciting incidents connected with the early history of Davenport and Scott county was the murder of Col. George Davenport on Rock Island, July 4, 1845. The country on both sides of the river had been infested by a lawless band of freebooters, with their supposed headquarters at Nauvoo. They had organized themselves into bands and engaged in horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery, and murder. In some places men in official positions and of good standing in community were associated with them. On the fatal 4th of July, Col. Davenport's family was away at Stephenson attending a celebration when three men attacked him in his house, one of whom shot him with a pistol through the thigh. They then bound him with strips of bark and blindfolded him. They then made a search for the key of his safe but were unable to find it. Returning to the wounded man, they carried him up-stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. The booty obtained was about \$600 in money, a gold watch-chain and seals, a double-barrelled gun, and a few articles of minor value. Col. Davenport lived long enough to relate the incidents of the robbery. For several weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. About the middle of August he went to Nauvoo where he obtained trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested a man named Fox at Centerville, Indiana, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested two others, Birch and John Long, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of the lakes and Chicago. These three men were known at the west as leaders of gangs of desperadoes, but operated under different names. Three others were also arrested as accessories, Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, near Galena, Illinois, and Granville Young, at Nauvoo. Aaron was a brother of John Long. On the 6th of October all of them were indicted by the grand jury of Rock Island county, except Fox, who had escaped from jail in Indiana on the 17th of September. On the 14th of October the two Longs were put upon trial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain, turned State's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. In his case a writ of error was obtained and a new trial granted, when he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county, and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch without sign of repentance or fear of death.

During the year 1834 settlements were made at various points besides those mentioned, in what are now the counties bordering on the Mississippi river, and soon other settlements began to extend to the western limit of the Black Hawk Purchase.

The first post-office in Iowa was established in Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

By the year 1836 the population had increased so that the people began to agitate for a separate Territorial organization. There were also several other matters in which they were deeply interested. In November, 1837, a convention was called at Burlington to take action. Some account of this first Iowa convention, and the action taken by it, will be of interest to every citizen of the State.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the 6th of November, 1837, a convention of delegates from the several counties in that portion of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi river, then sometimes called Western Wisconsin, convened in the town of Burlington. Among the principal purposes for which this convention was called were: 1. To memorialize Congress for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands; 2. To memorialize Congress on the subject of the attempt then being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line so as to embrace territory claimed as being a part of Wisconsin; 3. To memorialize Congress for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

The following were the accredited delegates in the convention from the several counties:

Dubuque County.—P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, and J. H. Rose.

Des Moines County.—David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Van Buren County.—Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, and James Hall.

Henry County.—W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers.

Muscatine County.—J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Hastings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay.

Louisa County.—J. M. Clark, Wm. L. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson.

Lee County.—Henry Eno, John Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor.

The officers of the convention were: President, Cyrus S. Jacobs; Vice Presidents, J. M. Clark, and Wm. H. Wallace; Secretaries, J. W. Parker, and J. R. Struthers.

The following committees were appointed:

To draft and report a memorial in relation to the right of pre-emption—Messrs. Engle, Kenner, Payne, Struthers, Patton, Rorer, and Smith.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of the boundary line—Messrs. Eno, Claypool, Kenner, Ralston, Davis, Watts, and Toole.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of a separate territorial organization—Messrs. Rorer, Hastings, Caldwell, Myers, Claypool, Rinearson, and Harris.

The convention continued in session three days, and on the afternoon of the last day all the committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

A convention of citizens representing all the counties in that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, have assembled at Burlington, the present seat of government of said Territory, for the purpose of taking into consideration several measures immediately affecting their interests and prosperity. Among the most important of these is the passage by your honorable bodies, at the session about to be commenced, of a pre-emption law by which the settlers on the public land shall have secured to them at the minimum price, the lands on which they live, which they have improved and cultivated without fear of molestation, or over-bidding on the part of the rich capitalist and speculator. It is a fact well known to your honorable bodies, that none of the land in Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, in what is called the "Iowa District," has yet been offered for sale by the government. It is equally true that that tract of country is now inhabited by twenty-five thousand souls, comprising a population as active, intelligent, and worthy as can be found in any other part of the United States. The enterprise of these pioneers has converted what was but yesterday a solitary and uncultivated waste, into thriving towns and villages, alive with the engagements of trade and commerce, and rich and smiling farms, yielding their bountiful return to the labors of the husbandman. This district has been settled and improved with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the country; emigrants from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, are daily adding to our numbers and importance. An attempt to force these lands thus occupied and improved into market, to be sold to the highest bidder, and to put the money thus extorted from the hard earnings of an industrious and laborious people into the coffers of the public treasury, would be an act of injustice to the settlers, which would scarcely receive the sanction of your honorable bodies. In most cases the labor of years and the accumulated capital of a whole life has been expended in making improvements on the public land, under the strong and firm belief that every safeguard would be thrown around them to prevent their property, thus dearly earned

by years of suffering, privation and toil, from being unjustly wrested from their hands. Shall they be disappointed? Will Congress refuse to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect a large class of our citizens from systemized plunder and rapine? The members comprising this convention, representing a very large class of people, who delegated them to speak in their stead, do most confidently express an opinion that your honorable bodies will at your present session, pass some law removing us from danger, and relieving us from fear on this subject. The members of this convention, for themselves, and for the people whose interests they are sent here to represent, do most respectfully solicit that your honorable bodies will, as speedily as possible, pass a pre-emption law, giving to every actual settler on the public domain, who has made improvements sufficient to evince that it is *bona fide* his design to cultivate and occupy the land, the right to enter at the minimum government price, one-half section for that purpose, before it shall be offered at public sale.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY LINE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists are desirous of asking the attention of Congress to the adjustment of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Western Wisconsin. Much excitement already prevails among the inhabitants situated in the border counties of the State and Territory, and it is much to be feared that, unless the speedy action of Congress should be had upon the subject, difficulties of a serious nature will arise, militating against the peace and harmony which would otherwise exist among them. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, commissioners were appointed to run the northern boundary line of the State. They have recently been engaged in the work, and, according to the line run by them, there is included within the limits of the State of Missouri a considerable tract of country hitherto supposed to belong to the Territory of Wisconsin, and which is still believed of right to belong to it. The northern boundary line of Missouri was run several years ago by commissioners appointed by the State of Missouri, and will cross the Des Moines river at a point about twenty-five miles from its mouth. This line, if continued on due east, would strike the Mississippi river near the town of Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids in said river, long since known as the Des Moines rapids; and this line, so run by the commissioners, has always been considered as the boundary line between the State and Territory. The present commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, giving a different construction to the act defining the boundary line of the State, passed up the Des Moines river in search of rapids, and have seen proper to find them some twelve or fourteen miles further up the river than the other commissioners of Missouri formerly did, and, selecting a point which they call the rapids in the Des Moines river, have from thence marked out a line which is now claimed as the northern boundary line of the State. Were this line extended due east, it would strike the Mississippi river at the town of Burlington, some thirty miles above the rapids known, as stated above, as the Des Moines Rapids.

Missouri was created into an independent State, and her boundary line defined, in June, 1820. At that time the country bordering on the Des Moines river was a wilderness, and little was known, except from the Indians who lived on its banks, of its geographical situation. There was at that time no point on the river known as the Des Moines rapids, and at the present time between the mouth of the river and the Raccoon forks, a distance of two hundred miles, fifty places can with as much propriety be designated as the one selected by the commissioners of the State of Missouri.

Your memorialists conceive that no action of the State of Missouri can, or ought to, affect the integrity of the Territory of Wisconsin; and standing in the attitude they do, they must look to the general government to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, which, for so long a period of time, existed between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio relative to their boundaries, will, it is hoped, prompt the speedy action of Congress on this existing subject. Confidently relying upon the wisdom of the general government, and its willingness to take such means as will settle this question, the people of Wisconsin will peaceably submit to an extension of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, if so be that Congress shall ordain it; but until such action, they will resist to the utmost extremity any attempt made by the State of Missouri to extend her jurisdiction over any disputed territory.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to run the line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Wisconsin according to the spirit and intention of the act defining the boundary lines of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such other measures as in their wisdom they shall deem fit and proper.

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR A DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a general convention of delegates, from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at the capitol at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

That the citizens of that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present Territory, and the utter impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the wisest and best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual right and the right of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquility, and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of their right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate Territorial government over that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river.

Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant Territory has been confided, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the frank expression of their belief that, taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no Territory of the

United States has been so much neglected by the parent government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

Western Wisconsin came into the possession of our government in June, 1833. Settlements were made, and crops grown, during the same season; and even then, at that early day, was the impulse given to the mighty throng of emigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people, intelligence, wealth and enterprise. From that period until the present, being a little over four years, what has been the Territory of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been quietly left by the parent government to take care of herself, without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her.

From June, 1833, until June, 1834, a period of one year, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin. In June, 1834, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which Territory she nominally continued a part, until July, 1836, a period of little more than two years. During the whole of this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable State, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden, during the said term of two years, two terms of a county court (a court of inferior jurisdiction), as the only sources of judicial relief up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect on the third day of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act, was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there has been a court holden in one solitary county in Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate disposition of the esteemed and meritorious judge of our district; but they are equally aware of the fact, that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the services of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our Territory, and the small number of judges dispersed at two great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be enabled to afford relief to other portions of the Territory. Thus, with a population of not less than twenty-five thousand now, and of near half that number at the organization of the Territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized Territory, for sixteen months, with but one term of courts only.

Your memorialists look upon those evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the Territory, and express their conviction and belief, that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists conceive themselves entitled by principles of moral right—by the same obligation that rests upon their present government, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves; as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the government in relation to other Territories.

The Territory of Indiana, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and also much of the eastern portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin, was placed under one separate territorial government in the year

1800, at a time that the population amounted to only five thousand six hundred and forty, or thereabouts.

The Territory of Arkansas was erected into a distinct Territory, in 1820, with a population of about fourteen thousand. The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, being formed by dividing the Indiana Territory. The exact population of Illinois Territory, at the time of her separation from Indiana, is not known to your memorialists, but her population in 1812, one year subsequent to that event, amounted to but eleven thousand five hundred and one whites, and a few blacks—in all, to less than twelve thousand inhabitants.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, by again dividing the Indiana Territory, of which, until then, she composed a part. The population of Michigan, at the time of her separation from Indiana, your memorialists have been unable to ascertain, but in 1810, a period of five years subsequent to her separate organization, her population amounted to but about four thousand seven hundred and sixty; and in the year 1820, to less than nine thousand—so that Michigan existed some fifteen years, as a distinct Territory, with a population of less than half of Western Wisconsin at present; and each of the above named Territories, now composing so many proud and flourishing States, were created into separate territorial governments, with a much less population than that of Western Wisconsin, and that too at a time when the parent government was burdened with a national debt of millions. Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Territorial Organization—Members of First Legislative Assembly—Its Presiding Officers—Important Acts—The Great Seal of the Territory—Provision for Locating Seat of Government—Some Prominent Members—The Boundary Dispute—Its Settlement—Delegate to Congress—Territorial Governors—Death of Wm. B. Conway—Various Incorporations.

CONGRESS considered the prayer of the memorial favorably, and “An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa,” was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced “all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line.” The organic act provided for a Governor whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings. President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice; and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal;

Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him. Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The following were the names, county of residence, nativity, age, and occupation, of the members of that first Territorial Legislature:

COUNCIL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
E. A. M. Swarzy.....	Van Buren.	Vermont.	28	Farmer.
J. Kieth.....	" "	Virginia.	52	Gunsmith.
A. Ingram.....	Des Moines.	Penn.	60	Farmer.
Robert Ralston.....	" "	Ohio.	31	Merchant.
C. Whittlesey.....	Cedar.	New York.	31	Merchant.
George Hepner.....	Des Moines.	Kentucky.	33	Farmer.
Jesse B. Browne.....	Lee.	Kentucky.	40	Formerly in U.S.A
Jesse D. Payne.....	Henry.	Tennessee.	35	Physician.
L. B. Hughes.....	" "	Virginia.	34	Merchant.
J. W. Parker.....	Scott.	Vermont.	28	Lawyer.
Stephen Hempstead.....	Dubuque.	Conn.	26	Lawyer.
Warner Lewis.....	" "	Virginia.	32	—
J. M. Clark.....	Louisa.	New York.	25	Farmer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. H. Wallace	Henry.	Ohio.	27	Farmer.
Wm. G. Coop.....	" "	Virginia.	33	Farmer.
A. B. Porter.....	" "	Kentucky.	30	Farmer.
Laurel Summers.....	Scott.	Kentucky.	24	Farmer.
Jabez Burchard	" "	Penn.	34	Farmer.
James Brierly.....	Lee.	Ohio.	29	Farmer.
Wm. Patterson.....	" "	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
H. Taylor.....	" "	Kentucky.	27	Farmer.
Harden Nowlin.....	Dubuque.	Illinois.	34	Farmer.
Andrew Bankston.....	" "	N. C.	51	Farmer.
Thomas Cox.....	" "	Kentucky.	51	Farmer.
C. Swan.....	" "	New York.	39	Miner.
C. J. Price.....	Lee.	N. C.	37	Farmer.
J. W. Grimes	Des Moines.	N. H.	22	Lawyer.
George Temple.....	" "	N. H.	34	Farmer.
George H. Beeler.....	" "	Virginia.	39	Merchant.
V. B. Delashmutt.....	" "	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
Thomas Blair.....	" "	Kentucky.	49	Farmer.
James Hall.....	Van Buren.	Maryland.	27	—
Samuel Parker	" "	Virginia.	34	Farmer.
G. S. Bailey.....	" "	Kentucky.	27	Physician.
Levi Thornton.....	Louisa.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
Wm. L. Toole.....	" "	Virginia.	35	Farmer.
Robert G. Roberts.....	Cedar.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
John Frierson.....	Muscatine.	Ohio.	34	Surveyor.
S. C. Hastings.....	" "	New York.	25	Lawyer.

Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was elected president of the council. He had been an officer in the regular army, was a gentleman of dignified appearance and commanding stature, being six feet and seven inches in height. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was elected speaker of the House. Some years after he held the position of receiver at the United States land office located at Fairfield. He subsequently removed to Washington Territory, and at one time served as a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Among the acts passed were those for organizing the counties of Linn, Jefferson and Jones; for changing the name of Slaughter county to Washington; providing for the election in each county of a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to attend to all county business, and acts providing for the location of the capital and the penitentiary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each county of which court was to be held twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines constituted the first district, to which Charles Mason, of Burlington, was assigned as judge. The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine constituted the second district; with Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, as judge. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton constituted the third district, with Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as judge.

Among the proceedings was the passage of a resolution by the council, instructing Wm. B. Conway, the secretary of the Territory, to procure a seal. In compliance with this instruction, on the 23d of November, Mr. Conway submitted to the inspection of the council what became the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa." The design was that of an eagle bearing in its beak an Indian arrow, and clutching in its talons an unstrung bow. The seal was one inch and five-eighths in diameter, and was engraved by William Wagner, of York, Pennsylvania. The council passed a resolution adopting the seal submitted by the secretary, but it does not appear that it was adopted by the other branch of the legislature. In his communication to the council presenting the seal, Mr. Conway calls it the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa," but the word "great" did not appear upon it. This old territorial seal appears to have been lost in the removal from Iowa City to Des Moines.

Under the act passed for the location of the capital, Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners, and were required to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in that county. They proceeded at that time to discharge the duties of their trust, and procured the title to six hundred and forty acres. They had it surveyed into lots, and agreed upon a plan for a capitol, selecting one of their number, Chauncey Swan, to superintend the work of erecting the building. The site selected was about two miles northwest of what was then the town of Napoleon, a place which now is not known as a town. The new town was named Iowa City, and the first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. In November, 1839, the second Territorial Legislature assembled in Burlington, and passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for a building, not to exceed in cost \$51,000. On the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Sam-

uel C. Trowbridge acting as marshal of the day, and Governor Robert Lucas as orator.

This first legislative body which enacted laws for the government of the new Territory of Iowa held its sessions in the then unfinished Methodist church in Burlington, the lower story or basement being built of stone, and the upper story of brick. It was known in later years as "Old Zion." Of the members of that legislature several afterward held prominent official positions in the State. Two of them, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, and James W. Grimes, of Burlington, held the office of Governor. The latter also became prominent in the United States Senate, and in the National Cabinet.

William G. Coop continued to be returned as a member of one or the other branch of almost every General Assembly, up to the change of parties in the election of James W. Grimes, as Governor. His later legislative career was as a member of the State Senate from Jefferson county. He was the Democratic candidate in that county against James F. Wilson in 1856, for member of the constitutional convention, but was defeated by the latter. He was a man of strong party attachments, being a Democrat in the strictest sense, but was faithful to his constituents, and honest in his discharge of duty. We recognize other names that were familiar in the subsequent history of the Territory or State, and among them, the following: Asbury B. Porter, who became the first colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion; Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county, who, during later years, has resided most of the time in Washington City; Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, who afterward held the position of Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin; William L. Toole, of Louisa county, after whom the town of Toolesboro in that county was named; Laurel Summers, of Scott county, and others. In the organization of this first Territorial Legislature party ties do not seem to have been very strictly drawn, for General Browne, who was chosen president of the council without opposition, and Colonel Wallace, who was elected speaker of the house, with but little opposition, were both Whigs, while both branches of the legislature were largely Democratic. Party lines were not tightly drawn until the campaign of 1840, when the young Territory caught the enthusiasm which characterized that contest throughout the country.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

One of the exciting questions with which the Territory of Iowa had to deal was that in relation to the southern boundary. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that State had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river, are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the Rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county

under authority of the State of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that State to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the Territory to maintain its rights. About 1200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

In September, 1838, the election was held for delegate to Congress. There were four candidates in the field, to-wit: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines county; B. F. Wallace, of Henry county, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque county. William W. Chapman was elected by a majority of thirty-six votes over P. H. Engle. During the time that Iowa remained a separate Territory, from 1838 to 1846, the office of Governor was held successively by Robert Lucas, John Chambers, and James Clarke. Robert Lucas had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, and was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. John Chambers had been a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a warm supporter of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for President in 1840. After the change of the National administration he was appointed to succeed Governor Lucas. James Clarke had been the editor of the *Gazette* at Burlington, but at the death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, which occurred at Burlington, November 6, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed his successor, and afterward succeeded John Chambers as the last Territorial Governor.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, was an event which cast a gloom over the Territory. Prior to his appointment by President Van Buren he had been a resident of Pittsburg, Penn. His remains were taken to Davenport for interment, and on the 9th of November a public meeting of the citizens of that place passed resolutions expressing the highest esteem both for his character as a citizen and as an officer of the Territory. His remains were taken to St. Anthony's Church where the solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamorgues. On the 11th a meeting of the members of the bar of the Territory was held at Burlington, in which his associates in the profession also passed resolutions of respect for the deceased. Of this meeting Charles Mason was chairman, and David Rorer was appointed to present the resolutions to the Supreme

Court of the Territory, for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court. The deceased left a wife and one child.

The first Territorial Legislature provided by law that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pending thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage; secured religious toleration to all; vested the judiciary power in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace; made real estate divisible by will, and intestate property to be divided equitably among heirs; made murder punishable by death, and provided proportionate penalties for other crimes; established a system of free schools, open to all classes of white children; provided for a system of roads and highways; enacted a law to prevent and punish gambling, and in fact enacted a pretty complete code of laws, many of which still remain in force.

Among the various institutions and associations incorporated were the following: The Wapello Seminary, in Louisa county; the Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company; the Des Moines Mill Company, in Van Buren county; the Burlington Steam Mill Company; seminaries of learning in Fort Madison, West Point, Burlington, Augusta, Farmington, Bentonsport, Rockingham, Keosauqua, Dubuque, and Davenport; the Burlington and Iowa River Turnpike Company; the Burlington and Des Moines Transportation Company; the Keosauqua Lyceum, and the Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Burlington.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Constitution—Proposed Boundaries—Changed by Congress—Rejection of Constitution by the People—Congress Repeals its former Provision as to Boundaries and Fixes the Present Limits—The Second Constitution—Its Adoption by the People—Election of State Officers—First General Assembly—Seat of Government—Monroe City—Fort Des Moines—Final Permanent Location—Removal—Third Constitutional Convention—New Capitol—Case of Attempted Bribery in First General Assembly.

By the year 1844 the population of the Territory had reached 75,152, and the people began to desire a State organization. In October of that year a constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution defining the boundaries of the State as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary Line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old northwest corner of Missouri'; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the State into the Union, but with boundaries different from those defined in the proposed constitution. By this act the State was to extend north to the parallel passing through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the

present State of Minnesota, and west to the meridian of 17 deg. 30 min. west from Washington. These boundaries would have deprived the State of the Missouri Slope and of one of the grand rivers by which it is now bounded, while in shape it would have been long and comparatively narrow. As a result, at an election held August 4, 1845, the people of the Territory rejected the constitution with the change of boundaries as proposed by Congress. The vote stood 7,235 for, and 7,656 against it, being a majority of 421 against the adoption. On the 4th of August, 1846, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the act of March, 3, 1845, as related to the boundaries of Iowa, and fixing the boundaries as now defined. On the 4th of May of that year a second constitutional convention had convened at Iowa City, and after a session of fifteen days formed the constitution which was sanctioned by the people at an election held August 3, 1846. The popular vote stood 9,492 for, and 9,036 against the constitution at this election, being a majority of 456 in favor of it. A copy of this constitution was presented in Congress, and on the 28th of December, 1846, an act was passed and approved for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

On the 26th of October, 1846, an election had been held for State officers, when the following were elected: Ansel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties with a population, according to the census, of 96,088.

The first General Assembly under the State organization, convened at Iowa City, November 30, 1846. Thomas Baker was elected President of the Senate, and Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the latter had been President of the first Territorial Council, so he was the first Speaker of the House when Iowa became a State.

The capitol building at Iowa City being at this time still in an unfinished condition, an appropriation of \$5,500 was made to complete it. The boundary being so much extended west of the limits of the Territory when the capital was located at Iowa City, the question of removal and permanent location at some point further west began to be agitated, and the first General Assembly appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government, and to select five sections of land which had been granted by Congress for the erection of public buildings. The commissioners in discharge of their duties selected the land in Jasper county, lying between the present towns of Prairie City and Monroe. The commissioners also surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Monroe City. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, the cash payments yielding \$1,797.43, being one-fourth of the price for which they sold. When the commissioners made their report to the next General Assembly, it was observed that their claim for services and expenses exceeded the cash received by \$409.14. The report was referred to a committee without instructions, but the location was never sanctioned by the General Assembly. The money paid by purchasers was mostly refunded. Meantime the question of re-location continued to be agitated at each session. In 1851 bills were introduced in the House for removal to Pella and Fort Des Moines, but both of them failed to pass. At the next session a bill was introduced in the Senate for removal to Fort Des Moines, which was also defeated on a final vote. In January, 1855, the effort proved successful, and on the 15th of that month the Governor approved the bill re-locating the seat of government within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and providing for the appointment of com-

missioners for that purpose. Under this act the commissioners made selection of the present site. A temporary building was erected by an association of citizens of Des Moines, or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes, having been advised that the building was completed and ready for occupancy, issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines the capital of Iowa. The officers with the archives of the State removed during the fall and winter, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines.

Meantime a third constitutional convention had been called to frame a new State constitution. It convened at Iowa City, January, 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5th of the same year. Francis Springer, of Louisa county, was chosen President. The constitution as adopted by this convention was approved by the people at an election held August 3d of the same year, the vote being 40,311 for, and 38,681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857. In this constitution the location of the seat of government at Des Moines was made a part of the fundamental law. In 1868 an amendment was made to this constitution, striking the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of electors. The whole vote cast by the people on this amendment was 186,503, with a majority in favor of striking out, of 24,265.

The first capitol building erected in Des Moines being inadequate for the growing wants of the State, being too small and not sufficiently safe, an act was passed and approved April 13, 1870, providing for the erection of a new one. The following were constituted a Board of Commissioners to have charge of the erection: Grenville M. Dodge, of Pottawattamie county; James F. Wilson, of Jefferson county; James Dawson, of Washington county; Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine county; James O. Crosby, of Clayton county; Charles Dudley, of Wapello county; John N. Dewey, of Polk county, and William L. Joy, of Woodbury county. The Governor was also constituted a member of the Board, and President *ex-officio*. A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary of the Board. It was provided in the act that the plan to be selected should not be for a building exceeding in cost \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to commence the work. In the fall of 1870 excavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 23d of November of the next year, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. Gen. N. B. Baker was chief marshal of the day, and Governor Samuel Merrill delivered an appropriate address.

The Board of commissioners experienced many difficulties in finding stone, especially within the limits of the State, that had been sufficiently tested for a building of such magnitude. The law required them to give preference to material obtained in the State, price and quality being equal, and they desired to comply with the spirit of the law. As a result, however, some material was placed in the foundation, which being exposed, during the next winter, was affected by the weather, and the next season it was necessary to remove a portion of the foundation, involving a large additional expense.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, and in March a joint committee was authorized to examine and report upon the character of the material used. They reported that unfit material had been placed in the foundation, and recommended its removal. An act was passed at this session appropriating \$100,000 for the work in 1872, and

\$125,000 to be used annually thereafter for the prosecution of the work, but the whole cost not to exceed the limit of \$1,380,000. The Board were required, however, to direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for \$1,500,000. The same act placed the work in charge of a Board of commissioners consisting of five members, including the Governor, who was also to be President, *ex-officio*. The following were constituted the members of the new Board: John G. Foote, of Des Moines county; Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county; Robert S. Finkbine, and Peter A. Dey, of Johnson county, and the Governor, as above stated. Ed. Wright was appointed Secretary by the Board. This Board proceeded with the work in accordance with the general plan adopted by the former Board, and when completed Iowa will have one of the finest and most substantial capitol buildings in the Union.

Having presented a brief review of the legislation in regard to seat of government, which, as we have seen, was inaugurated by the first General Assembly, we return to that session. The contest between the two political parties for ascendancy was at that time a very earnest one, and especially in view of the election of U. S. Senators. The two political parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided. The friends of the several candidates were present at the opening of the session to take part in the lobby branch, in behalf of their respective favorites. Keokuk county was represented in the House by Nelson King, a Whig, although his county at that time was regarded as Democratic. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was the prominent Democratic candidate for Senator, and the name of J. C. Hall, also of Burlington, was likewise favorably mentioned. On the afternoon of December 9th, Mr. King, of Keokuk county, by consent of the House, rose in his place and made a statement to the following effect: That since he had presented his credentials, and taken his seat as a member, he had been approached by several different persons relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senators; that several distinct propositions for the payment of money and other reward had been offered him, if he would vote for certain candidates, or either of them, as might be determined upon, which determination was to be made known to him previous to casting his vote for United States Senator; and that the said parties offering thus to reward him for his vote, had promised to secure him from all blame or suspicion, by procuring written instructions from his constituents, urging him so to vote. He further stated that one Marshall had the day previously given him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio, and told him to call on him at any future time, and he would give him one hundred dollars, or any amount he wanted. He said that Marshall had also surrendered to him two receipts for indebtedness—one for legal service while he (King) had resided in Lee county, and the other in discharge of a claim of two dollars and fifty cents, held against him by one William Stotts. Mr. King having concluded his statement, Mr. Stewart Goodrell, then a member of the House from Washington county, moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Mr. King. The committee was subsequently increased to seven, as follows: W. J. Cochran, of Lee county; Stewart Goodrell, of Washington county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; Andrew Leech, of Davis county; Samuel Whitmore of Jefferson county; John L. Morton, of Henry county, and Robert Smyth, of Linn county. The committee commenced their investigations on the same day that Mr. King made his statement. Marshall was arrested, and various witnesses were com-

manded to appear before the committee to give evidence in the case, and the investigation which was commenced on the 9th of December, 1846, appears not to have ended until the 19th of January, 1847. Not until the 4th of February was any report made to the House, and then it did not show that the committee had arrived at any conclusions. The report and testimony were ordered to be laid on the table, subject to the further order of the House. The report was never called up. On the same day that Mr. King made his original statement to the House of the attempted bribery, a resolution tendering him a vote of thanks, was laid on the table. Near the close of the session (Feb. 24) this resolution was called up, and a substitute offered for it by Mr. Smyth, of Linn, censuring both King and Marshall. The original resolution and the substitute were both laid on the table, and that was the end of the bribery case, which excited a great deal of interest among the politicians and people of the State at that early day in her political history. It should be stated that Mr. Marshall was not a member of either branch of the General Assembly. The developments on investigation were generally understood at the time to be quite as damaging to the party making the charge as to any other person. The legislature adjourned without electing United States Senators at that session. The next General Assembly elected George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington. A. Clinton Hastings, and Shepherd Leffler, represented the State in the 29th Congress, 1846 to 1847, being the first Representatives in Congress from Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools—How Supported—State University—Its Presidents—Faculty—University Fund—Agricultural College—State Normal School—Other State Educational Institutions—Public and Private Colleges and Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE have seen that the first territorial legislature made provision for general education by organizing a system of common schools. The famous ordinance of 1787 required that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and this has been the policy of the government in the admission of every new State since that time, as evinced by the liberal grants of the public lands for educational purposes.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several different sources. In the first place, the sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the government for school purposes—being *one thirty-sixth* part of all the land in the State. Congress also made to the State an additional donation of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands in the State. The State also gives the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it. The money derived from these sources constitutes the *permanent school fund*, and, including the proceeds of the land still unsold, will amount to over *four millions* of dollars. The interest on this fund is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also generally levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources consti-

tutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months school each year.

While Iowa is fostering and building up many excellent institutions of a higher order, the glory of her educational work consists in her admirable system of common schools—her peoples' colleges. The superintendent of public instruction is the highest school officer of the State, and exercises a general supervision over its educational interests, so far as relates to the public schools. Each county has a county superintendent, who examines applicants for teachers' certificates, visits the schools, reports annually to the State Superintendent, and exercises a general charge over the schools of the county. Each civil township constitutes what is called a district township, which is divided into sub-districts, and each sub-district elects a sub-director. The several sub-directors in the district township constitute a board of directors. In towns and cities there are independent districts, which elect officers to manage their affairs independently of the district townships.

The common school system has recently been greatly improved by the inauguration of normal institutes, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, and also by the establishment of a permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls. The total permanent school fund, November 1, 1877, was \$3,460,348.76. This is being augmented from different sources, and the interest only is applied toward the support of the common schools.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress of July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to set apart and reserve from sale not exceeding two entire townships of land in Iowa, for the use and support of a university. The constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union contained a provision requiring the General Assembly to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the land granted by Congress for the university, and to create from the proceeds of the same a permanent fund for the use of a university. A bill was passed by the first General Assembly, establishing at Iowa City an institution to be called the "State University," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience might thereafter require. The same act also granted for the use of the university the public building, with ten acres of ground, at Iowa City, the same to be used, however, for the purposes of the State government until the removal of the capital. By acts of January 15, 1849, and January 16, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon equal footing, "in respect to funds and other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847. The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased and a building erected, upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended. The building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. No aid from the State or the University fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the State, and, in accordance with this request, an act was passed January 24, 1853, severing the connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized. The new constitution, which took effect September 3, 1857, provided that "the State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

At a special meeting of the board, February 21, 1850, it recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," an institution at Davenport established under the laws of the State as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," but with the express stipulation that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Soon after this the medical college removed to Keokuk. This arrangement was terminated by the operation of the new constitution.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there was an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred students during the term. The first regular catalogue was published for the year 1856-7. At a meeting of the board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University.

From 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the total number of ladies in the collegiate department was 2,994, and gentlemen 3,941; total number of ladies in the law department since its organization, 6, and gentlemen, 632; total number of ladies in the medical department since its organization 48, and gentlemen 469.

The presidents since its organization have been:

Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., elected July 16, 1855.

Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., elected Oct. 25, 1859.

Professor Oliver M. Spencer, elected August 19, 1862.

Professor Nathan R. Leonard, elected June 26, 1866, as president *pro tem.*, during absence of President Spencer in Europe fifteen months by leave of the board.

James Black, D.D., elected March 4, 1868.

Rev. George Thacher, elected March 1, 1871.

C. W. Slagle, of Fairfield, elected president *pro tem.*, June, 1877.

J. L. Pickard, elected in 1878.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, nine professors in the collegiate department, one professor and six instructors in military science; chancellor, three professors and four lecturers in the law department; eight professor demonstrators of anatomy; professor of surgery and two lecturers in the medical department, and two professors in the homeopathic medical department.

The law department was established in June, 1868; the medical department in 1869; the chair of military instruction in June, 1874, and the department of homeopathy in 1876.

From 1858 to 1876, inclusive, the General Assembly has made appropriations for buildings, and for the support of the University, sums aggregating \$264,757. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 22, 1878, made an appropriation, as an endowment fund, of \$20,000 annually, and an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs of buildings, fences, walks and other purposes. On the 30th of September, the University held interest bearing mortgage notes amounting to \$195,423.13; contract notes amounting to \$10,357.74, and a fund known as the Saline fund, amounting to \$4,106.85. These amounts, aggregating \$209,887.72, constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which goes to the support of the University. There were also, September 30, 1877, remaining unsold, 2,059.70 acres of University lands, and 3887.10 acres of Saline lands, making a total of 5,946.86

acres, the proceeds of which when sold, will go to increase the permanent University fund. At five dollars per acre these lands will add to the permanent fund \$29,734, which amount added to the above will give to the University a permanent endowment fund of \$239,621.72.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By an act of Congress passed in 1862, a grant of 240,000 acres of land was made to the State for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under this act 240,000.96 acres were appropriated to the State; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual number of acres in the grant was 204,309.30. In addition to this grant Congress also gave its assent to the State to use for the same purpose the five sections of land in Jasper county, which had been selected for the seat of government of the State. There were also donated in Story and Boone counties for the use of the institution 921 acres, making a grand total of 208,430.30 acres. This last donation of 921 acres was made by citizens of Story and Boone counties.

The General Assembly passed an act which was approved March 22, 1858, establishing the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm. Under this act a board of trustees was appointed, which at a meeting in June, 1859, received propositions for the location, and in July the offer of the present location in Story county, was accepted. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a College building, and in 1866 an additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made. The building was completed in 1868. An office was opened in Fort Dodge for the sale of the College lands, and Hon. George W. Bassett was appointed agent for their sale. From the establishment of this agency in August, 1865, to November 1, 1867, the amount received on sales of lands was \$68,782.81, and the amount of interest collected on leases for the same time was \$338,931.78, making a total of \$406,714.65, which is a permanent endowment fund.

The courses of study in the College, as revised in 1877, are as follows: 1—The Course in Science as related to Agriculture. 2—The Course in Mechanical Engineering. 3—The Course in Civil Engineering. 4—The Ladies' Course in Science. 5—Course for Juniors and Seniors in Special Industrial Sciences. 6—Post-graduate Courses of Study. 7—The Preparatory Course.

Manual labor is required of students, but no student can pay more than one-half his expenses in work. This labor is divided into two classes; one for which wages are paid, which applies only to students whose sole purpose is the acquisition of skill and practice. The unpaid labor applies to work which accrues solely to the benefit of the College.

The four courses are divided into twelve schools, each embracing a prominent science, to-wit: 1—School of Agriculture. 2—School of Horticulture. 3—School of Veterinary Science. 4—School of Domestic Economy. 5—School of Military Science. 6—School of Literature and Language. 7—School of Mathematics and Physics. 8—School of Chemistry. 9—School of Biology. 10—School of Philosophy. 11—School of Mechanical Engineering and Architecture. 12—School of Civil Engineering.

By the terms of the law, tuition in the Agricultural College is made forever free to pupils from the State, over sixteen years of age, who have resided in the State six months prior to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three pupils, and additional pupils to the extent of the capacity of the College are distributed by the board of trustees among the counties in proportion to the population.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly, at Iowa Falls, in 1876, and under the law the property of the Orphans' Home, at that place, was transferred for the use of the Normal School. The first Board of Directors organized June 7th, of that year. H. C. Hemenway was chosen President; J. J. Tolerton, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. At the same meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., was elected Principal of the school.

The course of study consists of two classes, scholastic and professional: The first embraces English Literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Art. The second embraces Practice—Teaching Classes, The Theory of Education, School Management, Instruction, School Economy, How to Teach, School Laws of Iowa, General Laws and Decisions, Classification of Knowledge, Genesis of Knowledge; Educational—Character of, Branches of Study, Methods of Advanced Classes, History of Education, Philosophy of Education, Lives of Great Educators, Graded Schools, Institute Work.

Students completing the Elementary or Didactic Course receive certificates showing the course completed by the student, and those graduating in the Scientific Course receive diplomas, with the degree "Bachelor of Didactics."

A student must be eighteen years of age and have attended this school one year, before he will be entitled to receive either a certificate or diploma. Before receiving certificate of examination in the Elementary Didactic Course, the applicant must have had at least two terms of successful experience in teaching, and before graduating in the Scientific Course he must have had at least one year of such experience.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Des Moines	Burlington	Burlington University
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University
Fremont	Tabor	Tabor College
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University
Henry	Salem	Whittier College
Humboldt	Humboldt	Humboldt College
Jefferson	Fairfield	Parson's College
Linn	Mount Vernon	Cornell College
Linn	Western	Western College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Penn College
Marion	Pella	Central University of Iowa
Mills	Malvern	Baptist College
Page	College Springs	Amity College
Polk	Des Moines	University of Des Moines
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Iowa College
Scott	Davenport	Griswold College
Warren	Indianola	Simpson Centenary College
Winneshek	Decorah	Luther College

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Allamakee	Waukon	Waukon Seminary
Allamakee	Lansing	Sisters' School
Allamakee	Lansing	Mrs. Houghton's School
Appanoose	Moulton	Moulton Normal School
Appanoose	Centerville	Centerville Academy
Benton	Vinton	Tilford Academy
Benton	West Irving	Irving Institute
Benton	Blairstown	Blairstown Academy
Benton	Vinton	Eclectic Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Conservatory of Music
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Cedar Valley Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Prairie Home Seminary
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Our Lady of Victory
Buchanan	Independence	Notre Dame
Chickasaw	Bradford	Bradford Academy
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	Select School
Clarke	Murray	Graded School
Clarke	Osceola	Osceola Private School
Clayton	Elkader	Sisters' School
Clayton	Guttenburg	Sisters' School
Clayton	McGregor	Sisters' School
Clayton	Clayton Center	German School
Clinton	Lyons	Riverside Institute
Clinton	Lyons	Seminary of Our Lady of Angels
Clinton	Lyons	Latin School
Clinton	Clinton	Business College
Clinton	De Witt	Sisters' School
Clinton	Olive Township	Norwegian
Davis	Bloomfield	Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute
Davis	Troy	Troy Normal and Classical Institute
Delaware	Hopkinton	Lenox Collegiate Institute
Delaware	Petersburg	Petersburg Catholic School
Des Moines	Burlington	Mr. Gordon's School for both sexes
Des Moines	Kossuth	Kossuth Academy
Des Moines	Burlington	Graff's School
Des Moines	Burlington	Young Ladies' School
Des Moines	Burlington	German-American School
Des Moines	Burlington	German Evangelical Zion School
Des Moines	Burlington	First German Evangelical School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. John's Convent
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Paul's School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's College
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's Academy
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Mary's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Maria, (German)
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Primary
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Boarding School
Dubuque	Dyersville	St. Francis
Dubuque	New Vienna	St. Boniface
Dubuque	Cascade	Church School
Dubuque	Table Mound	Church School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Church School
Dubuque	Sherrill's Mount	St. Peters'
Dubuque	Epworth	Epworth Seminary
Dubuque	Farley	Church School
Greene	Jefferson	Jefferson Academy
Grundy	Grundy Center	Grundy Center Academy
Guthrie	Panora	Guthrie County High School
Hamilton	Webster City	Webster City Academy
Hardin	Ackley	Catholic School

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTIUTIONS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Hardin	Alden	Private School
Hardin	New Providence	New Providence Academy
Hardin	Eldora	Eldora Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Female Seminary, and Howe's Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German College
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German Primary
Henry	New London	Academy
Howard	Cresco	Private School
Iowa	Marengo	Root's Winter School
Iowa	Lytle City	Catholic School
Jasper	Lynnville	Lynnville Seminary
Jasper	Prairie City	South Side Academy
Jasper	Newton	Hazel Dell Academy
Jefferson	Pleasant Plaine	Pleasant Plaine Academy
Jefferson	Fairfield	Fairfield Academy, and Private School
Jefferson	Fairfield	High School
Johnson	Iowa City	McClain's Academy, and St. Joseph's Institute
Johnson	Iowa City	St. Agatha's Seminary
Jones	Anamosa	Anamosa Academy
Jones	Olin	Olin High School
Keokuk	Baden	Baden Select School
Keokuk	Coal Creek	Friends' Select School
Keokuk	German Township	German Lutheran School
Kossuth	Algona	Algona College
Lee	Denmark	Denmark Academy
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Collegiate Institute
Louisa	Grand View	Eastern Iowa Normal School
Lucas	Chariton	Chariton Academy
Mahaska	Hopewell	Hopewell Academy
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Select School
Mahaska	Rose Hill	Select School
Marion	Knoxville	Knoxville Academy
Marshall	Albion	Albion Seminary
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Christian Institute
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Institute
Marshall	Stanford	Stanford Institute
Mills	Glenwood	Private School
Mitchell	Osage	Cedar Valley Seminary
Muscatine	Wilton	Wilton Seminary, and Collegiate Institute
Muscatine	Muscatine	Sisters' School, and German School
Muscatine	Muscatine	Business College
Pocahontas	Fonda	Teachers' Normal
Polk	Des Moines	St. Ambrose School
Polk	Des Moines	St. Mary's School, (German)
Polk	Des Moines	Business College
Polk	Mitchellville	Mitchell Seminary
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Boys' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Girls' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	German School
Scott	Davenport	St. Margaret's, and Sisters' Academy
Scott	Davenport	St. Cunigundus'
Scott	Davenport	St. Anthony's, and Business College
Van Buren	Birmingham	Birmingham Academy
Van Buren	Farmington	Select School
Wapello	Ottumwa	Convent of St. Joseph, and Commercial College
Wapello	Ottumwa	Female Seminary, and Pecks' Normal
Warren	Ackworth	Ackworth Seminary
Washington	Washington	Washington Academy
Webster	Fort Dodge	Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes
Webster	Fort Dodge	German School
Winneshiek	Decorah	Decorah Institute, and Business College
Winneshiek	Spillville	Catholic School
Woodbury	Sioux City	German School

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals for the Insane—College for the Blind—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—Orphans' Homes—Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—The Penitentiary—The Additional Penitentiary—State Reform School—State Historical Society.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

THE General Assembly, by an act approved January 24, 1855, appropriated \$4,425 to purchase a site for a Hospital for the Insane, and \$50,000 for the erection of a building. Edward Johnston, of Lee county; Charles S. Clarke, of Henry county, and the Governor (Grimes), were appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of a building. They made the location at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and adopted a plan with sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred patients. Henry Winslow was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. Within the first three months about one hundred patients were admitted. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was appointed Superintendent, and in 1865 he was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney. From the opening of the Hospital to the 1st of November, 1877, there had been admitted 3,584 patients, of whom 1,141 had been discharged recovered, 505 improved, 589 unimproved, and one died. The total number discharged was 2,976, leaving 608 under treatment.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

In 1868 a bill passed the General Assembly making an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Buchanan county. A board of commissioners was appointed, who commenced their duties June 8, 1868. They made the location about a mile from Independence, on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about one mile from the river. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873. On the 1st of October, 1877, the Superintendent, Albert Reynolds, M. D., reported 322 patients in the hospital.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an institution at Keokuk for the instruction of the blind. In January, 1853, the General Assembly passed an act by which the State adopted the institution at Keokuk, and on the 4th of April, of the same year, it was opened for the reception of pupils, at Iowa City. A board of trustees was appointed, with authority to receive propositions and make a permanent location. Liberal donations were made by citizens of Vinton, Benton county, and that place was selected. In October, 1862, the institution was opened at Vinton with twenty-four pupils. Up to 1878 about \$285,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements connected with this institution. During the period of two years, ending November 6, 1877, about 135 pupils were in attendance. The faculty is presided over by Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M., as Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

This institution was established first at Iowa City, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. W. E. Ijams was the first Principal. He resigned in 1862, and the board of trustees appointed Benjamin Talbot his successor. In 1868 commissioners were appointed to relocate the institution and superintend the erection of a building, and the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated to commence the work. It was located about two miles south of Council Bluffs, and connected with it is a tract of about ninety acres of ground. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied. On the 25th of February, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire, and on the 6th of August, of the same year, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially injured by a tornado. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. About half of the classes were dismissed, reducing the number to about seventy. The institution remains in charge of Benjamin Talbot as Superintendent. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES, DAVENPORT, CEDAR FALLS, GLENWOOD.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed an act establishing three Homes for the soldiers' orphans, as follows: located at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood. This was the result of a movement inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war. In October, 1863, she called a convention at Davenport, to devise measures for the support and education of the orphan children of Iowa soldiers who had fallen in the national defense. An association was formed, and provision made for raising funds. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to open the Home, and at a meeting of the Trustees in March, 1864, they decided to commence operations at once. A large brick building in Van Buren county was secured, and on the 13th of July, of the same year, the executive committee reported that they were ready to receive pupils. In little more than six months seventy pupils were in attendance. The Home continued to be sustained by voluntary subscriptions until 1866, when it was assumed by the State and the three Homes established as above stated. In 1876 the Homes at Cedar Falls and Glenwood were discontinued, and the pupils remaining in them removed to the Home at Davenport. The buildings at Cedar Falls were appropriated to the use of the State Normal School, and those at Glenwood to the use of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. September 30, 1877, there were in attendance at the Home in Davenport 139 soldiers' orphans, and forty-one indigent children, the Sixteenth General Assembly having passed an act opening the Home for the admission of indigent children.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

By an act approved March 17, 1876, an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established at Glenwood, Mills county. The buildings and grounds for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were by the same act transferred

to the use of the new institution, which was placed under the management of three trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The property having been repaired, the Asylum was opened September 1, 1876, and the school organized on the 6th with only five pupils. In November, 1877, the number had increased to eighty-seven.

THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature by an act approved January 25, 1839, provided for the election by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, of three directors to locate the Penitentiary within one mile of the public square in the town of Fort Madison, and provided further, limiting the cost of the Penitentiary to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The same act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, to pay for materials and work on the building. The location at Fort Madison, however, was coupled with a proviso that the citizens of that place and Lee county should execute to the directors a deed for ten acres of ground. All the conditions were complied with, and the erection of the building was commenced July 9, 1839. The main building and warden's house were completed in the autumn of 1841. Since that time additions and other improvements have been made.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY

The Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa was established under an act of the General Assembly approved April 3, 1872. Three commissioners were appointed to make the location and provide for the erection of the necessary buildings. They met at Anamosa, June 4, 1872, and made selection of a site donated by the citizens. Work was commenced on the building September 28th of the same year, and May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison to Anamosa. The entire enclosure embraces fifteen acres.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March, 1868, an act of the General Assembly was approved establishing a State Reform School near the town of Salem, Henry county. A board of trustees, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. A proposition was accepted for the lease of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, the buildings fitted up, and on the 7th of October, 1868, the first inmate was received from Jasper county. In 1872, an act was passed and approved providing for the permanent location, and \$45,000 appropriated for erecting the necessary buildings. The permanent location was made at Eldora, Hardin county. Inmates are admitted at ages over seven and under sixteen years. The object of this school is the reformation of juvenile offenders. The school for girls is located at Mitchellville, Polk county.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1856, under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, "for the purpose of collecting, arranging and preserving books pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other

materials illustrative of the history of this State; and also to preserve the memory of the early pioneers of Iowa, their deeds, exploits, perils, and adventures; to secure facts relative to our Indian Tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and to mark the progress of our rapidly increasing commonwealth; to publish such of the collections of the society as it shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to bind such publications and other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers as they may publish or collect; and to aid in all respects as may be within its province, to develop the history of this State in all its departments." At that time the sum of \$3,000 per annum for two years was appropriated. The society is under the management of a board of Curators, consisting of one member appointed by the governor from each congressional district, and of nine additional members elected by the society. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

RAILROADS.

In May, 1854, the first rail was laid in Iowa, at or near high water mark on the bank of the Mississippi, in the city of Davenport. That year the road was completed to Iowa City, a distance of about 54½ miles. The first locomotive in Iowa was landed at Davenport in July of the same year, and was called the "Antoine LeClaire." The road was then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The first rail was laid at Keokuk, on what was then called the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, on the 9th day of September, 1856, and in October of the same year two locomotives for the road were landed at Keokuk from a barge which arrived from Quincy. They were called the "Keokuk" and the "Des Moines."

In the meantime several lines of railroad had been projected to cross the State from points on the Mississippi. On the 15th of May, 1756, an act of Congress was approved making a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington to the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons northeasterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel across the State to the Missouri river, and from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City. The grant embraced the sections designated by odd numbers six miles in width on each side of the four roads named. Where lands had been sold the State was authorized to select other lands equal in quantity from alternate sections or parts of sections within fifteen miles of the lines located. The law provided certain conditions to be observed by the State in disposing of the lands to the railroads for which they were granted. In consequence of this grant the governor called a special session of the General Assembly which convened at Iowa City in July of that year, and on the 14th of the same month an act was approved accepting the grant, and regranting the lands to the railroads named, on certain specified conditions. The roads, with the exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants, and located their lines before April 1, 1857, that being a stipulation in the act of July 14th. The lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line road were again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. The act of Congress making this grant named no companies, but designated certain lines, in aid of which they should be

applied, leaving the State free to dispose of the lands to such companies as would comply with the conditions. The state granted the lands to the following companies: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company; Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, and Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. These became the first land grant roads in Iowa. Several subsequent acts of Congress modified the conditions of the first act, especially with reference to changes in the lines of the several roads. On the 12th of May, 1864, Congress made another grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City. This grant embraced every alternate section ten miles on each side of the proposed road, with the right to receive other lands for such as might be sold or pre-empted.

By an act approved August 8, 1846, Congress granted to Iowa the alternate sections on each side of the Des Moines river for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river from the mouth to the Raccoon Fork. In 1847 the State organized a board of public works. The board constructed, or partially constructed, dams and locks at some four or five points on the river, when with the approval of Congress, the lands were transferred to a company styled the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. At this time (1854) the board of public works had disposed of most of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and 58,000 acres above it, and had incurred an indebtedness of \$70,000 over and above the proceeds of the sales made. This indebtedness was assumed by the company. In the meantime there were different and conflicting rulings as to whether the lands above the Raccoon Fork were intended to be included in the grant. This led to a compromise with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. The company took all the land certified to the State prior to 1857, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had expended, and abandoned the work. Congress, in 1862, settled the question as to the extent of the grant by a definite enactment extending the grant to the north line of the State, and the General Assembly granted the remainder of the lands to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines valley, and thus this road also became a land grant road.

Under the several acts of Congress there have been granted to the State to aid in building railroads, an aggregate of 4,394,400.63 acres of land, including the grant of August 8, 1846, for the Des Moines river improvement, as follows:

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.....	292,806.41
Mississippi and Missouri River (now C. R. I. & P.).....	482,374.36
Iowa Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri).....	735,997.80
Dubuque & Sioux City & Branch.....	1,232,359.15
McGregor & Sioux City (now McGregor & Missouri River)...	137,572.27
Sioux City & St. Paul.....	407,910.21
Des Moines Valley.....	1,105,380.43

Total number of acres..... 4,394,400.63

On the 1st of January, 1877, there were in Iowa 3,938 miles of railroad. Since that time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as it is now called, has been extended from Algona to Sheldon, and several other lines have been constructed or extended, making over 4,000 miles of railroad in the State, with an aggregate assessed valuation of over \$23,000,000. Several very

important roads in the State have been constructed without the aid of land grants, while others are projected and will be completed in due time.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–67; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878 to —.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859;

Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliott, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1847, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875 to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1879; Matt. C. Parrott, 1879 to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1879; Frank M. Mills, 1879 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel B. Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1878; Noble Warwick, resigned; — G. L. Alexander, 1878 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to —.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Browne, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble,

1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878,

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sheaman, Auditor of State; Geo. W. Bemis Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Ceolln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE OFFICERS, 1879.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; J. K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; G. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Sadie B. Maxwell, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt C. Parrott, State Binder.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; George G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; George G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; Wm. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton,

June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; Geo. G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1867; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1879.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Chief Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; William H. SeEVERS, Mahaska county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice; Jas. H. Rothrock, Cedar county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 1848-1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848-1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855-1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858-died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes-term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857—First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, Jas. F. Wilson; Second District, Wm. Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth Dist., Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—First District George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON the 14th of April, 1853, the following editorial appeared in the *Fairfield Ledger*:

“STATE FAIR.—Iowa is an Agricultural State, but as yet her agricultural resources are but in the infancy of their development. In some counties,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission of Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

however, some attention has been paid to the organization of societies for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. These several societies have had their annual fairs, and in this way much good has been done, but the growing importance of our agricultural and industrial interest now demands a more general and extensive arrangement. Let us then have a State Agricultural Fair sometime in next October or November. Let some central point be fixed upon for an exhibition which will be an honor to our young State. It would not be expected that the first exhibition of the kind would vie with those of older States, where societies have long been established. But in a few years a well organized State Society with its annual fairs, would accomplish the same good results that have attended them in other States. The mechanical arts, as well as the raising of stock or grain, might be brought to a high state of perfection. We suggest that this matter be taken into consideration in time, and let there be a union of all the county societies that are organized, with such as may be organized, for the purpose of holding a general Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition next fall."

The suggestions of the foregoing article were heartily seconded by several papers of the State, and especially by the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, at Burlington.

No definite action was taken until the 14th day of October, 1853, when at the close of the Second Annual Exhibiton of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, that Society met for the election of a board of officers. At this meeting C. W. Slagle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society be instructed to take immediate steps to effect the organization of a State Agricultural Society and use their influence to have said Society hold its first exhibition at Fairfield, in October, 1854.

This resolution was adopted, and on the 21st of November, a notice signed by P. L. Huyett, C. Baldwin, and J. M. Shaffer, was issued to the different county societies, inviting them to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Fairfield, December 28, 1853, to take part in the organization of a State Society. Pursuant to this call, the meeting was held, and delegates were present from the counties of Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. Communications from officers of societies, and one from Hon. James W. Grimes, were read, heartily approving of the movement. D. P. Inskeep, of Wapello county, was chairman of the meeting, and David Sheward, of Jefferson county, secretary. A committee was appointed which reported a constitution for the society. The society was duly organized with the following officers: Thomas W. Claggett, Lee county, President; D. P. Inskeep, Wapello county, Vice President; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, Secretary; C. W. Slagle, Jefferson county, Corresponding Secretary, and W. B. Chamberlin, Des Moines county, Treasurer.

In addition to the above officers, the following were appointed a Board of Managers:

Lee County.—Arthur Bridgeman, Reuben Brackett, and Josiah Hinkle.

Van Buren County.—Timothy Day, Dr. Elbert, and William Campbell.

Henry County.—Thomas Siviter, Amos Lapham, and J. W. Frazier.

Jefferson County.—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, and B. B. Tuttle.

Wapello County.—R. H. Warden, Gen. Ramsay, and Uriah Biggs.

Mahaska County.—Wm. McKinley, Sr., John White, and M. T. Williams.

Polk County.—Dr. Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, and William McKay.

Des Moines County.—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, and G. Neely.

Louisa County.—George Kee, Francis Springer, and Joshua Marshall.

Muscatine County.—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, and John A. Parvin.

Dubuque County.—W. Y. Lovel, Orlando McCraney, and L. H. Langworthy.

Johnson County.—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, and C. Saunders.

Scott County.—J. A. Burchard, James Thorington, and Laurel Summers.

A resolution was adopted providing that the first State Fair be held at Fairfield, commencing Wednesday, October 25, 1854. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly for pecuniary aid, and the following were appointed: George W. McCleary, of Johnson county; George S. Hampton, of Johnson county; David Rorer, of Des Moines county; Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, and George Gillaspay, of Wapello county.

At this meeting the following fourteen persons affixed their signatures to the Constitution, agreeing to become members: Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Amos Lapham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siviter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams, and P. L. Huyett.

This meeting was held in the court house at Fairfield, and was not very largely attended, for at that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

In accordance with the arrangement made at the organization of the Society, the first annual fair was held at Fairfield, commencing October 25th, 1854, and continued three days. The number of people in attendance was estimated at the time at from 7,000 to 8,000. The exhibition was considered a grand success. All portions of the State at that time settled, were represented by visitors. The fair was held on the grounds which have for many years been occupied as the depot grounds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. There was a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, farm products, and articles of domestic manufacture. In the ladies' department there was an attractive exhibit of their handi-work. The natural history of the State was illustrated by Dr. J. M. Shaffer's collection of reptiles and insects, and by a fine collection of birds shown by Mr. Moore, of Des Moines. The dairy was well represented, and a cheese weighing three hundred and sixty pounds was presented to Gov. Grimes by his Lee county friends.

The most exciting incident of the fair was the equestrian exhibition by ten ladies. This took place on the afternoon of the second and the forenoon of the third day. The first prize was a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars. It was awarded by the committee to Miss Turner, of Keokuk. One of the fair contestants was Miss Eliza J. Hodges, then only thirteen years of age. She rode a splendid and high-spirited horse, the property of Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield. The daring style of her riding, and the perfect control of the animal which she maintained, enlisted the favor and sympathy of the throng present in her behalf. The popular verdict would have awarded the prize to Miss Hodges. A purse of \$165, and some other presents, were immediately contributed for the "Iowa City girl," as the heroine of the day was called. Provision was also made for her attendance,

free of all charge, for three terms, at the Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, and one term at Mt. Pleasant, all of which she gracefully accepted.

George C. Dixon, of Keokuk, delivered the first annual address. Thomas W. Claggett was re-elected President, and Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. The second annual fair was appointed also to be held at Fairfield, commencing on the second Wednesday in October, 1855, and continuing three days.

Such is a brief account of the humble beginning, and first exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, which has since grown to be one of the important institutions of the State, attracting to its annual exhibits many thousands of people, not only from all parts of Iowa, but from other States.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello county; B. F. Shaw of Jones county, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk county were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer. During the first year the Commissioners erected a "hatching house" near Anamosa, and distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, and 20,000 of other kinds.

The next General Assembly amended the law, reducing the commission to one member, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. During the second year there were distributed 533,000 California salmon, and 100,000 young eels; in 1877, there were distributed 303,500 lake trout in the rivers and lakes of the State, and several hundred thousands of other species. During the years 1876 and 1877, the total number of different kinds distributed, and on hand, was over five and a half million. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 23, 1878, appropriated \$6,000 for continuing the promotion of fish culture in the State. B. F. Shaw was continued as Commissioner.

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The first legislative act in Iowa designed to promote immigration, was passed in March, 1860. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration to reside and keep an office in the city of New York, from the first of May until the first of December of each year. It was made the duty of the Commissioner to give to immigrants information in regard to the soil and climate of the State, branches of business to be pursued with advantage, the cheapest and best routes by which to reach the State, and to protect them from imposition. To carry out the objects of the law, the sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to be applied as follows: for the payment of the Commissioner two years, \$2,400;

for printing documents in English, German, and such other languages as the Governor might deem advisable, \$1,000, and for office and office expenses for the Commissioner, \$1,100. Under this law, Hon. N. J. Rusch, of Scott county, who had previously been Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and in May, 1860, established an office in New York. The object of the law seems to have had special reference to foreign immigration. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor, in December, 1861, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment of an agency in New York was not the most successful method of inducing immigration to a particular State. He thought far more could be accomplished at less expense by the distribution of documents. In February, 1862, the law was repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Immigration was discontinued May 1st of that year.

The next effort put forth by the State to promote immigration was under an act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1870. Hon. M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county, had at the previous session introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose, but the measure did not then succeed. At the next session he renewed his efforts with success. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Immigration, to consist of one member from each Congressional district, and the Governor, who was *ex-officio* President of the Board. It also provided for a Secretary, to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Immigration, and to be chosen by the Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of agents in the Eastern States and in Europe, and for the publication and distribution of documents. To carry out its objects an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. This was designed to pay expense of documents, salary of Secretary, and compensation of agents, the members of the Board receiving no compensation, except mileage for two meetings each year, to be paid out of the general fund. Under this law the following persons were appointed by Governor Merrill: Edward Mumm, of Lee county; M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; C. L. Clausen, of Mitchell county; C. Rhynsbarger, of Marion county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county, and Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county. At their first meeting, held in April, 1870, they elected A. R. Fulton their Secretary, and authorized him to prepare a pamphlet for distribution, in the English, German, Holland, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Many thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," were printed in the several languages named, and distributed throughout the East and in European countries. Many other pamphlets and documents were also distributed, and several agents commissioned. So successful were the efforts of the Board that the next General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for continuing the work. The amendatory law, however, reduced the Board to five members, including the Governor. The Board, as reduced, was composed of the following members: M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county; Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattamie county, and the Governor. The new Board continued the former Secretary, and pursued its work by the distribution of documents, through agents and by correspondence. After four years existence the Board of Immigration was discontinued, but not until it had doubtless been the means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa.

STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.*

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " " "	892
7th " "	1,133	47th " " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry †	93
19th " "	935	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,003	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Inf'y, 60th U. S. †	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, '64, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
28th " "	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over	2,500
29th " "	1,005	Total	61,653
30th " "	978	Re-enlisted Veterans for different regiments	7,202
31st " "	977	Additional enlistments	6,664
32d " "	925	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865	75,519
33d " "	985		
34th " "	953		
35th " "	984		
36th " "	936		
37th " "	914		
38th " "	910		

* This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

† Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

‡ Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFER D.		Total.			
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.					In action.	Accidentally.		Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.
First Cavalry	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	34	3	46	1	...	...	5
Second Cavalry	1	1	2	4	2	6	...	5	12	12	25	3	45	1	...	...	3
Third Cavalry	3	3	...	6	4	9	...	5	9	9	39	1	63	5	...	...	2
Fourth Cavalry	3	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	8	7	31	2	55	4	...	...	3
Fifth Cavalry	5	5	2	2	2	4	...	...	6	6	35	...	51	8	...	...	3
Sixth Cavalry .....	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	15	2	21	...	...	...	1
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	23	...	...	...	1
Eighth Cavalry	3	3	...	2	2	3	2	2	10	10	23	1	41	22	...	...	2
Ninth Cavalry .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	25	...	30	...	...	...	...
Artillery, First Battery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Second Battery .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	8	No casual's rep.	...	...	...
Artillery, Third Battery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artillery, Fourth Battery	1	1	4	2	2	6	2	2	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
First Infantry	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Infantry	6	6	4	2	2	6	...	...	23	23	25	...	61	1	...	...	9
Second Veteran Infantry	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	9	1	...	...	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated) .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	...	6	...	...	...	1
Third Infantry	2	2	4	...	...	4	1	1	35	34	40	...	81	8	...	...	2
Third Veteran Infantry	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fourth Infantry	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	16	16	34	...	59	...	...	...	5
Fifth Infantry	4	4	5	1	1	6	2	4	17	17	23	1	63	7	...	...	3
Sixth Infantry	7	7	3	2	2	3	1	4	18	18	32	2	67	2	...	...	1
Seventh Infantry	4	4	3	3	3	6	...	...	22	1	23	3	73	6	...	...	7
Eighth Infantry	3	3	1	3	3	5	2	2	14	...	30	2	57	12	...	...	4
Ninth Infantry	6	6	7	2	2	9	1	3	26	2	26	...	72	9	...	...	6
Tenth Infantry	6	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	16	32	...	58	1	...	...	1
Eleventh Infantry	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	11	8	19	1	47	4	...	...	5
Twelfth Infantry	3	3	1	8	...	9	...	...	11	2	19	...	45	22	...	...	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	2	4	3	3	9	...	...	19	...	36	1	65	4	...	...	4

[illegible]

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Total casualties.		Captured.		TRANSFER'D.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By suicide.	By drowning.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Captured.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appoint-ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	81	3	84	2	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry.....	27	3	30	28	191	..	6	222	140	29	169	153	602	73	11	676
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	29	224	..	8	245	158	2	160	1	141	24	7	173
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	..	2	201	220	85	305	107	590	90	8	688
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	3	209	14	3	226
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	193	1	5	209
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	..	7	101	228	18	246	4	402	8	5	425
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	..	4	104	49	15	64	75	274	20	..	309
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	102	..	3	175	54	8	62	13	258	1	1	273
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	1	8	3	51	..	..	54	25	9	34	28	124	3	..	137
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	..	1	1	29	..	..	30	16	..	14	1	62	1	..	73
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	..	..	34	23	3	26	15	79	5	1	87
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	6	11	..	11	..	17	..	..	34
* Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	..	14
+ Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	16
First Infantry.....	12	12	24	5	7	..	1	13	..	..	..	137	165	..	..	202
Second Infantry.....	55	8	63	17	107	..	4	128	187	191	328	244	758	13	6	875
Second Veteran Infantry.....	11	11	22	9	11	..	..	14	2	1	3	41	69	1	..	80
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	..	4	..	27	..	..	27	14	14	28	8	67	18	5	90
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	..	2	129	163	67	230	333	749	85	13	848
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	34	1	9	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	23	..	2	42
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	..	2	290	152	146	298	319	973	44	30	1,047
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	..	120	222	15	237	278	699	96	45	840
Sixth Infantry.....	102	..	102	90	124	..	..	154	211	47	258	331	855	54	7	916
Seventh Infantry.....	94	..	94	85	135	..	2	172	180	108	288	328	885	73	15	973
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	..	1	182	245	63	308	210	761	382	21	1,143
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	..	1	266	243	26	269	354	973	23	24	1,224
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	..	1	170	137	115	252	257	739	41	5	835

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	225	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	1	30	32	243	1	276	132	133	257	208	4	209	...	703	382	19	13	22
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	124	77	269	290	1	294	...	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	...	145	137	53	190	162	...	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residual Battalion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	...	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	...	57	32	217	...	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	...	43	18	97	...	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	...	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	...	53	33	91	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	...	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	183	43	3	46	...	859	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	931	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	...	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	...	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	123	...	126	...	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	...	39	22	199	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	...	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	...	562	24	69	...	45
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	...	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	...	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	...	540	13	72	...	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	...	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	...	4	2	228	1	231	256	27	313	13	...	13	...	561	3	22	...	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Inf. consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	...	35	24	226	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	...	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	...	3	...	141	1	142	326	30	356	...	2	2	...	503	...	2	...	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	310	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	2	...	431	...	8	...	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	...	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	...	5	10	179	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	...	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	1	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	...	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	23	3	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	45	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	...	40	1	...	1	...	383	...	1	...	1
*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. †Partial returns.	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	1128282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

TABLE.

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	1854	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	1853	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	1849	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	1846	2370	16456	11931	3131	.....	527
Audubon.....	1855	17405	1212	454	.....	.....	3679
Benton.....	1846	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	1853	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	1849	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	1853	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	1847	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	1858	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Butler.....	1854	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	1855	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	1856	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	1853	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	1836	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	1855	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	1856	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	1853	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	1851	10118	8785	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	1858	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	1838	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	1840	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	1855	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	1847	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	1844	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	1850	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	1840	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	1834	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1857	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	1834	43345	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1859	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	1850	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	1854	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	1855	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	1849	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	1854	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	1856	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	1851	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	1857	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1858	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	1853	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	1853	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	1836	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	1855	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	1857	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	1853	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	1845	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	1838	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	1846	24123	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	1839	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	1838	24654	24893	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	1839	19163	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

TABLE

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

Continued.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk.....	1844	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth.....	1855	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee.....	1837	33913	33210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn.....	1839	31815	23852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa.....	1839	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	1849	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon.....	1872	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison.....	1850	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska.....	1844	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion.....	1845	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall.....	1850	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills.....	1851	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell.....	1854	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona.....	1854	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe.....	1851	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery.....	1858	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2435
Muscatine.....	1838	21623	21683	16444	5731	1942	6583
O'Brien.....	1860	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola.....	1872	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page.....	1851	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto.....	1857	2723	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth.....	1858	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas.....	1859	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk.....	1846	31553	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattamie.....	1848	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek.....	1848	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold.....	1855	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac.....	1858	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott.....	1838	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	1853	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1034
Sioux.....	1860	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story.....	1853	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama.....	1854	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor.....	1851	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2232
Union.....	1853	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren.....	1837	17930	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello.....	1844	18541	22346	14513	8471	.....	3923
Warren.....	1849	19269	17980	10231	961	.....	4163
Washington.....	1839	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne.....	1851	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster.....	1853	13114	10434	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago.....	1857	24233	1562	163	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek.....	1851	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury.....	1853	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth.....	1857	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright.....	1855	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total.....	.....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.		COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	984	161	531	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	623	Jones.....	1868	1213	14	63	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1863
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	433	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	23	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2363	357	299	3160	3632
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1736	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1333	817	89	108	1920	1003
Boone.....	1612	981	463	10	2013	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1189	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1085	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1433	758	19	93	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	195	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1139
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1433	1102	93	23	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	443	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	343	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	923	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	337	2523	2075
Clarke.....	1084	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	15	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	235	40	13	33	323	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1106	578	348	293	2323	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	283	66	3554	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1234	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1335	1353	94	4321	2332
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1847	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	883	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	425
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	651	164
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2855
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	.....	Shelby.....	898	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1923	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	293	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1259	344	644	137	1343	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1173	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1653	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	890	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1169	495	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1235	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	255	422	57	1137	425	Warren.....	1726	944	743	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	231	99	Wa-hington.....	1687	1231	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	651	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	863	623	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	23	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2074	1099	273	23	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	533	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	623	132	6	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1130	642	223	1370	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485							
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804							
Jefferson.....	1396	753	676	109	2166	1449							
							Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
							Majorities.....	42193				59211	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 9,001 Greenback), 292,454.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

TO IOWA EXHIBITORS.

UNDER the system of awards adopted at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, every article exhibited was placed in one of thirty-six groups, numbering from 1 to 36. The examination was not of a competitive character, but upon the merit of the article. Each article of merit was entitled to receive a diploma and a bronze medal of uniform value. The following awards were made to Iowa exhibitors:

GROUP NO. I.

Wesley Redhead and Mahaska Coal Mining Company are accredited with samples of coal. The committee says: "Commended as samples of bituminous coal of Iowa."

LEAD ORE.

John Harvey, of Dubuque.—Report says a large and instructive exhibit of Galena lead ores of Iowa.

W. P. Fox, of Des Moines.—Commended for an instructive exhibit of the stratified deposits of the State of Iowa.

[NOTE.—In this group were shown fifty-five varieties from stone quarries in Iowa, prepared by Donahue & McCosh, of Burlington, in blocks six by nine inches square; also were shown samples of building and moulding sands, and three specimens of glass sands, twelve of fire and potters' clay, six or eight samples of mineral paint, and one sample of peat; also some fine samples of geodes from Keokuk. Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, exhibited a collection of relics of the mound builders. The most prominent one was his large collection of mound builders' skulls.]

GROUP NO. IV.

State of Iowa.—Commended as a very fine collection of cereals in the straw, beautifully cleansed; also grasses and seeds—sixty varieties—a fine collection beautifully arranged; also a collection of Indian corn, seventy varieties.

BUTTER.

Stewart & McMillen, of Manchester, Delaware county, Entry No. 880.—Commended for the best samples of 200 lbs. and 30 lbs. respectively, made at Newberg factory, Edgewood and Hebran.

Stewart & McMillen, Entry No. 895.—Commended for clean, sweet flavor, firm texture and superior excellency generally, comprising samples of different creameries.

[NOTE.—The general report of the committee on butter puts the yield of the United States for 1876 at 710,000,000 lbs. Messrs. Stewart & McMillen had about ninety competitors, among whom were the best butter makers of the world. In addition to the centennial awards, they got the golden medal awarded by the national butter and egg association. Iowa creamery butter sells in the Philadelphia market readily with the gilt edged brand. The butter crop in Iowa is an item of interest, and the State owes Stewart & McMillen a debt of gratitude for their very active exertion at the centennial in raising Iowa butter to a level with the gilt edge manufacturers of the eastern States. Delaware county, Iowa, is to our State what Chester county is to Pennsylvania.]

Bryan & Curtis' butter, Strawberry Point, Clayton county.—Commended for fine quality and superior skill in manufacturing.

GROUP NO. VI.

Collection of woods by Prof. McAfee, Agricultural College.—Commended as a good State exhibit, containing 160 specimens arranged in vertical and transverse sections.

J. C. Arthur, Charles City, No. 185.—Herbarium of plants. The herbarium contains species named and clasified, neatly mounted, labeled and one in duplicate. The duplicate collection ingeniously arranged for exhibition on large sliding frames within a glass case. The whole accompanied with a printed catalogue.

AWARDS ON COLLECTIVE STATE EXHIBITS.

State of Iowa, No. 11.—Commended for a large display of its minerals, soils, native and cultivated grasses, its pomology in large variety, and collection of woods and a valuable collection of mound builders' relics.

GROUP NO. XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education, Burlington, No. 76.—Commended for a creditable display of the work of pupils.

State Educational Department, No. 77.—Report good exhibit of the statistics of State school system and work of public schools.

Board of Education of West Des Moines, No. 78.—A creditable exhibit of work of pupils.

GROUP XXII.

PLOWS.

Skinner Bros., Des Moines, No. 63.—Commended for excellence of material, good workmanship and beauty of form.

GROUP NO. XXIII.

BOOK BINDING AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

John D. Metz, Dubuque, No. 94.—Blank books with patent ends and mode of stitching. Report an admirable made book aside from the patent improvement claimed.

GROUP XXX.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Eli Elliot, West Liberty.—Short Horn bull, Baron French, No. 8.—Report in form, quality and useful characteristics he is entitled to rank as a superior specimen of the Short Horn breed.

State of Iowa, Short Horn Herd, No. 12.—One bull and four cows. The animals composing this herd, in high excellence of form, quality and useful characteristics, are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

J. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, No. 13.—Two cows, Maid of Honor and Lucy Napier, commended for high excellence of form and useful characteristics, entitled to rank as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, West Liberty, No. 35.—Heifer, Loudon Mirvine, for high excellence in form, quality and useful characteristics is entitled to rank as a first-class specimen of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, No. 36.—Emma Down and heifer calf Centennial Mine. In form and useful characteristics they are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

GROUP XXXVI.

Henry Avery, Burlington.—Commended for a collection of apples, among which Grimes' Golden Pippin, an excellent kind, is especially meritorious in size and flavor.

David Leonard, Burlington, No. 16.—Commended for a valuable selection of varieties very well grown, and especially for a seedling named Robinson, which promises well for the northwest, both as respects to tree and fruit.

No. 27.—Polk County, by James Smith, Des Moines. Commended for 160 varieties of apples, and for the very large number of valuable varieties and for the very superior manner in which they are grown; also for great care and correctness in naming.

No. 30.—E. H. Caulkens commended for twenty varieties and their valuable characteristics; also great excellence and beauty in growth.

R. S. Willet, Malcolm.—Commended for 40 varieties of apples of general value and the superior manner of growth.

No. 39, L. Hollingsworth, Montrose.—Seventy-five varieties of apples, commended for a large number of useful sorts and for the meritorious manner in which they are grown.

No. 65, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.—Pears are Plate White Doyenne.

These specimens of this old and important variety reach the highest standard of excellence of large size and beautifully colored.

No. 81, Wilson T. Smith, Des Moines.—Twenty varieties of pears commended for being well grown, and handsome collection. The Flemish Beauty and Beaurae Clangean being superior.

No. 83, White Elk Vineyard, Keokuk.—Eighteen varieties, creditable display of pears. The Beaurae Clangean having brilliant coloring.

Iowa State Horticultural Society wax models of fruit. No. 209.—Three hundred varieties of apples in wax, of perfect accuracy and beautifully displayed—the work of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

[NOTE.—There were in all 1020 specimens. The fruit furnished as models was by various members of the State Horticultural Society, crop of 1875, the greatest number of which was by James Smith, of Des Moines, and to whom the nomenclature is mainly due; 610 of the casts were made by Mrs. Wm. Greenland, of Des Moines, and 410 of them by Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark. This was the most attractive display made by Iowa, and was universally admired; and in this line Iowa can boast of as fine talent for accuracy as to model and coloring as is found anywhere. Two hundred of these casts were sold to and exchanged with the Japanese authorities, and are now doing duty in the archives of their government.]

Iowa State Horticultural Society, No. 217.—September collection, report a very good collection, containing many varieties.

[NOTE.—The Horticultural Society showed in May thirty-five varieties of apples of late keepers, also the summer varieties were shown in their season. The fall display was very fine, covering seven tables 35x6, and numbering about 335 varieties of apples, and filling over 2,000 plates.]

W. W. Winterbottom, Fort Madison, No. 191.—Timothy grass seed. The seed is remarkably clean, and every way meritorious.

H. C. Gordon, Davis county, No. 204.—His yellow corn was of peculiar weight and good quality, one ear weighing one pound and thirteen ounces.

L. T. Chute, Manchester, No. 207.—The cereals and roots in the Iowa collection exhibited are a well grown collection of twenty-five varieties. Potatoes especially meritorious.

State of Iowa, September exhibits of the crop of 1876, No. 208.—They make a collection of cereals, grasses and roots, exhibiting the ability of the State to produce these articles in the highest degree.

The information contained in the notes is additional to that given in the official reports of the Exposition, and is furnished by Dr. Alex. Shaw, of Des Moines, who held an official position in connection with Iowa exhibits up to August 18, 1876.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

UPON negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him. The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds one-half per cent on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent of sale of real estate, five per cent for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed within *one year* thereafter, or are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed and payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.

3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under the laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of the family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands, and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farm-

ing, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet the first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday of October in each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

District Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he

shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, or have a description thereof recorded by the township clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township trustees assess the damages, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the trustees to the circuit court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not. Said damages to be assessed *pro rata* per head, and each owner, if more than one owner, shall be liable for the *pro rata* amount, and each owner shall have the right to discharge his stock from distraint by paying the *pro rata* amount of the damages and costs.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

Except that a barbed wire fence may consist of three barbed-wires, or four wires, two of which shall be barbed; in either, to have not less than thirty-six iron barbs of two points each, or twenty-six iron barbs of four points each on each wire; the wires to be fastened to posts not more than two rods apart, two stays between the posts, or posts one rod apart without stays.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the fence viewers (the township trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may

do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the fence viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land enclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desire to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the fence viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties

shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as a County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within, the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or vacant lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected and maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditors' office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of——County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at——and running thence——and terminating at——, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st of March, except in cases of field tenants and croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in a case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later, than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or on some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for a period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the

period above described, for rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseber's,	40	Sorgum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackber's,	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	32
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30..... 60

Received payment,

\$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:
\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ¢ bbl. % for *per cent*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—, Iowa, —, 18—. — after date — promises to pay to the order of —, — dollars, at —, for value received, with interest at ten per cent per annum after — until paid. Interest payable —, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectible at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees. No. —. P. O. —, —.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

—vs. — In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the sum of — dollars, and the further sum of \$— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent from —, and — hereby confess judgment against — as defendant in favor of said —, for said sum of \$—, and \$— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the — Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against — with costs, and interest at 10 per cent from —, the interest to be paid—.

Said debt and judgment being for —.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And ——— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
 ———County. }

———being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that ——— understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18—. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

General Form of Agreement.—This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, county of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement¹¹ of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
 THOMAS WHITESIDE.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.—This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first

part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, county of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

Common Form of Bill of Sale.—Know all men by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and any person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To John Wontpay: You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy, to-wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reversed for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the town of Bellevue, county of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto to my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars, in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa.
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codocil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the county of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the county of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the county of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and State of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described premises, situated in the county of ———, and State of ———, to-wit: (here insert description) and ——— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that ——— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory note for the sum of ——— dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

And the said Mortgagee agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed ——— by and between ——— of the county of ——— and State of ———, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— part of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, ——— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that

if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure, and shall be made by the sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

— —,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[Here insert terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable

by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ excepted; and at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$_____, 18—.

On or before the—day of ———, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— or order, ———dollars, with intesest from date until paid, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually, at———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum. On failure to pay interest within ——— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the _____ county, and State of _____, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And—do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due—, 18—, with interest annually at—per cent.

One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at——per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ——, 18——.

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, in hand paid by —— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said —— that——lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that——ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said —— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

IN PRESENCE of

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, to — in hand paid by ——, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, to be paid to the said——, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: [here insert description] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee, terminate his liability under the bond, and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions, this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

GAME LAWS.

By the laws of Iowa, as amended by the Legislature of 1878, it is unlawful to do any of the following acts:

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.

1. To kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of the State, except birds of prey and game birds, during the open seasons as provided by law; or to destroy the eggs of such birds as are protected by this section—except that persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or preservation in museums and cabinets, are not liable under this section. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

2. To shoot or kill any prairie chicken from Dec. 1 to Aug. 15, woodcock from Jan. 1 to July 10, pheasant, wild turkey or quail from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, wild duck, goose or brant from May 1 to Aug. 15, deer or elk from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat from April 1 to November. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; the others, \$10.

3. To take or attempt to take at any time with trap, net or snare any bird or animal mentioned in Sec. 2, or to willfully destroy the eggs or nests of such birds. Except that beaver, mink, otter or muskrat may be trapped

or snared during the open season, or at any time for the protection of private property. Penalty the same as in section 2.

4. To shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any kind of gun, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or to use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds mentioned in section 2. Penalty, \$25, and thirty days in jail unless sooner paid.

5. To shoot or kill for traffic any prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant at any time; for one person to kill during one day more than 25 of either kind of said birds; to ship or take out of the State any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk; to buy, sell, or have in possession any such bird, deer or elk during the close season, except the first five days. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; others, \$10.

6. For any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, at one time, more than twenty-five of either prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant, unless lawfully received for transportation; to ship to any person in the State in one day more than one dozen of the birds mentioned in section 2; and in case of shipment an affidavit must be made that the birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not shipped for sale or profit, and giving name and address of consignee and number of birds shipped, and a copy of the affidavit shall accompany the birds, etc. Penalty, same as in section 2. The making of a false affidavit is perjury.

7. For any common carrier, its agent or servant, to knowingly receive for transportation any bird or animal mentioned in section two, during the close season (except the first five days), or at any other time, except in the manner provided by law. Penalty, \$100 to \$300, or 30 days in jail, or both.

8. The having in possession during the close season, except the first five days, of any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

9. Prosecutions, except under section 1, may be brought in any county where the game is found, and the court shall appoint an attorney to prosecute, who shall be entitled to a fee of \$10; and the person filing the information to a fee equal to half the fine imposed on the defendant; both fees to be taxed as costs. The county is, however, in no event liable for either.

FISH AND FISH WAYS.

10. To catch or kill bass or wall-eyed pike from April 1 to June 1; salmon or trout from November 1 to February 1. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

11. To use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except native minnows, and except by the fish commissioner for propagation and exchange. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for second.

12. To place across any river, creek, pond or lake, any trot line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish, except under the direction of the fish commissioner, and except dams for manufacturing purposes provided with fish-ways. Penalty, \$25 to \$100, or 10 to 30 days in jail.

13. Fish-ways must be constructed in dam within sixty days after notice from Fish Commissioners, or the same will be built by the county and taxed to the owner. No person can snare, kill or catch fish within 100 yards of a fish-way, under penalty of five to ten dollars, and imprisonment till fine is paid.

14. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish. No person shall take, or attempt to take, fish therefrom without consent of the owner. Penalty, \$5 to \$25, or 30 days in jail.

The "close" season is when killing is forbidden; the "open" season is when it is not.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA.

We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other

rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his own witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for a higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense.

All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be in voluntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be—“*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*”

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly. But offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the Fourth day of July next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating, roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States Census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four

organized counties and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also, form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

SEC. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 4.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a citizen of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from

the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of

performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one judge shall go out every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this State.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of

any further debt, or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, nor in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others' liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

1.—*Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

SEC. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted to receive aid from the school or university fund of this State; but all acts, rules and

regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

SEC. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

SEC. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools; and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no rule, regulation or law, for the regulation and government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—School Funds and School Lands.

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State,

shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been, or shall be, paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall, from time to time, provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same

time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly, may, by law, provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend in all cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of the State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE 12.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of errors, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure so the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress, and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorney, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, that the time for which any District Judge, or any other State or county officer, elected at the April election in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by Executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the State into eleven judicial districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution—"New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code; and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white," from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in manner following, viz :

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

TIMOTHY DAY,
S. G. WINCHESTER,
DAVID BUNKER,
D. P. PALMER,
GEO. W. ELLS,
J. C. HALL,
JOHN H. PETERS,
WM. H. WARREN,
H. W. GRAY,
ROBT. GOWER,
H. D. GIBSON,
THOMAS SEELEY,
A. H. MARVIN,
J. H. EMERSON,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
JAMES A. YOUNG,
D. H. SOLOMON,

M. W. ROBINSON,
LEWIS TODHUNTER,
JOHN EDWARDS,
J. C. TRAER,
JAMES F. WILSON,
AMOS HARRIS,
JNO. T. CLARK,
S. AYRES,
HARVEY J. SKIFF,
J. A. PARVIN,
W. PENN CLARKE,
JERE. HOLLINGWORTH,
WM. PATTERSON,
D. W. PRICE,
ALPHEUS SCOTT,
GEORGE GILLASPY,
EDWARD JOHNSTON.

FRANCIS SPRINGER, *President.*

ATTEST:

TH. J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*

E. N. BATES, *Assistant Secretary.*

THE PIONEER.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill side,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

HISTORY OF POWESHIEK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

The Plan and Scope of this Work—The County, its Location and Name.

IN entering upon the work of compiling a history of Poweshiek county, we have not underestimated the difficulty and importance of the task. The importance of the work becomes more and more apparent as, in passing from county to county, we become more and more deeply impressed by the fact that there exists throughout the several counties of the State a deplorable, if not a reprehensible ignorance of those events which form the staple of local history, in which consist the data for determining the ratio of material progress, and which form the sole basis for estimating the social, mental and moral conditions of the present. The difficulty of the task consists, to a large extent, in the fact that the events to be treated, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present that they are a part of it. The writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigations lies inside that boundary line, as there are, doubtless, many who will peruse this work who have witnessed, and acted a part in the events which we shall attempt to narrate.

While there are a few who came to the county as early as 1843, and there continued to be new arrivals from time to time until the organization of the county in 1848, and notwithstanding the fact that more importance attaches to the first few than to the many who came subsequently, yet the history of a county properly dates from its organization; and taking the latter date as a beginning, there is a period of thirty-two years elapsed since then, and many who came at that time, or shortly after, still live here, and have been critical observers of passing events even as they will be critical readers of

the following pages. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county; and, be it said with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows that history better than any one else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics; and a work of this kind absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced by many well-meaning and honest persons, faulty and untrustworthy. This results from the fact that thirty-two years, though not a long period in the history of the world, is a long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is, we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctance and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers when called upon to give the details of some early transaction; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up in less than a day and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime you have found another old settler who was an eye-witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date nor the corrected date as given by the first old settler.

We have noticed the same uncertainty in regard to other details of a particular transaction; such, for instance, as an early election, whether Mr. Jones was the successful or the defeated candidate; and in regard to an altercation, whether Smith or Brown was the aggressor.

There is at this time living in an adjoining county a noble, old, grey-headed man, whose pioneer feet trod close in the tracks of the receding aborigines; he has held many offices of honor and trust, and although life has lost none of its charms, he would rather die than utter an untruthful word or commit a dishonorable deed. It appeared from the official record that at an early day he held the office of County Surveyor, and the fact having been made public in a work of this kind, he sought out the writer and informed him that the statement was incorrect; that not he, but a certain Mr. W. had been elected to the position named at the time mentioned. He clung tenaciously to his position, and refused to recede from it even when the poll-book was produced confirming the statement of the writer. To this day the old gentleman firmly believes that Mr. W. and not himself was County Surveyor in 1849, although in addition to the evidence of the poll-book was the evidence of the county plat book, where

were certified over his signature the surveys of at least three different towns.

There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years will trust it in the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The stranger who goes into a county possessed of none of the information which those have after years of residence, works at a great disadvantage in many respects. At first he knows not whom to consult, or where to find the custodians of important records. However, he possesses one great advantage which more than makes up for this: he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind; he has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudiced by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business; and when in addition to this he is a person whose business it is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the kind of reading is such that in regard to a large proportion of them it may be truthfully said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case with respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county and neighborhood. This is, perhaps, not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale its matter must be of such general character as to be applicable to general, rather than special, conditions—to Nation and State, rather than to county and town-

ship. Thus it is, that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters of county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large extent of territory, must necessarily be very voluminous, and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. This fault, however, belongs not wholly to the book publisher; it lies partly at the doors of the people, themselves. Things are regarded great in proportion as they are far off; distance invariably lends enchantment, and like a lens of wonderful powers of refraction, makes events important in proportion as they are far away. The fact is illustrated by the thousands who annually leave America for a journey through Europe. The inconvenience, the expense and the danger of an ocean voyage, are cheerfully endured by the tourist in order that he may view the mountains and rivers of Germany and Italy, while loftier peaks, larger rivers and broader plains at home conspire to make American scenery grander and more magnificent by far than European scenery, and the thousands who cross the Atlantic to view the Rhine know nothing of their own grand Mississippi, the Father of Waters; they become ecstatic over the prospect from the Alps, while their own homes are in the shadow of the Cordilleras. It is the same with great men as with great events and grand scenery; the great man is usually in the distance, and now, as eighteen hundred years ago, is it true that "A prophet is not without honor, except in his own country." The same is true of books. For many years subsequent to the settlement of America no book was ever regarded as worth reading which had not been published in London or Edinburgh. In more recent times no book could be sold which was not published in New York or Boston. Owing to the enterprise of Western authors, and intrepidity of certain Western publishers, the fact has been demonstrated in recent times that a book worth reading may be written and printed west of the Alleghany Mountains, and people are beginning to realize that right in their own State, and in their own county are to be found material for the making of books, the reading of which will afford more interest and profit than those books which are concerned with times and places more remote.

The plan and scope of this work, briefly stated, are as follows:

A synopsis of the history of the State and the Northwest, which is as brief as could well be, and contains nothing except what is absolutely necessary for a proper understanding of the circumstances and conditions bearing upon the settlement of the county.

The history of the county proper: first its features, in which will be briefly described the rivers, soils, timbers, prairies and topography of the county; then a number of pages devoted to the subject of Indians and Indian affairs.

The history of Poweshiek county cannot be written without frequent allusions to that unfortunate race of people who originally owned the soil, and who, from the first settlement of the county even to the present time, make occasional visits to the hunting grounds and burial places of their forefathers. A chapter on the Indian affairs of the country will be given, not only because it comes within the legitimate scope of the work, but also because nothing in the whole realm of literature is more fascinating to the common average reader than narratives of this kind, and although this chapter will doubtless contain many things old, as well as new, there are few of our patrons who would desire to have it omitted. We shall then speak of the first settlers, treating of them as accurately, definitely and fully as warranted by the facts at our disposal; giving the date when each one came to the county, from what State or country, and where now located if still living. In connection with the few first settlers we shall aim to speak of many leading citizens who have come more recently, and in connection with each township history will be found a biographical directory, the value which will increase with years. Pioneer times will then be described and incidents related showing the trials and triumphs of the pioneer settler. Then county organization, political affairs, newspapers, railroads, schools, etc. Finally a soldier's record, and a history of cities, towns and townships in detail.

The compiler of a history of the county has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace when compared with national events; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry as "Westward the course of empire takes its way," may seem tame when compared with the account of battles and sieges. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering and the truthful narration of facts bearing upon the early settlement of this county, and the dangers, hardship and privations endured by the early pioneers in advancing the standards of civilization, is a work of no small magnitude, and the facts thus narrated are such as may well challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader, though they have nothing to do with feats of arms. The narratives as given may not be characterized by that rhetorical grace which furnishes the crowning glory of a ten-cent novel, nevertheless, the writer hopes to make himself understood, and he believes that the facts themselves, without coloring or word-painting, will be of sufficient interest to entertain, amuse and profit the general reader.

Over a score and a half of years have passed away since the first white settlement was made within the bounds of the territory now known as Poweshiek county.

It is less than half of a century since the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraint of common or statutory law, and uncircumscribed by township boundaries and county lines. The transformation which has taken place in the physiognomy of the country alone is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind; luxuriant groves where there was the wide stretching prairie; cultivated fields where was the primeval forest; orchards, vineyards and gardens where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physiognomy of the country that there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves seem to have taken notice of the great change and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rain-fall and the mean annual temperature remain the same in quantity, they are now entirely different in quality, and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have nevertheless come under the same civilizing power which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land.

The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes that take place by detail in his own circumscribed field of activity than he can those grand revolutions in the uncircumscribed domain of nature. The changes that have occurred in social, intellectual and moral conditions are still more marked, mind being more swift to act on mind than on matter.

These changes can be best estimated by the institution of a brief contrast:

Then, the material resources of the country consisted simply in the streams of water which quenched the thirst of the aborigine, wherein was found the fish which he ate, and upon which floated his frail canoe; the forest where he procured his fuel, material for the construction of his rude weapons, and which sheltered the game that afforded him a meagre and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of certain orders of the lower animals whose social attainments are comprehended in the ability to unite for mutual offense and defense. In intellect and morals there was a people somewhat above the brute, but on the lowest round of the ladder.

Now, the material resources of the country include in their number the soil, with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone; the forest, with every species of manufacture, useful and ornamental, known to the civilized world. The water in the streams, and the currents of the air above us are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the

depths of the earth beneath our feet is brought forth the hidden wealth which was hoarded by the turmoil of the ages. Cities, with their inhabitants by the thousand, while in the city, village and country the lofty spires of churches and school-houses are evidences of the social, moral and intellectual condition.

All this change has been brought about by the incoming of a new people from the far off east, and that, too, within the space of a score and a half years. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this country; it has been a chain, whose links were ever recurring surprises, and among the surprised there are none more so than those whose throbbing brains have planned, and whose busy feet have executed the work.

Almost a century ago a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The settlement of the new world alluded to by the writer has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophecy, but not till the past quarter of a century did the onward march of empire culminate in the settlement of central Iowa. With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before, and it will not be exceeded in time to come.

This has not been an accident. All kinds of material development follow well established and recognized law, and in nothing does this fact reveal itself more than in the settlement of a country. Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest" as it has unfolded itself in history during the last quarter of a century, has doubtless met with ever recurring surprises. The story of its unparalleled growth and almost phenomenal development has been so often repeated that it has become a commonplace platitude; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions which have thus far not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities sprung up as if by magic, while others, seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development? These questions cannot, in all cases, be answered; but whoever has studied the matter carefully cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth which is as unvarying as any law of nature. The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth are location and character of first settlers. The location of Poweshiek county was most favorable; and what is true of Poweshiek county is true

of the whole State. Almost surrounded, as it is, by two of the most renowned water-courses of the world, one will readily see that it possessed advantages enjoyed by no other State in the Union.

These conditions, so favorable to the past and future development of the country, are well illustrated by an ingenious little poem entitled, "Two Ancient Misses," written by a gentleman who has won a wide-spread reputation at the bar and whose name, were we at liberty to give it, would be familiar to most of the people of Poweshiek county. We quote it as it well illustrates our point and is of sufficient merit to be preserved:

"I know two ancient misses
Who ever onward go,
From a cool and rigid northern clime,
Through a land of wheat and corn and wine,
To the southern sea where the fig and the lime
And the golden orange grow.

"In graceful curves they wind about
Upon their long and lonely route,
Among the beauteous hills;
They never cease their onward step,
Though day and night they're dripping wet,
And oft with the sleet and snow beset,
And sometimes with the chills.

"The one is a romping, dark brunette,
As fickle and gay as any coquette;
She glides along by the western plains,
And changes her bed every time it rains;
Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
This romping, wild brunette Missouri.

"The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air.
And a voice as sweet as a soft guitar;
She moves along the meadows and parks
Where naiads play Æolian harps—
Nor ever goes by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, constant Mississippi.

"I love the wild and dark brunette
Because she is a gay coquette;
Her, too, I love of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair.
The land of my birth, on the east and the west,
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best."

It is an account of the favored and prospered region thus embraced which we design in the following pages to write.

THE NAME.

It has been intimated by one that there is nothing in a name; but a name sometimes means a great deal. In this instance, it means that the original owners of the soil, though savages, possessed certain ennobling traits of character; and although weak and abject, were by the first settlers deemed worthy to have their memory perpetuated in the annals of our country.

In naming newly discovered countries and streams of water, the first settlers of Iowa followed the custom of adopting Indian names. The custom doubtless had its origin in the precedent adopted by the first discoverers of America. The wisdom of this custom becomes more and more apparent as the eye becomes used to the sight and the ear to the sound of the names.

By following the custom, our language has become greatly enriched, and each successive generation is reminded of a race of people once numerous and powerful, but now so weak and abject as to be virtually eliminated from the family of nations. These names have invariably a pleasing sound, when the ear becomes accustomed to them, and their adoption is a most befitting tribute to a race of people which, although savages, possessed certain characteristics which make the story of their misfortunes the most remarkable to be found on the pages of history, and the most pathetic which has been wrought by the stern vicissitudes of time.

The period during which a large part of Iowa was settled, and during which this country was organized, was a period of great events in the history of our country. The martial feeling, when aroused, stirs society from center to circumference, and nothing so quickly and permanently affects a people in its manners, modes and etymology as war. It was during the progress, and immediately after the triumphant close, of the war with Mexico that a large number of the counties of central Iowa were organized. The Democratic party in the Nation, which favored the war, was also largely in the majority in the State, and the war spirit, which had taken possession of nearly every one, and which entered into all kinds of conversation and official deliberations, left its impress particularly on the General Assembly of the Territory and young State of Iowa. In the organization of at least fifteen counties, the names of battle-fields and distinguished generals of the Mexican War were perpetuated. The question of the acquisition of Texas, and the consequent war with Mexico, was one of the leading issues before the people at the time many of the counties of Iowa were

organized. It was, therefore, to be expected, and altogether consistent with the general tendency of affairs, that the battles and generals of the Mexican War should be commemorated in naming many of the counties.

The war of the Rebellion, another great national contest, began in 1861; at that time, most of the counties were already named, and with the exception, probably, of Lyon county, in the extreme northwest corner of the State, there is nothing in the names of counties to commemorate names made illustrious in that contest. With townships, the case is different, as they continued to be organized after the war, and are now being organized. In Poweshiek county, we have a Lincoln township and a Sheridan township, while probably nearly half of the counties in the State have either a Lincoln or a Grant township.

Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. Those counties and cities of our State, however, which were named after distinguished aboriginal chieftains, or to commemorate great national events, have great real significance, and in this instance, the county and its chief city did not receive a name by accident; neither did it originate in the childish caprice of one man, but the christening took place after mature deliberation and by general consent.

From the time that the first white man set his foot on the eastern shores of America till the present, the Indian has disputed his conquest of the soil. In certain cases, he has abandoned his claim on receipt of a consideration, and in other cases, he has submitted to the arbitratment of arms; but in either case, he has invariably retired to the west, and left the white man in possession. When by an edict of the government the tide of civilization was stayed for a time on the east banks of the Mississippi, the white man learned something of his western neighbors, the Sac and Fox Indians, who then held undisputed possession of this portion of Iowa. When the first strip of Iowa Territory was purchased of the Indians, and the white man crossed the "Father of Waters," he became still better acquainted with this tribe of Indians. During the next ten years, the white settlers of Iowa became still better acquainted with his Indian neighbors, and when, in 1846, the Indians departed to their new western home, the white man could but regret the sad lot of the Indian, and become impressed with a desire to perpetuate his memory. Thus it was that in honor of a distinguished chief this county was called Poweshiek. A further account of this illustrious Indian will be found elsewhere.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Situation—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soil—Geology—Economic Geology—Coal—Building Stone—Clays—Spring and Well Water.

POWESHIEK county is situated south and east of the center of the State. Accurately speaking, it is about twenty-five miles east and about the same distance south of the geographical center of the State. The town of State Center, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in Marshall county, is very near the geographical center of the State, while Grinnell is probably nearer the center of wealth and population. Numbering by counties, Poweshiek is in the fifth tier, counting from the east, and in the eighth, numbering from the west; it is in the sixth tier from north boundary of the state, and in the fifth from the south. It lies between 41 degrees and 30 minutes and 42 degrees north latitude, it being somewhat north of the latitude of New York City. Its longitude is about 92 degrees and 50 minutes west of Greenwich, and the center of the county is about 13 degrees west of the National Capital, or about 1,100 miles.

It is bounded on the north by Tama county, on the east by Iowa, on the south by Keokuk and Mahaska, and on the west by Jasper. On the south one-fourth of the county line, or six miles, touches on Keokuk county, and three-fourths, or eighteen miles, touches on Mahaska.

The county is in the shape of a square, or as nearly so as could be made by the original governmental surveys. It consists of sixteen congressional townships, each six miles square, and had the surveys been strictly accurate, would contain three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty acres; the surveys of necessity not being strictly accurate, the county contains more than that number of acres, probably about three hundred and sixty-nine thousand acres. The civil townships as now constituted, are as follows: Deep River, Jackson, Union, Sugar Creek, Washington, Pleasant, Scott, Lincoln, Warren, Bear Creek, Malcom, Grinnell, Chester, Sheridan, Madison and Jefferson. Of these, all correspond in their boundaries with the congressional townships, except Jackson and Union; these two include two congressional townships, the former being eight miles wide, and the latter but four. Beginning at the south, the four townships of Deep River, Jackson, Union and Sugar Creek, consist of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 of congressional township 78; Lincoln, Scott, Pleasant and Washington consist of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 of congressional township 79; Warren, Bear Creek, Malcom and Grinnell consist of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 of congressional township 80; Jefferson, Madi-

son, Sheridan and Chester consist of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 of congressional township 81.

The present arrangement of townships is the best which could possibly be made, with the exception of Union and Jackson, and few counties of the State have been so fortunate in that the physical features of the country permit of such a subdivision. In many counties there are large streams of water or other natural conditions which render such a regular subdivision impracticable. As a consequence, there are three cornered strips with irregular boundaries, very difficult to be properly described. It must not be supposed, however, that the present subdivision of the county into civil townships has been such from the beginning; on the contrary it has been the growth of years, and has only become possible in more recent times. Originally, the first settlements were the basis for the formation of the first townships, and new townships were formed from time to time as the country settled up and such organizations became possible. The subdivision of the county into civil townships as they originally existed, together with the subsequent changes is a matter which forms a very interesting and important part of the county's history. It will be treated more fully elsewhere.

The surface of the county is an undulating plane, there being fewer elevations and depressions than in any of the surrounding counties. With the exception of the southwest part, in the vicinity of Skunk River, there are few hills and ravines. The surface, however, is far from being flat, and there is as perfect a system of natural drainage as can be found anywhere. From some of the higher points the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of river or creek, the waving foliage of trees, the undulating surface of prairie, with cultivated farms, with farm houses—from the log hut of the first settler, to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivators of the soil, and the palatial mansions of the wealthy capitalist. A writer of considerable reputation, and a close student of natural history, says:

"The real beauty of this section can hardly be surpassed; undulating prairies, interspersed with open groves of timber, and watered with pebbly or rocky streams, pure and transparent, with banks spotted here and there with timber and again with the green sward of the prairie. These are the ordinary features of the landscape. For centuries the successive annual crops have accumulated organic matter on the the surface to such an extent that the succession, even of exhausting crops, will not materially impoverish the land.

N. C. Candit, Esq., formerly of Montezuma, in describing the county in

an article written for the *Iowa Gazetteer*, some fifteen years ago, gives the following graphic and truthful description of the soil:

“The soil is chiefly a rich, black loam, composed of vegetable deposit, with a clay subsoil underlaid with carboniferous limestone. The depth of this vegetable deposit, which has been accumulating for centuries, varies from two to six feet in depth, and is almost inexhaustible in fertility. The ease with which the soil is cultivated, is an item of great importance to the settler. One man with a team can tend from forty to fifty acres of corn well. There is no waste land in the county. It can all be brought under cultivation.”

There is probably not a region of country in the State of Iowa of like extent which possesses such a complete system of drainage with so little waste land. There is proportionately such a small area of waste land, and the system of drainage is so admirable that the amount of swamp or marsh land is too insignificant to be worth mentioning.

The country presented to the first settlers an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its broad prairies were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich black soil seemed to be awaiting impatiently the opportunity of paying rewards in the shape of abundant crops, as a tribute to the labors of the husbandman. The farms of Iowa are generally large, level, unbroken by impassable sloughs and without other obstructions, such as stumps and boulders; what is true of the State is also true of Poweshiek county, with the exception of this, that the farms, as a rule, are smaller and better cultivated. Corn planters, reaping machines, mowers and all kinds of labor-saving machinery can be used with great ease.

The prairie of the county is gently rolling throughout its whole extent. The timber is of a good quality, but the original growth, not overly abundant at first, has almost disappeared in some parts; this is more than made up by the cultivation of artificial groves.

The elevation of the county is somewhat less than the average of the State. The average elevation of the county is not far from 850 feet above the level of the sea, or 406 feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River, at Keokuk. The highest point along the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad between Davenport and Earlham, in Madison county, is at Grinnell, where the elevation is 993 feet above the level of the sea, or 549 feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River, at Keokuk. The highest point in the county is a little north of Grinnell, and may be reckoned at not far from 1,000 feet above the sea level. Toward the east and south, the decrease in elevation is very rapid, the east line of the county being a little more than 200 feet lower than the west line. From Grinnell to Brooklyn,

there is, according to the field-notes of the original railroad survey, a fall of 175 feet. Grinnell is 463 feet higher than Davenport, and 211 above the city of Des Moines. The portion of ground upon which Grinnell is built, is emphatically the apex of a water-shed. When it rains, the water which falls in the west portion of the town flows into Sugar Creek, and thence into Skunk River; that which falls into the east part of the town, flows into Bear Creek, and thence by the way of the Iowa River into the Mississippi, where it mingles with the neighboring rain-drops from the mouth of Skunk River between Burlington and Keokuk. The descent toward the south is as marked as it is toward the east, Grinnell being 257 feet higher than Oskaloosa.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

From the data just given, it would not be difficult for the student of physical geography to determine the character and course of the streams of water in the county. It is evident that their general course should be toward the southwest; that they should be numerous and not large; that they should be shallow, with low banks and swift currents; upon investigation, we have found that the facts in the case correspond with what is required by the foregoing conditions. The principal streams of the county are seven in number, as follows: Walnut Creek, Big Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, North English River, Deep River, South English River and Skunk River.

Walnut Creek.—This stream, while not the largest, is one of the most important; its head waters are in the northwest corner of the county, whose legitimate offspring it consequently is. Although its course is irregular, now toward the south and now again making a graceful curve it turns toward the north, it is in its general course true to its mission, following the slope of the county; and passing out of the county near the northeast corner, it finds its way to the Iowa River, where it mingles with the current which has traveled many miles from the northward. A narrow belt of timber originally skirted its banks throughout the greater part of its course, and this belt at various places widened out into groves of considerable width. Much of this timber has been cut off, and the soil which nurtured it is now turned by the plow of the thrifty husbandman. Numerous small tributaries, mostly from the north, flow into it, thus resembling the trunk of a tree with numerous branches. Tradition speaks of no saw mills turned by the water of this creek, but the whistle of the steam saw mill has doubtless been heard in the land, and we should be surprised, if upon investigation, it did not appear that many articles of furniture, still retained in the families of the early settlers, were constructed from the black walnut trees

which grew along this stream, and of lumber sawed at some mill not far off. If the early settlers of that region are wise, they will retain and carefully preserve all such heirlooms, and carefully hoard what is still left growing of this highly valued and much coveted timber.

Big Bear Creek.—This stream enters the county near the northwest corner. Its course is a little south of east, and it leaves the county at the southeast corner of section 13, township 80, range 13. It is second to none in importance. No other stream in the county waters such a long extent of country, the length of its course in the county being not far from thirty miles. It affords living water the year round, and while it is of inestimable value to stock-raisers, it seldom overflows its banks so as to destroy crops, and it is readily forded at most places during the greater portion of the year. Originally a narrow belt of timber skirted its banks throughout the larger part of its course, and there were four or five extensive groves which afforded a good supply of timber to the first settlers. The largest of these was Snook's Grove, extending west from the junction of Little Bear Creek, to a point not far from the present site of Brooklyn. This grove was about three miles wide and some six or eight miles long, and formed a nucleus for the first settlements of the northern part of the county. There was a saw mill erected on this stream at an early day, by a man named Talbot, and was known all over the county as Talbot's mill. Numerous small tributaries flow into it from the north. The stream which is its principal tributary is from the south, and is known by the name of

Little Bear Creek.—The small streams which constitute the head waters of this stream, rise east and north of Grinnell. The course of the stream is to a point very near the center of the county, where it courses to the north and empties into Big Bear Creek some four or five miles from the east line of the county. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad follows the valley of this stream, from its junction with Big Bear Creek a distance of some twelve or fifteen miles westward. The length of the creek is from twenty to twenty-five miles.

North English River.—Rises south of Grinnell, and flows in a southeastern direction, leaving the county in section 24, township 79, range 13. There were, originally, numerous valuable groves of timber along the course of this stream, the most important of which was Harklerode's Grove, named thus in honor of William Harklerode, who first settled in that region of country. Following the irregular course of the river in the county, it has a length of from twenty-five to thirty miles.

Deep River.—This stream rises about four miles northwest of Monte-

zuma, and flows in a southeastern direction, leaving the county near the northwest corner of section 35, township 78, range 14. The civil township in the southeastern part of the county was named after this river.

South English River.—This stream rises south of Montezuma, and flows in a southeastern direction, leaving the county in section 35, township 78, range 14. After leaving the county, it bears eastward and empties into the Iowa River in Washington county. There is a most beautiful and prosperous section of country along the course of this stream, and it figures extensively in the history of the two counties to the south and east; two townships, one in Keokuk county and one in Washington county, are named after this stream. The town of South English is also located on its banks.

Skunk River.—This stream crosses the southwest corner of the county. The name comes from the Indian word Checauqua, which means Skunk, and it was an exhibition of very bad taste on the part of the early settlers in translating it. This detestable custom of dropping the pleasant sounding Indian name and the substitution of one which is unpleasant to the ear and repulsive to the eye, may possibly be regarded as an evidence of the etymological researches of the pioneers, and as such, is creditable to them, but is more creditable to their industry than to their good taste. There is nothing romantic nor poetical about the name Skunk, but those who think lightly of the river on that account, should remember that the garden city of the West derives its origin from no better source. Chicago and Chicaqua are slightly different pronounciations of an Indian word that means the same thing. Skunk River proper, is formed by the junction of two streams called respectively North and South Skunk, the point of confluence being in the southeastern part of Keokuk county, about four miles from the county line. After leaving Keokuk county, it flows through the southwest corner of Washington, thence through Henry and forming the boundary line between Des Moines and Lee, empties into the Mississippi some twenty miles above the mouth of the Des Moines. One of the first, and at present, probably, the only water mill in the county, was erected at an early date on the bank of this stream by James McDowell. It afterward passed into the possession of G. B. Walker, who put in a run of burs, and it was used for manufacturing lumber as well as flour. Sometime after it was bought by a man named McIntyre, since which time it has generally been known by the name of McIntyre's mill. This river has always been regarded as a treacherous stream, and during many seasons of the year it was impossible to cross it, except at certain points. One of the favorite crossing places was near the mill, and went by the name of McIntyre's

Ford. At some points the land slopes gradually away from the stream, thus permitting large portions of the bottom lands to be overflowed during the rainy season, and making travel across the country difficult or impossible where there are no good roads and bridges. At other places there are rocky bluffs which preclude the possibility of an overflow at any season of the year. The stream has an abundance of good timber along its banks and contiguous thereto. It is properly noted for the abundance of fish which it contains, though since the building of numerous dams further down, the fish are not so numerous, nor of such good quality as formerly. One peculiarity of this stream, or rather the country bordering upon it is, that there appears to be no uniformity in the geological formation. In certain localities there is an abundance of good building stone, and other localities are characterized by a total absence of stone. Its bed lies partly in the coal region and partly without the coal-field. There are many peculiarities in regard to the formation through which the stream flows that geologists have not yet been able to explain. The tributaries of Skunk River in Powshiek county are Sugar Creek, English Creek, Buck Creek and Moon Creek. At the head waters of Sugar Creek there was, originally, a fine grove. This was sometimes called Upper Sugar Grove, and sometimes Lattimer's Grove in honor of Nathaniel J. Lattimer, the first settler in that region. At the junction of Sugar Creek with Skunk River, was a very extensive body of timber, usually known as Sugar Grove. English Creek flows in an almost direct southern course and empties into the Skunk in Mahaska county. Moon Creek and Buck Creek flow in a southern direction, and leave the county before reaching Skunk River.

As before remarked, there is not a county in the State where the streams are more numerous, or more generally distributed. There is not a township in the county that has not an abundance of living water. The streams flow in a like direction, as if for a like purpose—that of watering and refreshing and beautifying the country, and making it one of the most favored and goodly regions which the sun shines upon. Many years, and possibly ages, ago, they digged their winding channels and nurtured a growth of forest trees, from which the pioneer might construct his rude cabin. After years and years of waiting, the white man came and found the country ready for his abode. It should be the abode of happiness and contentment, but we fear that too often from the valleys and the hills go up murmurings and complainings, instead of what would be more appropriate—the voice of unceasing gratitude and praise.

TIMBER.

The first settlements of the county were invariable made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers chose the groves, both as a matter of necessity and choice. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Ohio and Indiana. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he emigrated West, the great objection to the Iowa country was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Ohio and Indiana emigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then again, the idea entertained by the early emigrants to Iowa, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretically ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries. No coal mine had yet been opened, and few, if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which, personal existence, as well as material improvement, was an impossibility. No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Iowa on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:

"Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever 'n ager."

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settler refused to locate at a distance from timber and chose the groves which bordered along the streams. The pioneers were, in the main, descendants of

the hardy backwoodsmen of the East when that was a new country. When farms were opened up in these countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved, from which the farmer would draw his supply of logs for lumber and fence rails and fuel for cooking and heating purposes. Even to the present day a farm without this accompanying patch of timber is exceedingly rare in these countries.

Having, from their youth up, been accustomed to the familiar sight of timber, there is no wonder that the early immigrants were dissatisfied, deprived of the familiar sight of forest trees and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the oaks.

Then, again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the East, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads it was necessary that at least a portion of the country should be settled. Hence the most important resource in the development of this Western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were nevertheless an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the county, were originally narrow belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here began to operate the forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to blossom as the rose.

Much of the primeval forest has been removed and has been economically manufactured into lumber for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions, and probably the larger part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed. This destruction of timber has been more than compensated by the planting of artificial groves and there is now in the county more timber than at any other time in its past history.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful and of good quality originally, but the

high prices paid for this kind of timber presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people, frequently in straightened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used as fuel. Crab apple, elm, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. The best timber in the State is to be found in this county.

Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found in many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best of authority that climate varies with the physiognomy of a country.

CLIMATE.

The climate is what is generally termed a healthy one, subject, however, to frequent and sudden changes from heat to cold. The winters, however, are as a general thing uniform, although there seem to have been very marked modifications in the climate during the past few years, resulting, doubtless, from the changes which have taken place in the physiognomy of the country.

At one time it was asserted with much confidence, that the climate of the Mississippi Valley was much warmer than that of the Atlantic States in the same latitude, but this idea has long since been exploded by observations which have been made in both regions.

From *Blodgett's Climatology of the United States* we learn that the "Early distinctions between the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley have been quite dropped, as the progress of observation has shown them to be practically the same, or to differ only in unimportant particulars. It is difficult to designate any important fact entitling them to any separate classification; they are both alike subject to great extremes; they both have strongly marked continental features at some seasons and decided tropical features at others, and these influence the whole district similarly, without showing any line of separation. At a distance from the Gulf of Mexico, to remove the local effect, the same peculiarities appear which belong to Fort Snelling; Montreal, as well as to Albany, Baltimore and Richmond."

As this county is nearly in the same parallel as central New York, it is fair to presume that the climate is nearly identical, provided the above be true, yet observation shows that there is a perceptible tendency to extremes as we go further West, owing to the lakes and prairies probably, and shows that the spring and summer are decidedly warmer, and the winter colder

here than in New York. From the open country, the great sweep of the winds and the force of the sun, the malaria arising from the rich prairie lands is counteracted and dispelled, so that the climate here is as healthy as in any portion of the known world.

March and November are essentially winter months, as the mean temperature rises but little, if any, above the freezing point. The hottest days occur some years in July, and in other years they occur in August. Observations made during the period of twenty years show that the hottest day of the year has ranged from June 22 to August 31. During that period the hottest day of the year occurred twice in June, nine times in July and nine times in August. The coldest days occur some years in December and in other years in January, while observation has established the fact that not unfrequently the coldest day occurs in February. During a period of twenty years, extending from 1850 to 1870, the coldest day occurred seven times during the month of February, nine times during the month of January, and four times during December. The coldest day came earliest during the year 1851, when it occurred on the 16th of December, and it came latest in 1868, when it was on the 10th of February. The days upon which the temperature most closely approximates the mean annual temperature occur in April and October. During a period of twenty years they occurred in no other month, except in 1866, when the day most nearly approximating mean annual temperature occurred November 2.

During a period of thirty-one years, extending from 1839 to 1870, the latest appearance of frost has ranged from April 5 to May 26, and its earliest appearance has ranged from September 2 to October 23. This is true of all the years except 1863, when there was frost every month of the year, the latest frost occurring August 25 and the earliest August 29. During these thirty-one years the latest frost occurred twenty times in April, twenty times in May and one time in August. The earliest frost occurred nineteen times in September, twenty-one times in October and one time in August. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the year 1863, when there was frost every month in the year, there was no frost during the months of June, July and August. Heavy frosts, of such severity as to destroy fruit, seldom occur later than April 15; even during the year 1863, when there was frost every month, there was none of sufficient severity to damage anything after that date.

With regard to rain-fall, Prof. Parvin, who is the best authority in the State, says:

“The array of facts presented will, it is hoped, prove to be of much inter-

est to the residents of the State of Iowa and the Mississippi Valley, and also to dwellers upon the seaboard, by furnishing a datum whereby a comparison may be made as to the temperature, amount of rain-fall, causes thereof, and also their distribution throughout the seasons of the year. Eastern meteorologists have been greatly surprised at the amount of precipitation of vapor in the valley of the Mississippi, overlooking the fact that there the rain winds are from the northeast, and here they are from the southwest. The amount of precipitation has not diminished since the first settlement of the country, and probably will not, as the area covered by timber has not decreased with the settlement of the State, and is not likely to in the future; on the contrary, is increasing, and is likely to increase with the growth of the settlements in age and extent. The peculiarities of our soil and climate are such that the past decades have demonstrated that our State can endure an extreme of drouth or rain with as little or less loss than any other cultivated region of our country."

The largest rain-fall during any one year since the settlement of the county was in 1851, when it amounted to 74.40 inches; the least was in 1854, when it was only 23.35 inches. August was the month of greatest rain-fall, and January the least.

The following table shows the amount of rain for each year during the twenty-one years from 1848 to 1870:

1848	26.29 inches.	1859	32.65 inches.
1849	59.27 "	1860	25.10 "
1850	49.06 "	1861	47.89 "
1851	74.49 "	1862	44.78 "
1852	59.49 "	1863	33.75 "
1853	45.78 "	1864	51.57 "
1854	23.35 "	1865	45.34 "
1855	28.38 "	1866	43.37 "
1856	38.17 "	1867	42.18 "
1857	39.52 "	1868	46.00 "
1858	51.28 "	1869	47.56 "

Observations have gone to show that a large proportion of the rains which fall in this locality is accompanied by southwestern winds. Twenty per cent of the rainy days were accompanied by N.N.E. winds; eighteen per cent by E.S.E. winds; forty per cent by S.S.W. winds, and nineteen per cent by W.N.W. winds; or, to sum up, sixty-two per cent of the rains occur in connection with winds from a westerly course. The greatest rain-fall in a given length of time occurred in August, 1851, between the hours

of 11 o'clock P. M., of the 10th, and 3 o'clock A. M., of the 11th, a period of four hours, during which time 10.71 inches fell. The wind, both days, was from the northeast. The greatest snow-fall was on the 21st day of December, 1848, when 20.50 inches fell; the next largest snow-fall was on December 28th, 1863, when the amount was 15.10 inches, in twelve hours.

The winter of 1848 will never be forgotten by the early settlers. The snow commenced early in November, before the ground had become frozen, covering the earth with a heavy coat of white, and continued until the unprecedented snow-fall of December 21, before alluded to, which was the most fearful one ever witnessed in the county. The snow continued at a depth of over three feet until the following February. Often there were heavy driving storms, and after a few days' cessation followed others of such driving force as to render it impossible for the settlers to venture out or to get from place to place without danger of being lost or frozen to death.

There being yet comparatively few settlers in the county, and not a great deal of marketing to be done or foreign trading to be transacted, travel was not sufficient to keep the roads open or to form a beaten track in any direction. If any one found it necessary to venture out any distance from home the driving winds filled up his tracks almost as fast as he made them, so that he was unable to find the same track upon returning.

The inhabitants of the pioneer cabins were completely snow-bound all winter, never venturing out except in cases of absolute necessity, and then it was at the peril of their lives, or at least of frosted ears and toes, especially if they had any great distance to go. It afforded unparalleled opportunity for enjoying home life in the case of those who were fortunately favored with the necessary comforts, but to those who were not thus favored it was a terrible winter.

It is said that it was no unusual thing to make several attempts to get through the snow-drifts, by those who were, on account of pressing want, driven to make the attempt.

This was probably the only winter since the first settlement of the county that the snow was so deep, and the cold so severe as to occasion want and suffering of a general character.

The year 1863 was a peculiarly cold one throughout. As before remarked, frost occurred every month of the year, and in order to be comfortable it was necessary to keep up a fire occasionally each month, July and August not excepted.

Persons who have been in the county quite a number of years say that it is very seldom that the frost injures the corn crop, it being a characteris-

ite of the climate that when the spring is late the fall is either quite hot or lengthened so as to fully mature the crop. At one time it was supposed that fruit could not be successfully raised in this section. This is probably true with some varieties of fruit, particularly the peach. The mean time for late frosts is May 4, and the mean time for the flowering of fruit trees is May 5, and the peach being a very delicate tree, the buds are liable to be destroyed by the late frosts, even though the body of the tree survives the rigors of the winter. With regard to apples and all kinds of small fruit the experience of many years has gone to establish the fact that this region has no equal in the United States.

PRAIRIES.

Prairie is the prevailing characteristic of the county. It is abundant in quantity, and mostly excellent in quality. Prairies are found in this county of as great extent as in most of the counties of Iowa, but they are not so long and so wide as are those of Illinois. The soil, however, will compare favorably with that of the best prairies of Illinois; and there are none in which the soil is of an inferior character. On nearly all of the divides between the rivers and running streams, are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets. The character of the soil in these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours' of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain, and fit the plowed field to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enables crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths—the soil being very porous is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season, and when the drouth sets in the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous store-houses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil, plants wither and die.

GEOLOGY.

The geological characteristics of the county are not as various as those of some other counties in the State, but they are, nevertheless, an interesting

subject of study and investigation. In this progressive age, and the advanced stage of scientific research, the intelligent people of Poweshiek county will not fail to be interested by a somewhat elaborate dissertation upon the subject of local geology as applied to the formation of their own lands, the constituents of their own soil, and the comparisons and contrasts which will be made with other and adjoining counties. In discussing this subject we draw not only upon facts of our own observation, but avail ourselves of the best authority at our command.

By reference to *White's Geology of Iowa*, it will be seen that by far the larger part of the county, probably more than nine-tenths of its area, is called subcarboniferous, while the remaining portion, a small region in the southwest corner, belongs to the middle and lower coal-measures.

Post-tertiary drift is spread generally over the county, and is of a variable thickness, estimated at from fifteen to twenty feet. The bluffs along the streams are largely composed of these deposits.

The *Drift* is made up of clays, representing the original glacial deposits and gravel beds, besides boulders, pebbles and "sand pockets," with occasional fragments of coniferous wood.

The deposit to which the name drift is applied has a far wider distribution than any other surface deposit. In the language of Prof. White, "It meets our eyes almost everywhere, covering the earth like a mantle, and hiding the stratified rocks from view, except where they are exposed by the removal of drift through the erosive action of water. It forms the soil and subsoil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root." The drift is composed of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles and sometimes boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification or regular arrangement of its materials.

The clay is always impure and is disseminated through the whole deposit; not unfrequently, however, irregular masses of it are separated from the other materials, and at such places the best material is procured for pottery or brick. The color of this clay, when found in its purest condition, is yellow, arising from the presence of peroxide of iron; it is the presence of this constituent which imparts to brick their peculiar color.

The proportion of lime in the drift is not so great in the drift of Poweshiek county as farther south; the proportion of sand is much greater, although it is seldom found separated from the other materials in any degree of purity; it is not unfrequently the case, however, that sand exists in excess of the other materials, and, in some cases, accumulations or "pockets" are found having a considerable degree of purity. The large proportion of sand in the soil and subsoil of Poweshiek county is what imparts to it the

peculiar quality of withstanding drouth or excessive moisture, before explained.

Alluvium.—The deposits strictly referable to this formation in Poweshiek county, are: the soil everywhere covering the surface, and narrow belts of alluvial bottom lands skirting the principal streams; these consist of irregular stratified deposits of sand, gravel and decomposed vegetable matter, the whole seldom exceeding ten or twelve feet in thickness. The reader will understand that the original surface of the land consisted of rock; portions of these rocks having been detached by the action of the elements, by chemical causes and the action of glaciers in prehistoric times were afterward transported by subsequent floods; this constitutes the soil and is alluvium or drift, according to its peculiar formation.

As before remarked, a small portion of the southwestern corner of the county is referable to the formation known as the middle and lower coal-measures. With regard to the economic value of this formation the State Geologist says:

“No other formation in the whole State possesses anything near the economic value that the lower coal-measures do, nor is there one which will have so great an influence upon its future prosperity. These remarks, of course, refer to the coal which the formation contains; for although the middle coal-measures will furnish no inconsiderable quantities of coal, and the upper coal-measures also small quantities, far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the lower coal-measures.”

Owing to the fact that a portion of the county lies within the bounds of the coal-field it has been supposed that coal in paying quantities might be found. Although much prospecting has been done, and considerable labor and money has been expended, no mines are now being operated, because coal in paying quantities has not been found. It is possible that some future enterprise of this kind will be rewarded with success; and again, it is very probable that coal in paying quantities does not exist. With reference to this matter, the State Geologist remarks:

“The present existence of outliers of coal-measure strata at a distance from the now unbroken border of the coal-field, is now largely due to the former existence of these depressions; for there is presumptive evidence that the coal-field originally extended, unbrokenly, as far as Scott, Cedar, *Linn, Benton and Humboldt counties, but its deposits there were, doubtless, originally very thin, too thin, it is believed, to have afforded profitable beds of coal if they had remained, and they were subsequently nearly all swept away by glacial or other agency, leaving only those portions which occupied the

hollows as 'basin outliers.' The real character of these outliers, as found in Scott, Cedar, Johnson, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Humboldt, Poweshiek, Washington, Louisa and other counties, being popularly misunderstood, has given occasion to much useless expenditure of labor and money in the search for coal.

"As a rule these outliers may be regarded as practically worthless, although they are unmistakably of coal-measure age. The large outlier extending from Muscatine to Davenport is an exception, and probably others will prove so, but even this contains only a single bed of little comparative, although it may be of great positive, value under some circumstances. The mining of it will be unprofitable, however, when brought into competition with the main coal-field by railway transportation. The writer is aware of the possibility of finding profitable, although comparatively limited deposits of coal beyond the designated border line of the coal-field, but his object is to inform the public of the unusual hazard they are believed to incur in seeking it beyond that line."

The foregoing remarks would seem to imply that there is very little probability that coal exists in paying quantities except in the extreme southwest part of the county, and very little probability of finding much there. The work from which we quote, however, was published ten years ago and the observations upon which the theory of the State Geologist was predicated were made some time prior to the publication of the book, and it is fair to presume, that while he may have been correct in his general outlines he was mistaken in particulars. Observations which have been made during later years have disproved some of Professor White's statements, and it is a generally admitted fact that the boundaries of the coal-field must, by a future geologist, be extended outward several miles further on both sides of the Des Moines River. The coal miners of What Cheer, in Keokuk county, have done much to modify the preconceived opinions of learned theorists in regard to the boundaries of the Iowa coal-field; observations more recently made in Marshall and Hardin counties have also disproved the preconceived notions of writers on this subject, and while the existence of coal in small pockets and shallow veins is no evidence that it exists further down in paying quantities, it may be said on the other hand, with equal force, that the statements of the State Geologist do not contain conclusive evidence that coal in paying quantities does not exist outside the bounds of the theoretical coal-field.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Policy of the Government—Treaties—Annuities—The Sac and Fox Indians—Keokuk—Wapello—Poweshiek—Indian Incidents and Reminiscences—The Neutral Strip—The Pottawattamies—Johnny Greene and his Band—The Tama County Reservation—The Sioux—The Lott Atrocity—The Revenge and the Retaliation.

WHEN the European first landed on the eastern shores of this continent, intent on its conquest in the interests of civilization, the first question which came up for solution was the Indian question. This question individuals grappled with on their own individual responsibility until the mother country, on behalf of the colonies, assumed the management of Indian affairs, and since the establishment of the Republic the United States, in its sovereign capacity, has assumed control, but at no time from the very first to the present time, has the question been disposed of satisfactorily to any one; nor yet, in the near future, does there appear to be any satisfactory disposition of the Indian except to kill him.

In the management of Indian affairs in Iowa the government seems to have been peculiarly fortunate. This was partly due to the policy pursued by the government, and partly due to the peculiar fact that the Sac and Fox Indians, who controlled the larger part of the Territory, were a more tractable tribe of Indians and their chiefs had a higher sense of veracity, integrity and honor than in any other representatives of the race with which the white man has come into contact. The Pottawattamies were few in number and had little influence; what influence they had was in the interest of peace and order. The Sioux are and always have been treacherous and bloodthirsty, but the supremacy of the Sacs and Foxes kept them somewhat in abeyance.

It was ever the custom of the government, in its dealings with the Indians west of the Mississippi River, to treat them as an independent nation. In these negotiations with the aborigines of Iowa the authorities, at various times, entered into treaties with the Sioux, in the north, and with the Sacs and Foxes, in the south, the government purchasing the land from the Indians just as Louisiana was purchased from France. The Black Hawk purchase was acquired by means of the first treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians in reference to Iowa land. This treaty was made September 1, 1832, and included a portion of country bounded as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi River, where the northern boundary line of the lands owned by said Indians strikes said river; thence up or westward on said line fifty miles; thence in a right line to the Red Cedar River, forty

miles from the Mississippi River; thence in a right line to the northern part of the State of Missouri, at a point fifty miles from the Mississippi River; thence by the said boundary line to the Mississippi River, and thence up the Mississippi River to the place of beginning. The western boundary line was a very irregular one, as it followed the same general direction as the Mississippi River. It ran in a general direction from the north in a course a little west of south, the line being considerably east of Iowa City.

The second purchase was made in 1837, October 21, and included a sufficient amount of territory to straighten the boundary line. The western boundary of the Black Hawk purchase being a very irregular line, the treaty of 1837 was designed for the purpose of straightening said boundary line. By this treaty the Indians ceded a tract of country west and adjoining the Black Hawk purchase, containing one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Upon survey, however, the number of acres proved insufficient to make a straight line, as was originally intended. The Indians stipulated to remove within one year, except from Keokuk's village, which they were allowed to occupy five months longer.

Although it is believed that the Indians, especially the chiefs, made this treaty in good faith and scrupulously adhered to it as they understood it, yet it was unsatisfactory to both Indian and settler, and many disputes arose, but seldom, if ever, resulting in bloodshed. The fact soon became evident that the white man had marked this goodly country for his own, and the Indians would be compelled to abandon it peaceably, according to treaty stipulations, or in the end to be forcibly ejected. In accordance with the wise counsel of Keokuk, Poweshiek and Wapello they chose the former course.

The last treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians comprehended all the rest of their lands in the State. This treaty was made at Agency City, in the presents limits of Wapello county, and was concluded October 11, 1842, proclamation of its ratification having been made March 23, 1843, and possession was given to all that part lying east of Red Rock, now in Marion county, May 1, 1843. The last date, therefore, is the period when the whole of the country was thrown open to white settlement.

The principal chief in this treaty was Keokuk. A gentleman of an adjoining county heard this chief make a speech on that occasion, which he pronounces an unusually eloquent address. He says, that in his opinion, "The former standing of Keokuk as an Indian orator and chieftain, as a

dignified gentleman and a fine specimen of physical development, was not in the least overrated." During the Black Hawk trouble his voice was for peace with the white man, and his influence added much to shorten that war. As an honor to this chief, and owing to his influence in bringing about the treaty, a county was called Keokuk.

Thus from being at first the sole owners and occupants of the soil the Indians disposed of territory time and again until finally the title to the whole of Iowa was vested in the general government.

As they ceded their lands to the United States, strip after strip, they gradually withdrew, and the white settlers took their place as possessors of the soil. The aborigines were not forcibly ejected from their lands as in other parts of the country, but the change was effected by a legitimate proceeding of bargain and sale.

As a result of this peaceable arrangement, and the earnest efforts of the government to carry out, to the letter, the provisions of the treaties, the early settlers experienced none of the hardships which fell to the lot of early settlers in other parts of the country, where misunderstandings about the ownership of the soil gave rise to frightful massacres and bloody wars. The Indians occasioned no serious difficulty and seldom, if ever, disturbed the early settlers of this county, after they had rightfully come into the possession of it.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians the government paid these \$80,000 per year by families. William B. Street, of Os-kaloosa, was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian Agent, during the year 1841, and still retains in his possession the receipts for the part payment of his annuity, in his own handwriting, and the marks of the Indians signing.

We give an extract, including the names of part of the Indians who were at that time living at Kish-ke-kosh's village, which was located in the eastern part of Mahaska county.

We, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families and individuals without families, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, within the same agency, acknowledge the receipt of \$40,000 of John Beach, United States Indian Agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of the annuity due said tribe for the year 1841:

NAMES.	MARKS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILD 'N	TOTAL	AMOUNT
Kisk-ke-kosh ¹	X	1	1	3	4	\$ 71 30
Ko-ko-ach.....	X	1	2	3	6	106 95
Pas-sa-shiek.....	X	1	1	2	2	55 65
Mo-ka-qu.....	X	1			1	17 82
Pa-ko-ka.....	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Ka-ka-wa-wa-te-sit.....	X	2	1		3	53 47
Much-e-min-ne ²	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pes-e-qua ³	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pe-ka-kah ⁴	X	2	1	3	6	106 95
Mus-qua-ke ⁵	X	3	2	2	7	124 78
And fifty-nine others.....						

We certify that we were present at the payment of the above mentioned amounts, and saw the amounts paid to the several Indians in specie, and that their marks were affixed in our presence the 19th day of October, 1861.

(Signed)

JNO. BEACH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

THOMAS McCRATE,

Lieut. 1st Dragoons.

JOSIAH SMART,

Interpreter.

We, the undersigned chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

KEOKUK,⁶ his X mark.

POWESHIEK,⁷ his X mark.

After the treaty of 1842, and the establishment of Fort Des Moines the following year, the headquarters of the Sac and Fox Indians were removed from Agency City, in Wapello county, to Polk county. Keokuk, the head chief of the Sacs, established his village some five miles southeast of Fort Des Moines, and the beautiful prairie on which he and his kindred dwelt continued to bear his name for many years after the Indians were removed. Poweshiek, chief of the Foxes, lived on Skunk River. The Indian agent, Major Beach, and his interpreter, Josiah Smart, before referred to, had their quarters on what was called Agency Prairie, east and south of the present site of the capitol. Still another Indian village, ruled over by Hard-Fish, was located near Des Moines.

The residence of the various Indian tribes in the vicinity of Des Moines dates from May 1st, 1843, at which time, according to the stipulations of the treaty of 1842, they removed west of a line running north and south through the town of Red Rock, in Marion county. As before remarked,

¹Kish-ke-kosh means "The man with one leg off."

²Much-e-min-ne means "Big man."

³Wa-pes-e-qua means "White eyes."

⁴Wa-pe-ka-kah means "White crow."

⁵Mus-qua-ke means "The Fox."

⁶Keokuk means "The watchful fox."

⁷Poweshiek means "The roused bear."

the government, according to the provisions of the various treaties, paid the Indians quite a sum of money annually.

The payments were made in silver coins, put up in boxes, containing five hundred dollars each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota according to the several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among the respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished, and it was alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these counts, an affidavit was filed with Governor Lucas, by an individual to whom the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and when paid the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that should brand fraud upon their face, such as a large number of blanket coats, articles which the Indians never used, and telescopes, of the use of which they had no knowledge. This showed the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud the Indians.

The money which actually came into the possession of the Indians was soon squandered by them, and the position of Indian trader, conferred by special appointment, was a very lucrative one. During the period between May 1, 1843, till October 11, the agency was located at Des Moines. All the Indians belonging to the Sac and Fox tribe repaired to Fort Des Moines, where they received their money and where their trading was chiefly done. Prior to May 1, 1843, the agency was located in Wapello county at a place which is still known by the name of Agency City. George Washington and Washington George Ewing were the Indian traders and Phelps & Co. were dealers in furs. Their business career there was eminently successful, and they accumulated quite a little fortune during their three years' harvest. Their place of business was in East Des Moines, not far from the quarters of Major Beach, the Indian agent; there they erected a log building, which was probably the first one erected in the county.

At this time the Sacs and Foxes numbered about two thousand three

hundred, and it is not possible that Keokuk could have carried on an organized system of theft without the fact becoming apparent to all. As it was, however, Governor Lucas, thought best to change the manner in which the annual payments were made. The matter was referred to the Indian bureau, and the mode was changed so that the payments were made to heads of families, approximating a per capita distribution. This method of payment did not suit the traders, and after a short trial the old plan was again adopted. That the Indians, then as now, were the victims of sharp practice, cannot be doubted, but the fact can be attributed to the superior tact and the unscrupulous character of many of the traders; this furnishes a more probable explanation and is more in accord with the character of Keokuk, as known by his intimate friends, still living, than to attribute these swindling operations to a conspiracy in which the illustrious chief was the leading actor.

Among the early settlers of Iowa, the names of Keokuk, Poweshiek and Wapello are the most noted and familiar. These illustrious chiefs live not only in the recollections of these early settlers, but in the permanent history of our common country. Short biographical sketches of these noted characters, therefore, will be of great interest to the people of this county, and peculiarly appropriate for a work of this kind. To the school-boy who has frequently read of these Indians, the fact that they roved around on this very ground where their feet tread, and that in their hunting excursions these Indians crossed the same prairies where they now gather the yellow-eared corn, will give to these sketches intense interest, while the early settler who talked with Wapello, Poweshiek and Keokuk, ate with them, hunted with them, and fished with them, cannot fail to find in these brief and necessarily imperfect biographies, something fascinating as they are thus led back over a quarter of a century, to live over again the days of other years, and witness again the scenes of early days, when the tall prairie grass waved in the autumn breeze, and the country, like themselves, was younger and fresher than now.

Keokuk was the head chief of the Sac and Fox Indians after the Black Hawk War; he was born on Rock River, Illinois, in 1780. The last memory of the earliest settler of Iowa cannot take him back to a time when Keokuk was not a full-grown man. When, in 1833, the impatient feet of the white man hastened across the Mississippi River eager for new conquests, this illustrious savage was already nearing his three score years, and when, with longing eyes, he took the last look on this fair land and turned his face reluctantly toward the far west, his sun of life had already crossed the meridian and was rapidly approaching its setting.

Keokuk came first into prominence among the whites at the breaking out of the second war with England, commonly known as the War of 1812. Most of the Indians at that time espoused the cause of the English, but Keokuk, at the head of a large number of the Sacs and Foxes, remained faithful to the Americans. In 1828, Keokuk, in accordance with the terms of a treaty, crossed the Mississippi River with his tribe and established himself on the Iowa River. Here he remained in peace, and his tribe flourished until the breaking out of the Black Hawk War in 1832. He seemed to have a much more intelligent insight into the great national questions which were raised during these early difficulties, as well as more thorough appreciation of the resources of the national government. He opposed the Black Hawk War, and seemed to fully forecast the great disaster which thereby befel his tribe. Although many of his warriors deserted him and followed Black Hawk in his reckless campaign across the Mississippi, Keokuk prevailed upon a majority of his tribe to remain at home. When the news reached Keokuk that Black Hawk's warriors had gained a victory over Stillman's forces in Ogle county, Illinois, the war spirit broke out among his followers like fire in the dry prairie grass; a war-dance was held and the chief himself took part in it. He seemed for a while to move in sympathy with the rising storm, and at the conclusion of a war-dance he called a council to prepare for war. In a work entitled *Annals of Iowa*, published in 1865, there is reported the substance of a speech made by Keokuk on this occasion. We quote: "I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go." He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against which they would have to contend, and that their prospect of success was utterly hopeless. Then continuing, said: "But if you are determined to go on the war-path, I will lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men, and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of you determine to leave your bones on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong and truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light that it caused them to abandon their rash undertaking.

Although the honor was frequently disputed by some of the original followers of Black Hawk, Keokuk was ever afterward recognized as the head of the Sac and Fox nation by the United States government. It is said that a bitter feud existed in the tribe during the time that Keokuk lived near Des Moines between Keokuk's friends and the partisans of Black Hawk, who had taken part in the Black Hawk War. Their distrust and

hatred were smothered in their common intercourse, when sober, but when their blood was fired with whisky it sometimes assumed a tragic feature among the leaders of the factions. An instance of this kind occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines River on the return of a party from a visit to the "half breeds." In a quarrel, incited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast inflicted by a son of Black Hawk, and a certain person, giving an account of the altercation, says he saw him conveyed home by his friends, lying in a canoe unable to rise.

In person, Keokuk was of commanding appearance. He was tall, straight as an arrow, and of very graceful mien. These personal characteristics, together with his native fervor, and ready command of language, gave him great power over his people as a speaker. If, as a man of energy and courage, he gained the respect and obedience of his tribe, it was more especially as an orator that he was able to wield his people in the times of great excitement, and in a measure shape their policy in dealing with the white man. As an orator rather than as a warrior, has Keokuk's claim to greatness been founded.

Persons who had the opportunity of seeing him with favorable surroundings say that in a high degree he was endowed by nature with the elements of an orator. The great difficulty which he encountered was his inability to procure an interpreter who could convey the meaning of the speaker. Of this serious hindrance Keokuk was well aware, and he retained Frank Labashure, who had a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter died, broken down by exposure and dissipation; but during the most important part of his career he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the imagery drawn from nature was beyond their powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted in his countenance while speaking. There are but few of the early Poweshiek county settlers who remember Keokuk, and probably very few who ever saw him, as he with his tribe moved westward before the territory which now composes the county was thrown open for settlement. There are many who settled in the country east of the Red Rock line who remembered well the distinguished savage.

Mr. James, of Sigourney, being present at Agency City when the treaty of 1842 was made, says of Keokuk: "We heard him make a speech on the occasion, which, by those who understand his tongue, was said to be a sensible and eloquent effort. Judging from his voice and gestures, his

former standing as an Indian orator, we thought his reputation had not been overrated. During the Black Hawk War, his voice was for peace, and as an honor to the chief, our county bears his name."

The event in the life of Keokuk which, more than any other, gave him a national reputation, was his trip to Washington City. He, in company with Black Hawk, Poweshiek, Kish-ke-kosh, and some fifteen other chiefs, under the escort of Gen. J. M. Street, visited Washington City, and different parts of the East, in 1837. The party descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio by steamer, and thence up the latter to Wheeling, where they took stage across the mountains. When the party arrived in Washington, at the request of some of the government officials a council was held with some chiefs of the Sioux there present, as the Sacs and Foxes were waging a perpetual war with the Sioux nation. The council was held in the Hall of Representatives. To the great indignation of the Sioux, Kish-ke-kosh appeared dressed in a buffalo hide which he had taken in war from a Sioux chief, and took his position in one of the large windows, with the mane and horns of the buffalo as a sort of head-dress, and the tail trailing on the floor. The Sioux nation complained to the officials, claiming that it was an insult to them, but were informed that the Sacs and Foxes had a right to appear in any kind of costume they chose to wear. The first speech was made by a Sioux, who complained bitterly of the wrongs they had suffered, and how they had been driven from their homes by the Sacs and Foxes, their warriors killed, and their villages burned. Then followed Keokuk, the great orator of the tribe, who replied at some length, an interpreter repeating the speech after him. There were those present who had heard Webster, Calhoun, Clay, and Benton in the same hall, and they declared that, for the manner of delivery, for native eloquence, and impassioned expression of countenance, the chief surpassed them all; and this while they could not understand his words, save as they were repeated by the interpreter. From Washington they went to New York, where they were shown no little attention, and, Gen. Street attempting to show them the city on foot, the people, in their anxiety to see Keokuk and Black Hawk, crowded them beyond the point of endurance, and, in order to avoid the throng, they were compelled to make their escape through a store building, and reached their hotel through the back alleys and less frequented streets. At Boston, they were met at the depot by a delegation of leading citizens, and conveyed in carriages to the hotel. The next day they were taken in open carriages, and, with a guard of honor on foot, were shown the whole city. During their stay in Boston, they were the guests of the great American orator, Edward Everett, who made a banquet for

them. When the Indians returned, and were asked about New York, they only expressed their disgust. Boston was the only city in the United States, in their estimation; and their opinion has been shared in by many white people who, since that time, have made a pilgrimage from the West to the famous shrines of the East.

The first settlers of Iowa who remain still remember the Mormons, who first located across the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Nauvoo, and then in the western part of this State, creating much excitement throughout the scattered settlements of Iowa. Several worthy settlers of Poweshiek county became converts to the new faith, and went west with the "Saints." It is probably not generally known that Keokuk's salvation was a matter of great anxiety to the Mormon missionaries.

While residing at Ottumwah-nac, Keokuk received a message from the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, in which the latter invited Keokuk, as king of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was accepted, and, at the appointed time, the king of the Sacs and Foxes, accompanied by a stately escort on ponies, wended his way to the appointed interview with the great apostle of the Latter Day Saints. Keokuk, as before remarked, was a man of good judgment, and keen insight into the human character. He was not easily led by sophistry, nor beguiled by flattery. The account of this interview with Smith, as given by a writer in the *Annals of Iowa*, so well illustrates these traits of his character, that we give it in full:

"Notice had been circulated of this diplomatic interview, and quite a number of spectators attended, to witness the spectacle. The audience was given publicly, in the Mormon Temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the prophet by the dignitaries of the church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribe, and the Gentiles were comfortably seated around as auditors.

"The prophet opened the conference in a set speech of some length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the Children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the history of the lost tribes, and that he, the prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together, and lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the prophet closed his harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and, in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit

to collect them together, and lead them to a new country, it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red man was not much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of water; and in the country they now were, there was a good supply of honey. The points they wished to inquire into were, whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the interview in as amiable and pleasant a manner as possible."

After the removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi River, Keokuk resided, till 1836, on a reservation of four hundred square miles, on the Iowa River, and his home was at a village bearing his name, situated on the right bank of the river. According to the treaty of 1836, the Indians ceded to the United States Keokuk's reserve, and this illustrious chief removed further west, his headquarters being near Agency City, in Wapello county. While the headquarters of the tribe were located at Agency City, an attempt was made by the agents of the government to civilize them. Farms were opened up, and two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek, and one on Sugar Creek. A salaried agent was employed to superintend these farming operations. Keokuk had a large field improved and cultivated, but it is safe to presume that the chief himself did very little of the work. His farm was located on what was called, for many years, Keokuk's Prairie. The Indians did not make much progress in these farming operations, and, in the absence of their accustomed excitements, they became idle and dissipated.

Keokuk himself became badly dissipated, in the latter years of his life. Pathetic as was the condition of these savages at this time, it was but the legitimate result of the treatment which they had received. They were confined in a fixed location, and provided with annuities by the government, sufficient to meet their wants from year to year. They were in this manner prevented from making those extensive excursions, and embarking in those warlike pursuits, which, from time immemorial, had formed the chief avenues for the employment of those activities which, for centuries, had claimed the attention of the savage mind; and the sure and regular means of subsistence furnished by the government, took away from them the incentives for the employment of these activities, even had the means still existed. In addition to this, the Indian beheld his lands taken from him, and his tribe growing smaller year by year. Keokuk, as already inti-

mated, was possessed of a highly imaginative intellect, and he doubtless forecast the future far enough to be thoroughly impressed with the thought that, in a few years, all these lands would pass into the possession of the white man, while his tribe and his name would be swept away by the flood which was ready to sweep in from the east. Keokuk saw all this, and, seeing it, had neither the power nor inclination to prevent it. Take the best representative of the Anglo-Saxon race, and place him in similar circumstances, and he would do no better. Shut in by restraint from all sides, relieved from all the anxieties comprehended in that practical question, "What shall we eat, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" and deprived of all those incentives springing from and inspired by a lofty ambition and the best of us, with all our culture and habits of industry, would fall into idleness and dissipation; and our fall would be as great, if not as low, as was the fall of that unhappy people who formerly inhabited this country, and whose disappearance and gradual extinction we shall now be called upon to contemplate.

Wapello, the cotemporary of Keokuk, and the inferior chief, in whose honor a county was named, died before the Indians were removed from the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene. He, like his superior chief, was a fast friend of the white man, and wielded an immense influence with the individual members of his tribe. He presided over three tribes, in the vicinity of Fort Armstrong, during the time that frontier post was being erected. In 1829, he removed his village to Muscatine Swamp, and then to a place not far from the present county seat of Louisa county, which bears his name. Although he united in the treaty ceding the country to the whites, it was with the clear conviction that, in any event, his hunting grounds would be soon overrun by the pale faces.

Wapello, in common with Keokuk, Poweshiek, and all other distinguished Indians, as far as known, was very fond of whisky, and especially in times of unexpected good fortune, or in days of gloom and misfortune, was he accustomed to become deeply intoxicated.

Mr. Searcy, who yet resides in Keokuk county, and who was intimately acquainted with Wapello, relates the following:

"Between the Sioux, and the Sacs and Foxes, a bitter and deadly hatred existed. This enmity was carried to such a bitter extent that it caused the establishment, by the government, of the neutral ground, in the north part of the Territory, which was a strip of country about thirty miles in width, over which the tribes were not allowed to pass in order to slay each other. The love of revenge was so strongly marked in the Indian character that it was not to be suppressed by imaginary geographical lines, and consequently

it was not a rare occurrence for a Sac or Fox Indian, or a Sioux, to bite the dust, as an atonement for real or imaginary wrongs. In this manner one of the sons of Wapello was cruelly cut down, from an ambush, in the year 1836. When the chief heard of the sad calamity he was on Skunk River, opposite the mouth of Crooked Creek. He immediately plunged into and swam across the stream. Upon arriving at a trading-post near by, he gave the best pony he had for a barrel of whisky, and setting it out, invited his people to partake, a very unwise practice which he doubtless borrowed from the white people who availed themselves of this medium in which to drown their sorrows."

Wapello died in Keokuk county during the month of March, 1844. As provided by the terms of the treaty, he had retired beyond the Red Rock line early in 1843, and at the time of his death was visiting the favorite places in the country which but a year previous he had relinquished. Mr. Romig, who for sometime resided near the place where Wapello died, delivered sometime since an address before a historical society, in which he gives the following pathetic account of the last days and death of the renowned chief. We give it not so much for its literary merit as for the important facts which it contains:

"As the swallow returns to the place where last she had built her nest, cruelly destroyed by the ruthless hands of some rude boy, or as a mother would return to the empty crib where once had reposed her innocent babe in the sweet embrace of sleep, and weep for the treasure she had once possessed, so Wapello mourned for the hunting grounds he had been forced to leave behind, and longed to roam over the broad expanse again. It was in the month of March; heavy winter had begun to shed her mantle of snow; the sun peeped forth through the fleeting clouds; the woodchuck emerged from his subterranean retreat to greet the morning breeze, and all nature seemed to rejoice at the prospect of returning spring. The old chief felt the exhilarating influence of reviving nature and longed again for the sports of his youth. He accordingly assembled a party and started on a hunting excursion to the scenes of his former exploits. But alas! the poor old man was not long destined to mourn over his misfortunes. While traveling over the beautiful prairies, or encamped in the picturesque groves that he was once wont to call his own, disease fastened upon his vitals and the chief lay prostrate in his lodge. How long the burning fever raged and racked in his brain, or who it was that applied the cooling draught to his parched lips, tradition has failed to inform us; but this we may fairly presume: that his trusty followers were deeply distressed at the sufferings of their chief whom they loved, and administered all the comforts in their

power to alleviate his sufferings, but all would not avail. Grim Death had crossed his path, touched an icy finger on his brow, and marked him for his own. Human efforts to save could avail nothing. Time passed, and with it the life of Wapello. The last word was spoken, the last wish expressed, the last breath drawn, and his spirit took its flight. The passing breeze in *Æolian* notes chanted a requiem in the elm tops. The placid creek in its meandering course murmured in chorus over the dead. The squirrel came forth in the bright sunshine to frisk and chirp in frolicksome glee, and the timid fawn approached the brook and bathed her feet in the waters, but the old man heeded it not, for Manitou, his God, had called him home.

"Although it is a matter of regret that we are not in possession of his last words and other particulars connected with his death, let us endeavor to be content in knowing that Wapello died sometime during the month of March in the year 1844, in Keokuk county, on Rock Creek, in Jackson township, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 74, range 11, where a mound still marks the spot; and with knowing that his remains were conveyed by Samuel Hardesty, now of Lancaster township, Keokuk county, accompanied by twenty-two Indians and three squaws, to the Indian burial-ground at Agency City, where sleep the Indian Agent, General Street, and a number of the Sac and Fox tribe, and where our informant left the remains to await the arrival of Keokuk and other distinguished chiefs who were expected to be present at the burial."

Keokuk, Poweshiek, Appanoose and many other chiefs and warriors were present at the interment, which took place in the evening of the same day that the body arrived at the agency. The usual Indian ceremonies preceded the burial, after which the remains were interred by the side of General Street, which was in accordance with the chieftan's oft-repeated request to be buried by the side of his honest pale-faced friend.

In 1845 Keokuk led his tribe west of the Missouri River, and located upon a reservation now comprised in the boundaries of the State of Kansas. What must have been the emotions which swelled the heart of this renowned savage when he turned his back for the last time on the bark-covered huts of his Iowa village! To him it was not going West to grow up with the country, but to lose himself and his tribe in oblivion and national annihilation. The fact that no remnant of his once powerful and populous tribe remains is sad to contemplate. Keokuk returned no more; he lived but three years after leaving the Territory of Iowa, and we have no facts at our command in reference to his career at the new home west of the Missouri. The *Keokuk Register*, of June 15, 1848, contained the fol-

lowing notice of his death, together with some additional sketches of his life:

"The St. Louis *New Era* announces the death of this celebrated Indian chief. Poison was administered to him by one of his tribe, from the effects of which he died. The Indian was apprehended, confessed his guilt, and was shot.

"Keokuk leaves a son of some prominence, but there is little probability of his succeeding to the same station, as he is not looked upon by the tribe as inheriting the disposition and principles of his father."

We close this sketch by appending an extract from a letter recently written by Judge J. M. Casey, of Fort Madison, to Hon. S. A. James, of Sigourney:

"While Keokuk was not a Lee county man, I have often seen him here. He was an individual of distinguished mark; once seen would always be remembered. It was not necessary to be told that he was a chief; you would at once recognize him as such, and stop to admire his grand deportment. I was quite young when I last saw him, but I yet remember his appearance and every lineament of his face as well as if it had been yesterday, and this impression was left upon every person who saw him, whether old or young. It is hard for us to realize that an Indian could be so great a man. But it is a candid fact, admitted by all the early settlers who knew him, that Keokuk possessed, in a prominent degree, the elements of greatness."

Poweshiek, a chief of the Fox Indians, who lived on Skunk River, either in, or not far from the southwest corner of the county which bears his name, was tall, heavily built, of rough cast of features and was characterized by a disposition full of exactness and arrogance. When, in accordance with the treaty of 1842, he left this region of country for the last time, he went south and encamped, temporarily, near the Missouri border. This was during the winter of 1845 and '46. His village, which consisted of about forty lodges, was located on Grand River near the settlements of northern Missouri. A difficulty soon arose between the Missourian and the Indian, and there was every reason to believe that the trouble would terminate in bloodshed. When the report of the difficulty came to Fort Des Moines, three persons, Dr. Campbell, J. B. Scott and Hamilton Thrift, who had been intimately acquainted with Poweshiek, desirous of preventing bloodshed, mounted their horses and proceeded to the Indian encampment. Everything in and about the Indian village had a warlike appearance. Mr. Scott sought an early interview with Poweshiek, and spoke to him as follows:

"My friends and myself have traveled through the snow a long distance to help you out of this trouble. We are your friends. If you persist in your purpose of making war on the whites, many of your squaws and pap-pooes, as well as your braves, will be butchered. The remainder will be driven out into the cold and the snow to perish on the prairies. It would be better now for you to break up your lodges and go in peace to your reservation in Kansas, which the government has provided for you."

The old chief was at first unwilling to accept this advice, and his principal reason in not doing so was that his conduct would be construed into an exhibition of cowardice. He, however, finally concluded to accept the proffered advice, and in a short time removed beyond the Missouri River.

THE NEUTRAL STRIP.

Reference has already been made to the fact, that from time immemorial a deadly feud existed between the Sac and Fox Indians on the one part, and the Sioux on the other part. These were the two principal tribes inhabiting the State in early days, and the hatred they had for each other frequently embroiled them, as well as numerous lesser tribes in long and bloody wars.

In order to put an end to these sanguinary contests, and stop the effusion of blood, the United States government tendered its services as a mediator between the two hostile tribes. As a result of the first negotiations, it was agreed in August, 1825, that the government should run a line between the two tribes, and thus erect an imaginary barrier between the respective territory of the hostile tribes. After a trial of nearly five years, it was found that the untutored mind of the red man was unable to discern an imaginary boundary. The Sacs and Foxes from the south, in pursuing game northward, were frequently borne beyond the boundary line, and they were sure to have a fight with their jealous neighbors before they returned. The same was often true of the Sioux. The idea was then conceived by the agents of the government of setting aside a strip of neutral territory, between the two tribes, of sufficient width to effectually separate the combatants, on which neither tribe should be allowed to hunt or encamp.

A treaty was accordingly made with the Sac and Fox Indians in July, 1830, whereby the latter ceded to the government a strip of country twenty miles in width, lying immediately south of the line designated in the treaty of August, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers. At the same time a treaty was made with the Sioux, whereby the latter ceded the government a strip of country twenty miles in width lying immediately north of the line designated in the treaty of August, 1825,

and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers. By the provisions of these treaties the United States came into possession of a strip of country forty miles wide and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers, upon which it was unlawful for either Sac and Fox or Souix to hunt. This strip was known as the "Neutral Ground." Certain of the inferior and peaceable tribes, as the Pottawattamies for instance, were permitted to remain on the Neutral Ground.

The neutral strip extended south nearly as far as the north line of Poweshiek county, and it was in this neutral territory that the early settlers found the Pottawattamie Indians in great numbers. The numerous maple groves were especially a favorite resort for them during the spring of the year, and after the Indians left the country the settlers used their appliances for hoarding and gathering the sap in continuing the business. The sugar troughs were made of the bark of elm trees, and so well constructed were they, that they lasted for a number of years. During the winter of 1846-7, some five hundred of the Indians encamped at Elk Rapids, a point on the Des Moines River, some twenty miles north of Des Moines, and although several white men had settled in that vicinity at that time, none of them were molested by the Indians. Their chief was an old man by the name of Chemisne; by the early settlers, however, he was known by the name of Johnny Green.

It was not only at Elk Rapids that Johnny Greene and his band were known, but throughout the whole of central Iowa. They were peaceable Indians, and apparently on good terms with the Sac and Fox Indians as well as the whites. Not so with the Sioux, who lived further north; they were treacherous, cruel and relentless.

THE LOTT AFFAIR AND THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE.

During the winter of 1846-7 an incident occurred in Webster county which threw all the settlers of the Des Moines Valley as far south as Fort Des Moines into a fever of excitement.

A man named Henry Lott had settled at the mouth of Boone River, in what is now Webster county. His house was in range of the Sioux Indians, whose chief's name was Sim-au-e-dotah. By some accident, or from wounds received in battle, or on account of some natural deformity, we know not, he had no thumb or forefinger on his right hand; on account of this deformity he was known as Old Chief Three Fingers. Lott had provided himself with a small quantity of goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to drive a prosperous trade with the old chief and his band, and buy their robes and furs for little or nothing. The first visit the chief

made him he was accompanied by six braves of his band, all painted and armed for the war-path. He informed Lott that he was an intruder; that he had settled on the Sioux hunting grounds, and warned him to leave before a certain time. The time having arrived, the Indians appeared, and, finding Lott still remaining, they commenced an indiscriminate destruction of property. They robbed his beehives, shot his horses, cattle and hogs full of arrows, so that many of them died; threatened and abused his family, and drove him and his son from the house more scared than hurt. Two small girls, daughters of Lott, fled to the timber, and Mrs. Lott covered a small child, the youngest of the family, under a feather bed, and then, after contending with the savages till her strength was exhausted, was compelled to submit to all the indignities which they chose to heap upon her.

One of the most remarkable circumstances of the whole affair is the fact that, although the Indians were in and around the house for nearly an entire day, the little fellow hidden under the feather bed, not once moved or uttered a cry.

When Lott and his son reached the Boone River bluffs they looked back toward the house, which was plainly in view, and as they thought they saw the Indians tomahawking the family and heard the screams of the wife and children, they, having no arms, concluded to make their way rapidly toward the settlements, and sometime during the same night they reached Pea's Point, where some white people had begun improvements. The story they told astounded everybody.

John Pea, one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, and for whom Pea's Point was named, proposed an immediate expedition to take vengeance on Sim-au-e-do-tah, but some of the more prudent of the people thought best to dispatch a messenger to Elk Rapids, near the border of Polk county, for the purpose of securing more reinforcements. Lott himself proceeded on this mission and when he arrived there he found Chemisne, a Pottawattamie chief, with whom he was acquainted. This Indian was known to the early white settlers by the name of Johnny Greene, and was encamped there with several hundred of his tribe. Upon hearing Lott's story he immediately called a council of his braves, wherein it was determined that the chief should accompany the white men with twenty-six of his warriors. After several pow-wows they painted themselves in the most hideous manner, and, mounting their ponies, set off for Pea's Point to join the expedition.

The settlers around Pea's Point, fearing that the Sioux might follow Lott and his son and fall upon the settlement and murder all, had assembled at the house of John M. Crooks for better safety and defense, and were on the lookout for Indians.

Lott, with several white men and the Pottawattamies, were rapidly advancing across the prairie toward Crook's house, the Indians in the front yelling, as is their custom when starting on the war-path and not in the vicinity of danger. The settlers, supposing them to be Sioux coming to attack them, prepared for action, each singling out his Indian, and were upon the point of firing, when they recognized Lott and other white men and were happily disappointed to find them all friends.

John Pea and six other white men accompanied Lott and his followers to the mouth of Boone River, and found that the family had not been butchered as Lott had represented, but one of the boys, a lad about twelve years old, in order to escape from the Indians, had undertaken to reach the settlements by following down the river on the ice, a distance of twenty miles. The Sioux had robbed the family of everything except the barrel of whisky, which Lott had hidden. The family was in a deplorable condition.

After making an unsuccessful scout, the Pottawattamies returned to camp, Lott rewarding their services by giving them all the whisky they could carry home with them, they refusing to drink any till they returned from the expedition. They filled their cups and powder-horns with the grateful beverage and in that way carried it back to Elk Rapids, where, on their arrival, they had a rousing spree.

This incident, while it resulted in no actual harm to the settlers, of the Des Moines Valley except the Lott family, nevertheless had the effect to deter many from settling in the county the ensuing spring and summer.

Lott was much overcome when he found in what condition the savages had left his family. His wife died a short time afterward from the effects of the treatment she had received from the Indians. The boy who started down the river in order to reach the settlement, perished from the effects of the cold, and his dead body was found on the ice. The two little girls were found some time afterward in a sorry plight, exhausted by the cold and hunger. After burying his wife and boy, Lott secured homes for the other children among the settlers of the county, and it is but proper to state, in this connection, that the little boy, now grown to manhood, recently made a visit to this locality. The two girls, having grown to be young women, were married and became the wives of two of the leading citizens of an adjoining county.

Having thus arranged his affairs, Lott directed his attention to wreaking vengeance upon the savages who had despoiled his home. The saddest part of the story remains to be told.

He does not seem to have been long engaged in meditating and planning and the plan of operations having been determined on, he lost no time in

carrying it out. He procured an ox team and drove to Fort Des Moines, where he purchased two barrels; in one of these barrels he put pork, and in the other whisky. What other ingredient he mixed with the pork and whisky can be imagined from its effects upon those who partook of it.

Having thus laid in his stock of goods, he set out from Des Moines to the hunting grounds of the Sioux. After driving around for some time he learned that the old chief, Sim-au-e-do-tah, with a hunting party, was encamped near a stream in the present bounds of Webster county. He proceeded stealthily into the timber near by and hastily erected a temporary shelter, where he stored his pork and whisky. During the following night he kindled a large fire, and having heaped upon it a sufficient quantity of fuel to keep it burning for a day or two, he arranged his wagon, team, and cooking utensils in such a manner as to indicate sudden flight. After Lott had thus fixed up matters to suit his mind he quietly left the country. How the camp, with its team, wagon, pork and whisky was discovered by Sim-au-e-do-tah's band next morning, and just what became of the provisions, will probably never be known. However, the fact did become public that during the following summer the Indians in that vicinity were greatly terrified by the ravages of a peculiar and unknown epidemic, against which the skill of the medicine men, and the most importunate appeals to the Great Spirit, were of no avail. It is said that over seventy-five of the most robust and bravest of the warriors perished in a short time, and a feeling of melancholy and sadness took possession of the whole tribe of savages. Notwithstanding the sad havoc among the Sioux following Lott's last visit to their hunting grounds, the old chief, Sim-au-e-do-tah, and his sons, escaped and continued to prosper. Upon hearing that the chief with his family still survived, Lott determined on a braver, as well as a more manly plan of revenge. Having disguised himself so that the old chief could not recognize him, and armed with a trusty rifle, whose unerring aim usually brought down his game, Lott mounted a horse and rode into the Sioux country. He entered the camp where Sim-an-e-do-tah was encamped and sought an interview with the old chief. After having put the wary savage off his guard by the presentation of gifts and the utterance of the most expressive words of friendship, Lott informed Sim-au-e-do-tah that a certain prairie, through which he had originally come, abounded in game of the choicest kind, and thus having aroused the old man's natural propensity for the chase, succeeded in prevailing upon him and his three sons to accompany him on a hunting excursion. When Lott and the Indians arrived at the place where the game was reported to be, it was decided, upon the suggestion of the former, that they surround the prairie in which the game

was concealed. The three young Indians were sent in opposite directions, and as soon as Lott and the old Indian were left alone, the former soon dispatched the unsuspecting old chief. He then started on the track of the young Indians and killed all three of them in detail. It is further reported, that after killing the old Indian and his three sons, Lott dragged their dead bodies together on an elevation near the Des Moines River, and having built a log heap, placed them on it, and having set it on fire, returned to Boone county.

In time, reports of Lott's doings began to be whispered around, and at length became a subject for investigation by the grand jury. All the region of country north and west of Polk county was, at that time, attached to the latter for revenue, election and judicial purposes, and the jury which considered the case was in session at Des Moines.

Among the members of the grand jury, was a gentleman residing at Boonesboro. Lott's case was the last one disposed of, and in the evening, just before the jury was discharged, a true bill was found against Lott, and he was indicted for murder in the first degree. It is not positively known when the Boonesboro juror left Des Moines, nor when he arrived at the former place. All that is known is the fact that his horse was in the stable at Des Moines at dark on the evening of the day that the indictment was found, and that the same horse was in a stable at Boonesboro the following morning. It is also known that Lott left the country the same night, and the sheriff who went up from Des Moines to arrest him the next day failed to find him. Lott was never again seen in this region of the country, and nothing has been definitely known as to his whereabouts. It was rumored at one time that he made his way to the Pacific slope, and after having been engaged in barter and mining for a number of years, was finally lynched for some alleged misdemeanor. Whether, or not, such was the tragic end of his eventful life, is not positively known, but the incidents as above related bearing upon his career in these parts are vouched for by some of the early settlers then residing in the vicinity of his operations, and they can be relied on as substantially true in all the particulars.

It is a peculiar characteristic of the American Indians that they never forget nor forgive an injury, and although a wrong, either real or imaginary, inflicted upon them is seemingly forgotten or forgiven it is, nevertheless, treasured up in the mind, and in cases where no favorable opportunity occurs for the aggrieved generation to avenge the wrong, it is transmitted down to the next generation, and the wreaking of vengeance is bequeathed as a sacred legacy to those who come after.

The Sioux were greatly exasperated when they found that their chief and



Thos Hazen

his sons had been decoyed and slain, and preferred complaint to the government agent, through whose influence Lott was doubtless indicted. After Lott's escape, it became whispered about among the savages that Lott was not only responsible for the death of their chief and his sons, but that his pork and whisky had something to do with the epidemic which had previously carried off some seventy-five of their braves. They nursed their grievances, and their desire for revenge increased until it finally found vent in the Spirit Lake massacre, which created so great excitement, and did much to retard emigration at the time.

In the spring of 1857, almost ten years after the killing of Sim-au-e-dotah and his sons, Ink-pa-du-tah, chief among the Sioux Indians, and cousin to the chief killed by Lott, led a band of Indians to a small settlement near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county. They murdered many of the settlers and carried away some of the women and children into captivity. They plundered the settlement of all the stock and provisions and then retreated into Minnesota. Although the scene of this massacre was over one hundred miles away, it caused a thrill of fear and excitement in this county. Especially was this the case among the scattered settlements in the north part of Polk county and the recently organized counties farther north. Reports were spread abroad, to the effect that the Sioux were on their way south, down the valley of the Des Moines, and that the merciless savages were depopulating the settlements through which they passed. All kinds of work were abandoned, and the settlers confederated together for their defense. At the county seat of Boone county, excitement was at fever heat, and after taking the proper steps to defend their own homes, the citizens organized a company for the purpose of going to the rescue of the settlers nearer the scenes of the massacre. The following account of the expedition was published sometime since in one of the Boone county papers:

"News of the massacre was brought to Fort Dodge about the first of April, and to Boonesboro the next day or so. Following the news came fleeing settlers going south, and a day or two afterward, about the sixth day of April, came the news that Ink-pa-du-tah, after murdering all the settlers north of Fort Dodge and Webster City, had surrounded those towns, and the people could not long keep them off.

"This last news came to Boonesboro about 2 o'clock. A meeting was at once called at the court-house, and a company, one hundred strong, organized to go to the relief of the besieged towns. Judge McFarland was chosen superior officer, Samuel B. Call was elected captain, George B. Redman first lieutenant, Jonas H. Tipton second lieutenant, James Wright wagon-master, Dr. DeTarr surgeon and John H. Hall commissary. Hon.

C. Beal locked his house, took his wife behind him on a pony to the house of her father, and started north on his own hook, recruiting wherever he could find a man who could leave home.

"There were hurried but tearful partings at Boonesboro of husbands and wives, and their uncles, cousins, and aunts. After regularly confiscating a ton of flour that belonged to John Grether, the same quantity of bacon belonging to Clark Luther, all the oats that William Pilcher had, and all the powder and 'fire water' in town, the company was ready to march at half-past four o'clock.

"An eye witness describes the departure as 'grand, gloomy, and peculiar.' Old men and boys, too weak to endure the hardships of the march, had to be driven back to prevent their going to the front, and a rear guard was put out to keep such stragglers back; yet many old men and boys escaped the guard, and by going cross lots came into camp that night at Hook's Point, where the commissary had four big log fires and a whole barrel of whisky. But those men did not drink. It was there for strictly medical purposes, and dealt out only on the surgeon's requisition! No one slept that night, as the constantly passing wagons, filled with fleeing settlers, who confirmed the reports of the day before, kept the company under arms all night. About daybreak an alarm was sounded. The pickets came in, and for a time they were sure the Indians were coming. A cow that had been left at home, some distance off, had got hungry and came trotting down the road, followed by some others of her family, making a terrible din with an old cracked bell about her neck, and created an alarm. She escaped unhurt, unless the damning she got hurt her.

"After a hurried breakfast, the company started for Webster City. The day was cold, with a fierce wind blowing in their faces. They reached Webster City about two o'clock, where they were received in a very *hostile* manner by the people. Bucketsful, pitchersful, jugsful, and bottlesful of distilled and boiled down hostility met them at every turn and corner. In fact, men fleet of foot met the command out of town with bucketsful of rye, etc. A general invitation was given them to enjoy the freedom of the city, and every house in town was thrown open to them. A public meeting was held at the school-house that night, at which the people voted the company thanks and a fitting testimonial. It is related that on account of the exposure of the men on their trip, Dr. DeTarr and Judge Mitchell were the only members of the company that could appear and respond on behalf of the company. Dr. DeTarr's speech was printed in full in the *Free-man*.

"The company all slept well that night. There was not an Indian in the

State, except the harmless Pottawattamies of Indian Town, under their chief, Johnny Green, and it was suggested that the company go down and give them battle. The next day the company returned home, without the loss of a man. The flour, bacon, oats, and fire-water left over they gave to the needy settlers on the route home.

"It is said that Mr. Beal and his command fortified near West Dayton, where they would have remained all summer if word had not been sent them from Boonesboro that the war was over."

This was the last Indian scare to which the settlers of the Des Moines valley were subjected.

During the following summer the government concluded a treaty with the Sioux Indians, and removed those living in southern Minnesota to the west of the Missouri River.

Thus did the successor and relative of Sim-au-e-do-tah wreak vengeance on the white man for the murder of the chief and the penalty of that foul deed had to be paid by innocent parties.

The Sioux Indians, always noted for their fierce cruelty, are still true to their former characteristics, and it was the same tribe under the leadership of Sitting Bull who for some years was a source of so much terror to the Black Hill's miners, and who composed the army concerned in the defeat and death of the brave General Custer.

THE TAMA COUNTY RESERVATION.

Skunk River, from its source, to its mouth, was a favorite resort in early times for trappers and hunters; game of all kinds abounded in the timber and region round about, while fur-bearing animals and fish, for which Skunk River has always been famous, were easily taken in great numbers. Wandering bands of Indians belonging to the peaceable Pottawattamie tribe, and a remnant of the Musquakies, who remained long after the stipulations of the treaty of 1842 went into effect, made this region a favorable resort. The Musquakie band originally lived on the south bank of the Iowa River, near where is now the western boundary of Tama county. They were removed west with the other bands in 1845-6, but many of them wandered back to their old hunting grounds. For a time the government declined to allow them a *pro rata* share of their annuity unless they would return to their reservation. They, however, persisted in remaining, and from time to time acquired the title to several tracts of land, amounting to over four hundred acres, when the Government changed its policy, paying them their proportion of the annuity, and allowing them to remain. There a remnant of the tribe still lives, cultivating a portion of the land, and as a

rule, behaving themselves in a becoming manner. During certain portions of the year they leave their home and visit certain portions of the State, either on hunting excursions or to dispose of the pelts they have already taken. The Indians who are frequently seen in Poweshiek county, belong to that band. During the early settlement of Poweshiek county, they frequently visited this locality, and especially to the settlers along Skunk River were they a familiar sight. The few families of early settlers were seldom molested by these roving bands of savages, although they were frequently very saucy and threatening. These roving bands were more numerous in the Skunk River settlements than any other part of Poweshiek county, owing to the splendid facilities for hunting and fishing. It was no unusual occurrence for as many as fifty or a hundred of them to be seen passing to or from their favorite resorts further south.

At the time that the first settlements were made in Poweshiek county the Indians had not yet left for their new reservation. Mr. R. Morrison, at present a resident of Montezuma, says that when he first came to the county the region of country in the vicinity of the mouth of Sugar Creek was a favorite resort of numerous bands of them. They would form a temporary encampment and spend weeks in hunting, fishing and carousing. He was with them frequently on these hunting excursions, and says if there was any game in the country they were sure to get it. On one occasion when they returned to camp they proceeded to prepare a meal. They took a raccoon which had been dead for several days and proceeded to skin it. The weather was warm and the animal was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Mr. Morrison had a pressing invitation to remain for the feast, but it is needless to say he did not stay.

It is no uncommon thing for a few representatives of the original tribes to visit the county at the present day on trading expeditions. As a general thing, however, the Indians that are occasionally seen in the county now are representatives of the tribe who have a reservation in Tama county. The Indians at that reservation are comparatively quiet and peaceable, but degenerate both physically and morally, year by year, and gradually approach inevitable extinction.

Every year small bands cross through this county on their way to Skunk River, where they erect temporary shelters, and hunt and fish and beg. While on these expeditions they not only manage to get a good living, but usually they accumulate a quantity of surplus provisions for future use. Since the completion of the railroad to this place Montezuma has become quite a shipping point for the savages. It is said that during the summer of 1879 they shipped from this point several hundred pounds of meat and

flour which they had begged from the benevolent minded citizens of Keokuk and Mahaska county. The produce goes from Montezuma to that other great distributing point of the savages, Grinnell, and from there it goes north to Indian towns.

Early in the spring of 1880 the *News*, published at Mitchellville, in Polk county, contained the following in relation to the death and burial of a Musquakie Indian woman who died near that place, aged over one hundred years:

"Kesco, an Indian woman of the Musquakie tribe, died in her wigwam at Trulinger Grove, two and three-quarter miles north of Mitchellville, Saturday, March 20. She was 101 years old, and died of old age. Indian Jim, with his wife and a few other Indians, buried Kesco on sabbath afternoon, near the fence and just outside the Franklin cemetery, one-half mile from where she died.

"Although Kesco had been a burden to her tribe for many moons, they took care of her until the Great Spirit carried her away to the happy hunting grounds. A striking contrast to some pale-faces who live within ten miles of where Kesco died, and who are trying to steal their parents' possessions and send the latter

'Over the hill to the poor-house.'

"Jim got some boards and made a rough box; Kesco was shrouded in a blanket and laid in the box; a tin pail filled with corn, beans and bread was set beside her in the coffin; also a bottle of water. Next the cover was put on, the coffin lowered into the grave, a buffalo robe and roll of blankets were laid on the foot of the coffin, and then the grave was filled with earth. Jim's wife gathered the squaws about her and divided Kesco's few trinkets; then all went back to camp. Everything was done decently and in order."

INDIAN INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

During the visit of the Indians at Boston there was a lively competition between the managers of the various theaters in order to secure the presence of the illustrious chiefs at the several performances. Although the Pilgrim Fathers had in years gone by seen a plenty of the noble red man, so great was the transformation of the country during one century that the sons and daughters of those persons who not unfrequently went on forced marches to slay Indians, now looked upon the Indian as a great curiosity.

At the Tremont, the aristocratic theater, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of the gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off,

and the manager was not inclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. General Street, who, as before remarked, was in charge of the party, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, hence Major Beach, to whom we are indebted for the facts of this incident, and who accompanied General Street at the time, took the matter in hand. He knew that this peculiar play would suit the Indians better than those simple declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, so he prevailed upon the manager to bring it out, promising that the Indians would be present.

In the exciting scene where the gladiators engage in a deadly combat the Indians gazed with eager and breathless anxiety, and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody sword from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, and while the curtain was descending, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was immediately followed by screams of terror from the more nervous among the women and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

During the same visit to Boston Major Beach says the Governor gave the Indians a public reception at the State House. The ceremony took place in the spacious Hall of Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon one of the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as at the conclusion of his "talk" he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said:

"It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand." The Governor, with a nod of approbation, contracted his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way the house came down "was a caution," all of which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee way of applauding his speech.

One of the most affable and remarkable of the Indians with whom the early settlers became acquainted was named Kish-ke-kosh. It was in honor of him that Marion county was at first named, it being afterward changed on account of the many objections which were raised to the orthography of the word.

This Kish-ke-kosh, previous to 1837, was simply a warrior-chief in the village of Keokuk. The warrior-chief was inferior to the village-chief, to which distinction he afterward attained. The village presided over by this

chief is well remembered by many of the early settlers. It was located, some say, just over the line in what is now White Oak township, Mahaska county. Major Beach thus describes it: "The place cannot be located exactly according to our State maps, although the writer has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not twelve miles distant, on the banks of the Skunk River, not far above the forks of Skunk, was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable importance, though not a chief, named Kish-ke-kosh. The village was on the direct trail—in fact, it was the converging point of two trails—from the Hard-Fish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other prominent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated upon the Iowa River."

Here the squaws, after grubbing out hazel-brush on the banks of the stream, unaided by plow or horse, planted and tended patches of corn. Here the men trained their ponies, hunted, fished, and loafed, until May, 1843, when they removed to the vicinity of Fort Des Moines.

The following incident is located at this point: Some time about 1841, Maj. Beach, Indian Agent, in company with W. B. Street and others, came up from Agency City on some business with Kish-ke-kosh. Arriving late in the evening they encamped near the village, and on the following morning Kish-ke-kosh, with his assistants, came over to camp to receive them. The pipe of peace was lighted and passed around and the business transacted. After the council the whites were invited to come over in the evening to the feast which the Indians proposed having in honor of their visit. The invitation was accepted, and presently the whites heard a great howling among the dogs, and looking in the direction of the village they could plainly see the preparations for the supper. A number of dogs were killed and stretched on stakes a few inches above the ground. They were then covered with dried grass, which was set on fire and the hair singed off, after which, after the dogs had gone through the scalping process, they were cut up and placed in pots along with a quantity of corn. The whites were promptly in attendance, but on account of their national prejudice they were provided with venison instead of dog meat. After the feast, dancing was commenced; first, the Green Corn Dance, then the Medicine Dance, and closing just before morning with the Scalp Dance. Kish-ke-kosh did not take part in this terpsichorean performance, but sat with the whites, laughing, joking and telling stories.

On another occasion Kish-ke-kosh was on a tour through the country and stopped over night at the house of a settler. He was accompanied by

several other Indians, who slept together on a buffalo robe in view of the kitchen. In the morning when he awoke Kish-ke-kosh had an eye on the culinary operations in progress. The lady of the house—it is possible she did it intentionally, as she was not a willing entertainer of such guests—neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than to eat after such cooking, and signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and departed, much to the relief of their hostess. When they arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

While encamped on Skunk River, not far from Montezuma, Kish-ke-kosh, in company with several other prominent members of his tribe, went to the house of Mr. Micksell on a friendly visit, and the hospitable white man treated his dusky guests to a bountiful feast.

Besides Kish-ke-kosh and his wife, who was a very lady-like person, this party consisted of his mother (Wyhoma), the son of Wapello, and his two wives; Mashaweytine, his wife, and all their children. The old woman on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mach-ware-re-naak-we-kan" (maybe a hundred); and indeed her bowed form and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was that old. The whole party were dressed in more than ordinary becoming style; probably out of respect for the hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparations for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish-ke-kosh, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly taste, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen among the whites, Kish-ke-kosh passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies especial attention, and helped them to the best of everything on the table, with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside his stomach, taking everything within his reach without regard to what should come next in the course, so only he liked the taste of it. At last, after having drank some five or six cups of coffee and eaten a proportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for want of his appetite, said: "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something."

In reply to this hospitable urgency Kish-ke-kosh leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head, and drew his finger across his throat to indicate how

full he was. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event which did not occur every day.

The Indians in this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. When one of them became unsafely drunk he was tied neck and heels, so that he could be rolled around like a hoop, which operation was kept up till the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail. After he was sobered off he showed no marks of resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies, and feasts in their worship of the Gitche Manitou, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under the scarcity of game or other eatables, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of the ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among Biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent, and that the North American Indians are the remnant of them.

During sickness there was usually great attention given to the comfort of the patient, and when it became apparent that recovery was impossible, the sufferer while still alive was dressed in his best attire, painted according to the fancy of the relatives, ornamented with all his trinkets, and then placed upon a platform to die.

Dead bodies were sometimes deposited in graves; others placed in a sitting posture reclining against a tree.

The graves were usually arranged with reference to some river, lake or mountain. When it was convenient the grave was covered with stones, and under other circumstances it was inclosed with wooden slabs. Mr. Adams, of Montezuma, says he distinctly recollects an Indian burying-place in Rock Creek Grove, a short distance northwest of the present site of Searsboro. The graves were entirely inclosed with slabs hewn from basswood trees. The slabs were inclined in the shape of a house roof, and upon them were painted certain devices. Poles, some twenty or thirty feet in height, were planted at the head of each grave, and from each pole waved something which resembled a human scalp.

The death of a near relative was lamented with violent demonstrations of grief. Widows visited the graves of their deceased husbands, carrying a bundle composed of one or more of the deceased's garments, and to this

representative of her departed husband she addressed her expressions of grief.

The wife of Dudley Buck, of Sigourney, relates the following circumstance:

Five negroes, having become tired of the sacred institution of slavery as exemplified and enforced by the typical task-master of Missouri, ran off and sought protection among the Indians; the latter had never before seen any negroes and not being able to understand their language did not know what to make of the strange looking animals. Consequently a council was held and the wisest of the chiefs, having viewed them carefully and debated the matter at some length, decided that they were a peculiar species of bears.

Having never before seen any representative of this species, they supposed that their pale-faced neighbors would esteem it quite a favor to behold them, and probably they would be able to dispose of the strange looking animals to a certain trader and receive in return a goodly amount of "fire-water." Accordingly the negroes were taken, ropes tied around their necks, and they were led off to the nearest white settlement. After exhibiting the "bears," as they called them, they negotiated a trade with a capitalist, who gave the Indians a quantity of whisky for the newly discovered specimens of natural history. When the Indians were gone the negroes were liberated and soon became favorites among the white settlers. They worked for various persons in that settlement during a portion of the next summer, when their master in Missouri, hearing through an Indian trader that two negroes were in the vicinity, came up and took possession of the negroes and carried them back to Missouri.

We might relate many others incidents illustrating the manners, customs and peculiar characteristic of the former occupants of the soil of this county. There are also many traditions relative to the unceremonious manner in which the early settlers disposed of the Indians when they became troublesome.

But the Indian was destined to create no further disturbances upon the soil which the white man had marked for his own. In accordance with the stipulations of sacred treaties and likewise agreeably to the demands of the times, the allotted time had now come for the red man to move westward again on his roving mission and add one more proof that his race is fast passing away, and must eventually disappear before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, as did the traditionary Mound Builders give place to the predatory red man of later times.

And did the dust
 Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
 And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
 That overlook the rivers, or that rise
 In the dim forests crowded with old oaks
 Answer. A race that has long passed away
 Built them. The red man came—
 The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce—
 And the Mound Builders vanished from the earth.
 The solitude of centuries untold
 Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie wolf
 Howls in their meadows and his fresh dug den
 Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground
 Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone—
 All ! save the piles of earth that hold their bones
 The platforms where they worshiped unknown gods.

Thus as those traditionary Mound Builders were forced to give way to the plundering red men of later times, so must he give place to his pale-faced successor, and his night of ignorance and superstition in which he so delights to revel, must give place to the approaching light of intelligence and civilization as truly as the darkest shades of midnight are dispelled by the approaching light of day. When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration, so long held in check, began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus it has continued to roll, wave after wave, until it has reached the western shore, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations; and washing to the surface the gold from the mountains and valleys of the Pacific slope, it has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Importance of First Beginnings—Character of First Settlers—Localities where Settlements were First made—The Veritable First Settler—Evidences of a Prehistoric Civilization.

EVERY nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal, and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content till

he had found the "First Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a she bear and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *pre-empt*.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled, not only to trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind.

In the history of Poweshiek county, we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the old world. We may follow the course of the woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State on his way West to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife and a competence for his children. Yet again, we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his new experience in a land which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern soil upon which he had made his temporary home, in his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with progress around him, and how his better side developed. The pride of Kentucky blood, or the vain glorying of the F. F. V.'s, was here seen in an early day, only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Yet others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much of that distinctive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our State and the West; also we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of those brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and withstanding the hardships of this country in early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

With confidence that general results will prove that there is much of good in everything, and that a justice almost poetic has been meted out to the faults and follies, the integrity and virtue of the early settlers of the county, we may now enter upon an account of them.

The Indian title to the lands west of the Red Rock line did not expire till midnight, October 11, 1845, but that portion of the new purchase situated east of that line was thrown open for settlement May 1, 1843. Those expecting to come upon the "new purchase" were forbidden to make settlement until the latter named date. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep a strict lookout and permit no one to cross over.

For some weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to pass over the border line and look around, provided they were unaccompanied by a wagon and carried no ax. The latter weapon was sometimes placed, without the handle, in the knapsack of the traveler, and an impromptu handle fitted in with a penknife, when necessity called for its use. During the last days of April, the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline, and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30th found some scores of new-comers on the ground, who had been prospecting the country, who had decided mentally what claims they would make, and had various agreements among themselves.

It would be entirely unnecessary to explain to the early settlers who were these United States dragoons who guarded the border. Though the early settlers of the country who still remain are well along in years, and their recollection of early events is gradually wearing away by the erosion of passing events, few there are, doubtless, but will fully appreciate the significance of the term "dragoon"; and who can, at this late date, call back to memory the picture of these dignified and pompous, yet brave and honorable, individuals, who were alike a terror to the predatory savages, and to the covetous claim-hunter. The children of the pioneer, and those persons who came to this country in later years, have not been accustomed to associate with these doughty champions of law and order, and, for the benefit of such, a word of explanation will be in order.

The term dragoon originated in England, many years ago, and was applied to a certain species of cavalry soldiers, who rode swift horses, went lightly armed, and whose business it was to scour the king's dominions, and, by menace, or actual deeds of violence, awe the obstinate Saxon into submission.

Their first appearance in America was during the progress of the Revo-

lutionary War, when they performed important service, by making long and rapid excursions through the country within the American lines, and thus keeping open a line of communication with the Tories who were scattered throughout the country. What the Cossack is to the Russian army, and what Mosby and Forrest's swift riders were to the Confederate army, that the dragoons were to the English soldiery. When the war of independence closed, and the colonists became a free and independent nation, it became necessary for the republic to organize an army, and, in the organization of that army, that of England was taken as a model; and not only English tactics, but likewise English military terms, were appropriated. The term dragoon is no longer used in military parlance, but, from the organization of the standing army till some time after the close of the Mexican War, the dragoon was an important, and what was supposed to be an indispensable, factor in the service. Their peculiar mission, for more than fifty years, was to lead in the van of civilization, and act as umpire in cases of dispute between the pioneer and the savage. In time of war, they encircled the scattered settlements like a wall of fire, and many a defenseless settler owed the protection of his life and that of the members of his family to these men. They fully understood the Indian character and Indian tactics, and, under ordinary circumstances, one dragoon was probably a match for five Indians. In time of peace, the dragoon knew no friends, and he was as swift in administering punishment to the trespassing settler as to the savage Indian. One day his mission would be to pursue a band of hostile savages, who had left their reservation, and menaced the life and property of the settler; the next day, perchance, his task would be to search out the aggressive squatter, who, ignoring Indian treaties, had erected a cabin across the boundary line; when he found such, the dragoon would invariably burn the cabin, and drive the squatter back across the boundary line.

Such were the characteristics of the men upon whom devolved the arduous and critical task of keeping back the tide of immigration which surged along the imaginary line established by the treaty of 1837. This line ran some twenty-five miles east of Montezuma, and its direction was from the northeast toward the southwest. Thus it is that a portion of Johnson and Keokuk counties were settled as early as 1837 and 1838, while no settlement was made in Poweshiek county till 1843. Near the boundary line, the excitement was intense as the time approached when it would become lawful to cross over and possess the goodly heritage beyond.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1st, settler after settler took his place on the border of his claim, with a bunch of sharpened stakes,

and a lantern, or a blazing torch, and when it was thought that twelve o'clock had arrived, there was some lively surveying, by amateur engineers, in the dark.

An early settler thus describes the scene in a region of country west of this:

"Precisely at midnight the loud report of the musket, fired from the Agency House, announced that the empire of the red man had ended forever, and that of his master race had begun. Answering reports rang sharply on the night air, in quick succession, from every hill-top, and in every valley, till the signal was conveyed for miles around, and all understood that civilization had now commenced her reign in central Iowa. The moon was slowly sinking in the west, and its beams afforded a feeble and uncertain light for the measurement of claims in which so many were engaged. Ere long the landscape was shrouded in darkness, save the wild and fitful glaring of the torches, carried by the claim-makers. Before the night had entirely worn away, the rough surveys were finished, and the Indian lands had found new tenants. Throughout the country, thousands of acres were laid off in claims before dawn. Settlers rushed in by hundreds and the region lately so tranquil and silent, felt the impulse of the change and became vocal with sounds of industry and enterprise."

The claims were paced off, and strange to say, there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the preceding day. Some of the claims were pretty large, more in fact than the law suffered the claimants to hold, some of whom were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled, "Git a plenty while your gittin," to which the settler added, "and git the best."

As to who was the veritable "first settler" in this county accounts somewhat differ. Though the various accounts regarding them are many, yet they do not agree. For instance, some say that the first settlement was made on Bear River near the present site of Brooklyn, while others say it was on Buck Creek in the south part of the county within the present bounds of Union township.

After examining many authorities and interviewing many of the old settlers now living in the county, in regard to this much vexed question, it should not surprise the reader if our account should be at variance with his preconceived opinion. The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information which those possess who have resided here for years, works at disadvantage in many respects; but he can bring to his aid an unbiased mind and a calm judgement which those cannot claim who by

years of intercourse with the people of the county, may have formed opinions without thoroughly examining the premises.

The first settlements in Poweshiek county like those of all other counties in the State, were made in or near the timber. "Yes" said an old farmer with whom the writer recently conversed, "when we came to this county we thought we couldn't live away from the timber, and I wouldn't have given twenty-five cents an acre for the best prairie in the county."

As timber was originally found only in strips or small groves along the water-courses, we find that the first settlements were made along or in the vicinity of these streams, not on the banks of these streams as a general thing, but in or near the timber which grew in the vicinity of these streams. Owing to the abrupt turns in the various streams, and especially at those places where they neared larger streams, the belt of timber spreads out, and viewed from the wide stretch of prairie beyond, presents the appearance of detached groves; such places were in early times called "points" or groves, and these were the beginnings of civilization. These points or groves took their names from the first settler locating in each, which names they, in many instances, still bear; thus, we have Lattimer's Grove, Snook's Grove, Harklerode's Grove, etc.

We fully realize that the task of tracing out these first settlements so as to accurately and fully give a history of each individual making them, is a difficult one; in proportion as the reader understands the magnitude and difficulty of the work, to that extent we will have his sympathy and forbearance.

The data upon which we found our supposed facts consist mainly of notes taken by our agents, who have visited every part of the county, and if the narrative should, in some particulars, seem to the reader to be incorrect, we wish to remind him that the particular fact which he questions is founded on the statement of some one individual who resides in the immediate neighborhood, and, in all probability, substantiated by the best evidence obtainable; such persons should remember that they are as liable to be mistaken as their neighbors, and that in the little circumscribed realm, of their own neighborhood, even as in the boundless realm of the universe "Truth is stranger than fiction."

At this place, however, it is not our intention to give an elaborate and detailed account of the first settlements; such an account will be given in connection with each township history, where it properly belongs; at this place, it is our purpose to give a brief and general outline.

The first settlements were made in Poweshiek county during the year of 1843; all accounts agree in substantiating this fact. During the year

1844, quite a number of settlements were made. Some were here days and possibly weeks before the others knew of their arrival; over thirty-five years have passed away since then, and as none of the early settlers took the precaution of keeping a record of the precise day of their arrival, many of them are uncertain of the exact date of their coming; consequently, their accounts as to who was the veritable first settler, are somewhat conflicting.

The honor of being the first settler has been claimed for more than one person; the writer, having carefully weighed all the evidence, concludes that this honor, without doubt, belongs to Richard B. Ogden.

Mr. Ogden came from Morgan county, Illinois, and settled in the south part of the county in the fall of 1843. His claim was located on section 29, a little southwest of the present location of Forest Home Post-office. There at that picturesque location, then in the midst of solitude and enjoying the communion of nature, this hardy pioneer erected his humble cabin. There was the first beginning of a civilization which spread northward and uniting with settlements which in the meantime had been begun near the groves of Bear Creek, soon brought the entire country under its dominion. It is the privilege of but few men to make the beginnings of an enterprise of such immense proportions as the peopling and improvement of an entire county, and to be permitted to observe the growth of the enterprise for more than a quarter of a century, and from day to day note no backward movement, but from premises to conclusions to be conscious that the course has been onward and upward.

During the early settlements of this county, as in the settlements of other counties of the West, the population at first was largely composed of shiftless adventurers, who made of the country but a mere camping ground, ready to move at the first advance of civilization westward; the first settler of this county, as has been the case in nearly every county of the State, was a man of more than ordinary strength of will and force of character, and became permanently and prominently connected with the interests of the county. Mr. Ogden continued to reside in the county until the time of his death, which occurred at Montezuma, February 22, 1875, age 67 years 9 months and 17 days. The *Montezuma Republican*, of February 24, 1875, contained the following brief notice of his death:

Ex-County Judge R. B. Ogden, long a resident of this county, breathed his last at his residence in this city at five minutes past eleven o'clock A. M., on Monday last. The illness was brief, though severe, which ended his days on earth. His remains are to be interred to-day by the Masons, of which order he was a member.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ogden had been a resident of the county for almost thirty-two years, and during that time he held several important offices. The first office to which he was elected, was that of member of the first Board of County Commissioners. He was elected to the office of County Judge, which position he held during one term of four years and one term of two years, six years in all. Upon being elected to the office of County Judge he left his original claim in Union township, and removed to Montezuma, where he continued to reside till the time of his death. If his original claim was situated in section 29, as reported, he must have removed to another claim afterward, as we find that in October, 1848, he purchased of the government the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 20, and this was probably the place of his residence at the time he filled the office of County Commissioner. This land is now the property of S. A. Allen, T. B. Farmer, John Farmer and N. Moore.

The next spring after the first settlement, came two brothers, Daniel and J. W. Satchell. They came from Logan county, Illinois, and arrived in this county on the 23d of March, 1844. It is said that Daniel Satchell located on section 34, and J. W. Satchell pitched his tent on section 28, where they began to open up and improve farms. Be this as it may, we find that in February, 1849, Daniel Satchell bought of the government the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26. At the same time he bought the north half of the northwest quarter of section 35. This land is now the property of G. J. Morgan, E. B. Morgan, and D. Garsuch. He continued to reside in the south part of the county, till 1863, when he removed to Mahaska county; from Mahaska county he again removed to Warren county, where he died a few years ago. Joseph W. Satchell, the other brother, removed several years ago to the vicinity of the town of Malcom, and from there he removed more recently to Grinnell, where he now resides. We are informed on good authority, that the two brothers, Daniel and Joseph W. Satchell, brought the first cattle, sheep and hogs to the county. Joseph Satchell, at present Deputy County Auditor, is a son of Daniel Satchell; although not born in this county, he was less than one year old when his parents located here, and he may properly be considered a native of Poweshiek county, and together with his uncle, Joseph W. Satchell, the oldest residents of the county.

During the same year, and about the same time in the year with the Satchells, came two persons, by the name of Cheesman, from Maryland. Felix Cheesman, in June, 1849, bought the south half of the northeast quarter of section 15; also the northeast quarter of section 21. To this

land, now owned by Thomas McCoy and T. A. Marsh, were brought the first horses, as it is authentically stated there were no horses in the county until the Cheesmans settled there.

After residing in the county for some time, Richard Cheesman returned to Maryland. Felix Cheesman left the country many years ago, and after making an extended tour through South America, he returned to the county where died.

The region of country in the vicinity of Forest Home received many other accessions during the years 1845-46. Among others we note the name of William H. Barnes, who, in August, 1849, entered the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19. Mr. Barnes was a preacher, and is remembered by the early settlers of the county as one of the first Abolitionists in the county. He was firm in the faith, uncompromising in his views and expressed his sentiments on all occasions without fear or favor. He left the county many years ago.

Elias J. Williams was the first blacksmith in the south part of the county. He probably gave his entire attention to his trade, and did not take a claim for the purpose of permanent improvement, as we do not find that he entered any land prior to 1850. He died many years ago.

John H. McVey, at whose house the Board of County Commissioners first met, was one of the influential citizens of the county in early times. He was a thrifty and industrious man and became the owner of considerable land. Among other parcels we find that in June, 1849, he entered the southeast quarter of section 10, now owned by S. H. and H. P. Johnson.

William Butt, another old settler of this region, still resides in Union township, in the northeast quarter of section 17.

The following named persons settled during pioneer times: John Moore; still in the county; Elias Brown, gone to Kansas; Peter Morgan, dead; William H. Palmer, now resides in Deep River township; Samuel G. Dement, gone to Audubon county; Joseph Hall, still resides in the county; John McIntire, now resides in Montezuma; Robert F. Steele, still resides in the county; Stephen Moore, who was the first Clerk of the District Court, emigrated elsewhere.

Farther to the southwest, within the present bounds of Sugar Creek township, we notice the name of Joseph Robertson, who came in 1848, in company with Charles G. Adams, now in Montezuma. These two men had been comrades in the Mexican War and upon being discharged came to locate their land warrants which they had received as bounty upon enlistment. Mr. Adams first located in Washington township, but being elected

clerk of the District Court in 1852, he became a resident of Montezuma, where he has since resided, with the exception of a short time when he was postmaster of Grinnell. Mr. Robertson, in the fall of 1848, entered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 25, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35, and the southeast quarter of section 36. Upon the last mentioned parcel of land he located his dwelling and there he continues to reside.

William English located in the county, within the present bounds of Sugar Creek township, at an early day; among the first entries of land, he purchased the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, and a quarter of section 26. He was the first Sheriff of the county, and has been dead some years.

John McDowell and James McDowell settled in the southwest part of the county prior to 1848. The former still resides near the place where he first erected his rude cabin; the latter erected the first flouring mill in the county; he emigrated to Oregon several years ago.

Among the other early settlers of this part of the county were the following: Benjamin Snow, gone west; Richard Rivers, dead; Jacob Rivers, now a resident of Union township; Conrad Swaney, a very eccentric individual, died several years ago.

Among the first settlers of Jackson township were, J. S. Dalby, John Hall, Gideon Wilson, Isaac G. Wilson, James W. Wilson, Matthew Harden, John Cassidy, David Cassidy, William R. Cassidy, William Sandlin, Benjamin O. Payne, John M. Bryan, Martin Snyder, and Jesse Soey.

Martin Snyder erected the first cabin in the vicinity of Montezuma, not far west of the present site of the court-house, and probably within the present limits of the town. Jesse Soey had a claim in what is now the southwest limits of the town; the cabin in which he dwelt was not far from the present limits of the Johnson House. Gideon Wilson, who was formerly one of the largest land owners, and the heaviest tax payer of the county, died a few years ago. Isaac G. Wilson, who entered the land upon which Montezuma is now located, erected the first house on the public square; it still occupies its original site on the east side of the square, but its repairs and additions have been so frequent and marked that the original builder would scarcely recognize it.

John Cassidy was formerly a wealthy citizen; he owned considerable land, and erected a business block on the west side of the public square in Montezuma. To him belongs the credit of bringing to the county the first steam engine. During war times he failed in business, and afterward he removed to the western part of the State. His two sons, David and Wm.

R., are dead. Dalby is dead, and so is Matthew Harden, and William Sandlin. John Hall still resides in the county, and Benjamin O. Payne moved elsewhere several years ago.

The first settlements made in the southeast part of the county, were by A. L. Morgan and Robert Taylor, who located near the present village of Dresden in the spring of 1848. In 1852 but ten persons resided in that part of the county. Mr. Taylor is dead. John Sargood and James Light, two early settlers, still reside in the vicinity of their original claims. During the years of 1854 and 1855, that part of the county settled very rapidly, and in 1856, when Deep River township was organized, there was quite a respectable voting population.

Washington township originally included what is now known as Washington township, and in addition to that, what is now known as Grinnell township, Chester, and the west half of Pleasant, Malcom and Sheridan. At the time it was organized, May 1852, there were, throughout that entire region of country, but fifteen voters. Their names were as follows:

Nathaniel Lattimer, Nathaniel J. Lattimer, William Lattimer, Porter Lattimer, D. M. Rutledge, James F. Robberts, Peter S. Pearce, Wm. Prosser, Sr., Daniel D. Prosser, Samuel Favour, C. G. Adams, George M. Beeler, R. C. Carpenter, A. H. Carpenter, William McNabb.

Mr. McNabb was killed by lightning several years ago; Mr. Pearce now resides in Grinnell; Daniel D. Prosser still resides in the county; William Prosser, Sr., is dead; and William Prosser, Jr., who still resides in the county, is regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in central Iowa.

Nathaniel J. Lattimer settled in the north part of a grove at the headwaters of Sugar Creek at a very early day. Upon the establishment of Fort Des Moines, a line of communication with Iowa City and Davenport was opened up across the county, and this grove, which was named, in honor of the first settler, Lattimer's Grove, became a favorite camping place. After the Western Stage Company established a line of stages across the State, Lattimer's Grove became one of the stations. It was on the direct line from Iowa City to Des Moines, and was also the junction of a branch line which ran across the county from the southeast through Dresden and Montezuma. Mr. Lattimer kept the stage station, and, by reason of the scarcity of settlements in that part of the county, he became a very noted character. He disposed of his property in the county a few years ago and removed to Kansas. The other Lattimers, who resided in early times in the same neighborhood, have likewise emigrated farther west.

At a very early time, shortly after the first settlements in the south part

of the county, and possibly contemporaneously therewith, a settlement was begun on Bear Creek, near the junction of Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek. Originally an extensive belt of timber, some two miles in width, extended from the present site of Brooklyn eastward some five or six miles. It was at the eastern extremity of this grove that the settlement alluded to was made, by Henry Snook, and the place was for many years known by the name of Snook's Grove. Mr. Snook was a blacksmith, and owing to the heavy travel along the road which passed his house, he had quite a business in pioneer times, mending wagons and shoeing horses. Especially was this the case in 1849 and 1850 during the California gold excitement. Mr. Snook thrived during these days, and entered a number of choice pieces of land. When the travel along the dragoon trail ceased there was no longer a demand for Snook, the blacksmith, and Snook, the farmer, not being a success, he sold all his property in the county and removed West.

Another pioneer of this region was William Scott. In November, 1848, he entered the west half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 23. Also the east half of the northeast quarter of section 27. A portion of this land is still marked on the maps in his name.

The first land in the county purchased from the government was entered by John I. Talbott, August 27, 1847. It was the east half of the northwest quarter of section 18. Mr. Talbott died many years ago. Robert Talbott and Joshua C. Talbott still reside near the site of their first settlements.

A number of persons by the name of Manatt settled in the vicinity of the Bear Creek Grove at an early day. They owned the original site of the town of Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of which they still have extensive possessions, and an addition to the town of Brooklyn is called Manatt's Addition in honor of William Manatt, who formerly owned the land upon which that town is located. The Manatts were formerly from Holmes county, Ohio, whence they emigrated to this county during the year 1845 or 1846.

Robert Manatt is dead; James Manatt lives at the present time near Brooklyn; John M. Talbott has gone farther west; Thomas Fry, another old settler of that region, died years ago; Edward Griswold was also a pioneer of that region, and died some years ago; Jesse Given has gone elsewhere.

The settlements on Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Snook's Grove, have prospered from the first. The dragoon trail which passed through there originally afforded the settlers a home market for their produce; in more recent times the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has furnished them an outlet.

Near the east side of the county, on North English River, was formerly an extensive belt of timber. The first settlement made there was by William Harklerode, and the settlement was for a number of years known as Harklerode's Grove.

It appears that Mr. Harklerode, in November, 1849, entered the south half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 21, which is now the property of Ezekiel H. Bushnell. Mr. Harklerode emigrated to Oregon some twenty-five years ago.

Another pioneer of that region was John Houston, who died several years ago. He was a relative of Governor Sam. Houston, of Texas, and both he and Harklerode were from Tennessee. These two were for many years the only residents of that part of the county.

As far back as the memory of the oldest settler runs, there was a small grove on North English River, directly north of the Montezuma, and as far back as any one remembers there was an old log cabin in that grove. Owing to certain remains which the first explorers found in and near the cabin, it was supposed to have been the occasional dwelling-place of a notorious gang of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, and on this account the place was known to the early settlers as Bogus Grove. The first settlement made there was by Matthew Harden, previously a resident of Jackson township.

Beside Mr. Harden there was living in the present bounds of Scott township, in early times, Levi Bryan and Eli Shook. This part of the county was not extensively settled prior to 1856.

Along Little Bear Creek, in the vicinity of the present town of Malcom, there was no extensive settlement prior to the year 1856. Among the pioneers of that region who settled prior to 1850, were Robert Motherl and Church Meigs; Motherl left the country many years ago and Meigs is dead.

P. P. Raymond, at present a resident of Malcom, settled in that vicinity at an early day.

According to an account given by N. C. Condit, written in 1865, William L. Zinc, from Illinois, settled in the present bounds of Malcom township, in August, 1853, and in April of the following year Mr. William Springer, from Seneca county, Ohio, located there. Mr. Zinc was located on the road leading from Iowa City to Des Moines, near the center of the county, and Mr. Springer was located on the same road in the eastern part of the township. During the year 1855 Edmund Cardell, from Illinois, formerly from Vermont, settled on the State road on the claim adjoining Church Meigs. Mr. C. B. Martin came the next season and opened

a farm on the said road opposite the premises of Messrs. Meigs and Cardell, and resided there until the fall of 1859. In February, 1857, Sylvester Bates, from Vermont, having purchased the farm of W. L. Zinc, settled himself there, where he continued to remain. Not far from the same time Mr. H. D. Arnold came in and subsequently others, till the population of the territory was large enough to justify a township organization. In September, 1858, L. E. Cardell was authorized to proceed to the organization of the township.

The first settlements made on Walnut Creek, in the north part of the county, were by James Brewer, Joseph Brewer, Norman Parks, and Nelson Parks. Norman Parks was quite a prominent citizen of the county, until recently, when he died. Daniel Winslow, another early settler of that part of the county, still lives, near his original claim.

About four miles northeast from Grinnell, in the present bounds of Chester township, there was originally a small growth of timber, which, on account of its smallness, and distance from other timber, was known as Lost Grove. The earliest settlers of the county found the remains of a cabin there, which was supposed to be an occasional residence of counterfeits.

There were no settlements in the vicinity of the present town of Grinnell prior to the year 1854, at which time Hon. J. B. Grinnell, with several other gentlemen, established a colony there. Several of the first settlers of the county, who still remain, say that they often visited the site of Grinnell when the whole surrounding country was a bleak, uninhabited prairie. The thought of beginning a settlement there never entered their minds; they did not suppose it would be possible to exist in such a country, and, using their own language, would not have given ten cents per acre for the choicest parcels of land in that whole region.

An accurate and elaborate history of this thriving and enterprising city will be given at the proper place. At this stage of our work, we quote from Mr. Condit's narrative, written in 1865. He says:

"In the winter of 1853 and 1854, there appeared in the *New York Tribune* a notice, signed by Rev. J. B. Grinnell, then a Congregational minister in New York, stating his purpose of forming a Christian colony, and locating in the West. On the 8th of March, 1854, some four or five persons met, for the first time, at the Park House, in Iowa City, and consulted regarding this colony, and came to the conclusion that Iowa afforded greater advantages to such a colony than any other State.

"Three of those present, Rev. J. B. Grinnell, Dr. Thomas Holyoke, and Rev. Homer Hamlin, with a surveyor, a Mr. Cassidy, of Iowa City, having

procured a team, started out on the Iowa City and Fort Des Moines road, with the consoling hint from the landlord that it was doubtful whether they found a stopping place short of Lattimer's Grove, seventy miles distant. As they journeyed west, the country was carefully observed, and inquiries made for a large tract of vacant land, but none was found on the first day, and night found them hospitably entertained, with four beds in one room, more than they expected in so thinly settled a country. The next day, at noon, they arrived at Lattimer's Grove; having plats of all the land thereabouts, they proceeded at once to view the prairie where the town of Grinnell is now situated, and finding it in all respects most desirable, determined there to plant the colony. As the neighboring inhabitants were suspicious of the colonists, believing them to be speculators, they determined immediately to have a shelter for new-comers, until the site of the town should be definitely located, and built a log camp.

"A considerable portion of the land in township 80, range 16 west, was entered by those present for their own use, and for that of others who were soon to join them.

"In the early part of May, 1854, the site of the town was definitely fixed and located, in the northwest quarter of section 16, township 80, range 16 west, and it was soon laid off into lots 75 feet by 165."

Such is a brief sketch of the first settlements in the various parts of the county; a more definite and elaborate account of these beginnings will be given in the history of the several townships.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneer's Peculiarities—Conveniences and Inconveniences—The Historical Log Cabin—Agricultural Implements—Household Furniture—Pioneer Corn Bread—Hand Mills and Hominy Blocks—Going to Mill—Trading Points—The Pioneer Stock Dealer—Hunting and Trapping—The California Gold Excitement—The Western Stage Company—Claim Clubs and Club Laws—A Border Sketch—Surveys and Land Sales—The First Records—Growth of the Country—Table of Events,

DURING the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history, Poweshiek county was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition. In those days, the people took no care to preserve history; they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the country's history and prosperity were laid. Yet, this period

was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance, and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured, through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships, and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneer of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had, also, their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy, and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, no aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down, no sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now, this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West, during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where the civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection, and redress grievances. Here in Poweshiek county, the settlers lived for quite a time before there was a single officer of law in the county. Each man's protec-

tion was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing, in early times, for hardened men, who had no fear of jails, to stand in great fear of the indignation of the community. Such were some of the characteristics of the first settlers of Poweshiek county.

HOUSES, AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. These latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable and profitable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, was the dependence for light and air.

The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out; for the pioneers of the West were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old landmarks, but few of which now remain:

"These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end, and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened, by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and it is finished, without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked,' and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made

by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end, one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same-sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles. Upon these poles clapboards are laid or lind bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid.

"The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household, while the latter were indulging in the luxuries of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt up and about Walled Lake."

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with "Charter Oak cooking stoves" and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or, at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes, also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad after all. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most healthy nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot; we hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove-pipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

A gentleman who had managed to get along without a cooking stove for a number of years, was so favorably impressed by the first one which was brought to his neighborhood, that he offered a yoke of his best oxen for it, but the owner of the stove refused the offer.

Before there were mills of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy blocks were used. These now exist only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting.

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "buted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready

to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end, and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

The streams of water abounded in fish, and the very best could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country, never tire of telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass.

One of the peculiar circumstances of pioneer life was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed oppressive. Months would pass during which time they would see scarcely a human face outside their own families. The isolation of those days worked upon some of the settlers an effect that has never passed away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way when they first came here that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. But when the people were once started in this way the long pent-up feelings of joviality and sociability fairly boiled over, and their

meetings frequently became enthusiastic and jovial in the highest degree. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers, but we are assured by the old settlers themselves that this was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. And some of them declare that this feeling became so strong during the early years of isolation and loneliness that they have never since been able to shake it off.

But there were certainly some occasions when the settlers were not in the least degree affected by anything in the nature of bashfulness. When their rights were threatened or invaded they had "muscles of iron and hearts of flint." It was only when brought together for merely social purposes that they seemed ill at ease. If any emergency arose or any business was to be attended to, they were always equal to the occasion.

On occasions of special interest, such as elections, holiday celebrations or camp meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising and energetic. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule, they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehood and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture.

Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Many of them yet remain, and, although as a general thing they are among the wealthiest and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old-time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said:

"Then, if a house was to be raised every man turned out, and often the women too, and while the men piled up the logs and fashioned the primitive dwelling-place the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was prepared by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building; in

other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, or a pig or a deer every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

"We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown, and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had; and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie unnoticed and unattended, and then probably go to the poor-house; and just as likely as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject for county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, "having reaped an hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many more will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the Far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon Poweshiek county and the State. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Poweshiek county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-five years hence the citizens of the present age of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and

humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early, pioneer days. The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized by remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is, there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such an occasion, when bed-time came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "treed out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet, and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven.

Not a moment was to be lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to subsist on grass. Horses were not very numerous in early times, and cattle were the main dependence.

Still further about the living in those days: If the average family had corn bread the boarders were well satisfied, and well they might be, for at first flour was very scarce, and in many families was an unknown commodity. And they had corn bread in those days "as was corn bread," such as many a resident of this county at the present time knows nothing of; and the pone made by the grandmothers of the young people of the county was something for pride.

It is said that a certain landlord "up the river" used to charge five cents more for biscuit than when corn bread was placed before his guests. The poet of that region probably alludes to the same individual in enumerating the early settlers. The reader will recognize the quotation as being from Leonard Brown's Centennial Poem, entitled "Big Creek":



Yours Truly
S. C. Phelps

And Ives Marks's great chair factory,
And his hotel on the corner,
And his twenty-five cent dinners,
With "corn bread and common doin's"—
And his half a dollar dinners,
With "wheat bread and chicken fixin's,"
Giving to the hungry traveler
Bill of fare and choice of dishes,
And due notice as to prices.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will be now given. Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Poweshiek county, as well as that of all the first-class counties of this State.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The bull plow was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester, under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, was first cultivated; it is well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

The streams of this county did not afford such favorable opportunities for the speedy erection of water mills as presented themselves in other counties of the State, and going to mill in early days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any conveniences of travel, was no small undertaking where so many treacherous streams had to be crossed; and such trips were often attended with danger when the streams were swollen beyond the capacity of their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more ingenious and adventuresome ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means of crossing the swollen streams and completing the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and were thrown on the generosity of more fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the dangers, perils, and hardships of forced travels to mills and for provisions which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneer in procuring bread for his loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first three years, and perhaps not until sometime afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the State, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroads extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days came to this Western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro in the same way, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in or strangers passing through.

Sparks' Mill, at Linn Grove, on Skunk River, now within the limits of Jasper county, and Wimer's Mill some ten miles south of Montezuma, were the main dependence of the early settlers of Poweshiek county.

Jacob Wimer, the man who erected the mill, which in early times went

by his name, was quite a pioneer mill-wright, and the important service he did for the pioneer settlements in the way of mill building, warrants some further notice.

The first mill which he erected was in the present bounds of Keokuk county, immediately on the boundary line between the whites and Indians, as established by the treaty of 1837. The mill was erected in 1842, and was partly on Indian territory; the Indians complained to the proper authorities, and a detachment of dragoons was sent to drive Wimer out and destroy his improvements. When the dragoons came Mr. Wimer convinced them that his mill was very little, if any, beyond the limits of the reservation, and it being an expensive structure, and an enterprise of great importance to the settlers, the authorities were prevailed upon to leave the mill undisturbed.

Soon after this incident Mr. Wimer sold the mill to L. B. Hughes, and removed to a mill site on North Skunk River, where he began the erection of what was known as the "Whisler Mills." When these mills were completed he sold an interest in them to J. B. Whisler. Sometime afterward he sold the remainder of his interest in these mills to Mr. Whisler, and removed to Mahaska county, where he commenced the erection of the Union Mills, on North Skunk River, finishing them about one year afterward. This mill was commonly known among the pioneer settlers of Poweshiek county as Wimer's Mill, and was their main dependence for many years.

In the course of a few years Mr. Wimer sold his mill in Mahaska county and returned to Keokuk county, and built what was known as the Wimer Mill, on South Skunk River. A sawing attachment was added a few years afterward. Mr. Harvey Ray, of Burlington, who, up to this time, had furnished burs for most of the mills in southeastern Iowa, said this mill was the best grist mill in the State.

In 1857, Mr. Wimer moved to Ray county Missouri, and erected a large grist and saw mill, and also conducted a large farm. In 1859 he disposed of his property in Missouri, and returned to Keokuk county and purchased the Goodheart Mill on North Skunk River. After Mr. Wimer bought this mill he repaired it and sold it to Austin Jacobs. He then removed to a farm near Lancaster, declaring his intention of retiring from the mill business, but subsequently he removed to Oregon, where he is now engaged in his old business.

Mr. Wimer was a man of great benevolence, and many still living in this region of country have reason to remember him with feelings of gratitude. In all public enterprises, whether for a charitable object, a church

building, a bridge, or any other thing to enhance the public good, he was always among the most liberal. And yet modest, not taking one-half the alms he gave, to keep the other half sounding. Soon after purchasing his last mill, there was a great scarcity of breadstuff; just preceding the harvest, many of the best prepared farmers were closely pushed to obtain the necessities of life. During this time Mr. Wimer freely distributed to the more needy class, all the toll and other grain he could control. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Wimer is but a representative of a large class of men who lived throughout this region of country in early days, and who did so much to mould the character of the people, and to develop the material resources of the country.

In later years there was a mill erected in the southwest corner of the county by James McDowell. It afterward passed into the hands of G. B. Walker, and then was purchased by Mr. McIntyre, and in later times it has been known as McIntyre's Mill. With the exception of the one mentioned and a saw mill erected on Bear Creek, there have been no water mills erected in the county. Of course, in more recent times, steam mills of all descriptions have been erected within the county, and at the present time no inhabitant of the county is so far away from mill as to experience any of the difficulties peculiar to pioneer times.

In pioneer times the question of accessible trading points was nearly as important as was that of mills. Saw mills were first necessary in order to procure lumber for the construction of dwellings; grist mills were needed, for without them the early settler would have been driven to the verge of starvation; but after the pioneer was snugly quartered in his newly built cabin, and he had enough wheat and corn ground for the winter, it was then his business to dispose of his surplus farm products whereby he alone could hope to purchase the necessary amount of clothing and groceries, and begin to lay up a little money to enter the land he had preempted. Trading points, where the pioneer could dispose of his farm products, were far off and difficult of access.

The number of persons ready to engage in merchandising is always equal to and frequently in excess of the demands of the producing classes. This was true in early days, and the establishment of stores soon followed the opening of farms. Montezuma was at an early day quite a trading point, but merchants in the country were not anxious to trade their goods for country produce, and if some of them did thus exchange goods for the products of the farm, the cost of transporting the goods to the county and the prospective cost of carrying the produce to Keokuk was so large in both cases, the producer, if he disposed of his produce at the country store,

got no money, and if he got goods he got them at a ruinous rate; every yard of calico, every pound of sugar, every ax, hoe or knife by the time he got it into his cabin represented days of hard labor. Even those who had brought with them from the East horses, cattle, hogs and sheep for the purpose of entering into the stock-raising business, soon found that, while the country was extremely well adapted to that kind of industry, they could not succeed in the business on account of the great distance to market. In this day of traffic and bargaining, when there are stock buyers and grain dealers at nearly every cross-road, we can scarcely realize the difficulty and uncertainty of getting anything. This trouble originated in the fact of there being no means of transportation. It was true then, even as now, that consumers in the older settled parts of the country were anxious to buy Iowa corn, hogs and cattle; it was true then as now that hundreds of men, with money, and of a speculative turn of mind, were ready for trade and traffic; it was the two hundred miles of comparative wilderness and impassable roads which deprived the pioneer of the just rewards of his labor.

As has already been stated, there were, at the time spoken of, no railroads in the State, and less than five hundred thousand miles of railroad in the United States—not a single track had yet entered Chicago, and not a mile of track west of Ohio. Under these circumstances the people could only hope for an outlet by the way of the Mississippi River. The people looked confidently forward to the time in the far future when a railroad would pass near their doors, and meanwhile they could but content themselves by disposing their produce at Burlington or Keokuk. By making long and tedious journeys to these places, all of which afforded at least a very uncertain or a very distant market, they could, by industry and economy, lay by a very little money, and by the postponement of the land sales finally be able to procure a good title to their homesteads. The inducements, however, for new emigrants to locate here, when there was so much available land nearer the great water outlet of the Mississippi, were small, and the objections which were urged by prospectors, on account of the distance from market were great.

Oskaloosa was quite a pioneer town, and the early settlers of Poweshiek county did much to encourage and develop the trade of that ambitious town. But Keokuk, Burlington and Muscatine were the great market places of this part of the State, with the preference largely in favor of the first; once in a while an individual of more than ordinary adventuresome turn of mind, started with a drove of cattle or hogs to points as far distant as Chicago or St. Louis. In one case three gentlemen entered upon the hazardous enterprise of buying a drove of fat cattle and driving them to

Chicago. They crossed the Mississippi River at Burlington, and from there followed a direct route to the City of the Lakes, arriving there at the expiration of nineteen days. They could find no market even in Chicago for their cattle at that time, and so they were compelled to butcher them themselves, and then sold them on the hook at prices ranging from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound. The men made money by the operation—the total expenses of the trip amounting to ninety dollars. Notwithstanding this venture was a fortunate one the gentlemen did not repeat it, and as fatted stock became more plentiful, the stock driving business was engaged in by various persons of a speculative turn of mind who bought up the surplus cattle and hogs and drove them to the leading Iowa or Mississippi River towns, where they were usually sold or shipped to St. Louis. As before remarked, Keokuk was the favorite trading point for such dealers. The stock dealer of pioneer days was not at all such a character as his successor of to-day; the disposition, equipment and furnishing of the pioneer stock dealer and the present one form a marked contrast. The basis upon which operations of this kind were carried on in those days, forms, also, a marked contrast with the basis of such operations in this day of quick returns and small profits. The dealer bought his stock and gave his note for the purchase price. After he had accumulated a drove sufficiently large he started for the market, and this, owing to the great distance and the slow movements of the fattened stock, often required weeks for the round trip. There was indeed one circumstance which expedited business. In the language of one who knows, “the hogs were good travelers.” After disposing of the drove and returning, the stock dealer again made the round of his circuit and paid for the stock. If his venture proved a fortunate one, he could pay all his bills and have something left as a compensation for his trouble; if not, some of the stock raisers had to wait until the drover made another trip. The money which the drovers thus circulated through the country was principally bank bills on the State banks of Ohio and Indiana.

An incident peculiar to these times, illustrating the status of commercial operations, is related of a gentleman who kept a store in this region of country, and as an adjunct more of necessity than of choice, founded in the scarcity of cash among his customers, he likewise was given to barter in farm products, of which the frisky swine formed a leading factor. Mr. M. was his name, and he carried on an extensive trade with the farmers of that section, and was doing a flourishing business. However, as was generally the case with establishments of that time, there accumulated quite a large amount of old goods, out of style and out of date. Under these circumstances some merchants would have offered these goods at “less than

cost," or employed a loquacious auctioneer to dispose of them to the highest bidder—but not so with Mr. M. He proceeded as follows: It being a prosperous year with farmers, he entered the field early as a hog buyer, buying hogs of all sizes and descriptions; bought late and early, and bought continuously for a number of weeks, giving his notes for the purchase-money, as was customary in those days. After he had bought all the hogs in the county that were for sale, and which were old enough to travel, the word was passed around that all hogs thus purchased should be delivered at the county seat on a given day. The hogs came, filling the town and the region round about. Mr. M., in the meantime, had employed quite a force of medium-sized boys and vocal men, who, on the given day, were to take charge of the hogs and drive them to Keokuk, Mr. M. accompanying them.

Upon arriving at Keokuk Mr. M. concluded that the St. Louis market was preferable to that of Keokuk, so he chartered a boat, after dismissing all of his employes except a few of the more trusted ones who were into the secret, put the hogs on board the boat, and having given final instructions to the remaining employes, dismissed them, and himself set out for St. Louis. Upon the return of the first delegation of drovers there was some considerable uneasiness manifested by Mr. M.'s note holders; the former mentioned persons could give no satisfactory account of Mr. M., and it soon became whispered about that the latter had probably lost heavily by the transaction.

After a few days the rest of the drovers returned, and upon being questioned appeared to know as little of Mr. M. as those who had preceded. Soon it was whispered around that Mr. M. had failed, and most likely would not return. One by one came the persons of whom Mr. M. had bought hogs, and turned in their notes for goods at the store, and soon the crowd became so numerous that they could not be waited on by the force of clerks then employed; more clerks were employed, and Mr. M.'s establishment was so thronged that it resembled a rush at a savings bank in time of a panic. All styles of dry goods and clothing which had lain on the shelves for years were bought up with avidity, boxes, containing groceries which had not been opened for months, were soon emptied and were leaned up in the rear of the buildings; all kinds of cutlery, hardware, agricultural implements, jewelry, musical instruments, and toys, were carried off by the wagon-load. In short, there was a pressing demand for everything and anything which farmers could eat, drink or wear, both useful and ornamental, and at the end of a week Mr. M.'s entire stock, including all the old goods which had long been a drug on the market, was disposed of, and the shelves bare.

At this supreme moment Mr. M. returned with a large stock of new goods and his pockets full of money. He pretended to be greatly surprised when he found his store-room empty, and manifested great indignation when apprised of the rumors that were afloat; he even threatened to institute suit for damages against the persons who originated the libel. Mr. M., however, took no steps to prosecute his traducers, nor so much as to discover who they were. It was not many days till his new goods were on the shelves, a good healthy trade had set in, and the proprietor regained his wonted cheerfulness and urbanity. He continued to sell hogs and buy goods for many years, but his customers never again made a run on his store.

Another incident is related by a gentleman who first drove hogs to Burlington. He says that arriving at that great center of trade and traffic he sold his hogs for \$1.50 per cwt., and was compelled to weigh them on an old fashioned steelyard scales. In order to do that, he took the breeching off one of his horses, and from this constructed a sort of cage in which the hogs, one at a time, were suspended while being weighed. In these pioneer days, the merchants at the different local trading points would prepare a list of the banks whose bills they would accept in payment for goods at par, what bills they would receive at a certain discount and what bills would not be received at all. These lists were posted up at a conspicuous place in the store-room, and were revised each mail day. By consulting these lists the farmers could tell before trading just what stores would receive whatever "wild cat" they had on hand, and what discount would be made on each bill.

There were persons in every neighborhood who made it their particular business to go on regular trips to Keokuk and Burlington and other trading points for the purpose of conveying farm produce to those markets, and bringing back a supply of dry goods and groceries. In the absence of bridges and well improved roads, these trips were attended by great difficulties, and sometimes dangers; frequently such trips would occupy weeks. There was one thing which favored that kind of freighting—but little of the land was fenced, and the teamster had considerable latitude and longitude in the selection of his route. Of all the trading points located in the interior, Oskaloosa was the most popular. Although that ambitious little town not only aspired, at one time, to monopolize all the trade of the surrounding country, but also to become the capital of the State. Yet accommodations to be found at the best tavern there, were not always the most elaborate. It is related that on an occasion they had a very late breakfast at the Canfield House. It happened in this way: The landlord was aware

that his supplies were exhausted the evening before, but was not particularly alarmed as he expected a fresh supply during the night, his confidence being inspired by the assurance of the arrival of the team, which he had dispatched, some days previous, to Keokuk for the necessary supplies to revictual his former threatened tavern. In vain did he remain awake awaiting the delayed wagon, and "oft in the stilly night" visit his bankrupt pantry. At length light broke forth in the east, and the crowing of the cocks announced the coming dawn, but to the ill-fated landlord appeared no provision wagon, nor was there borne on the morning air any sound of rumbling wheels or clatter of horses' hoofs. The landlord looked wistfully down the divide, but looked in vain. Finally, seized with that determination which desperation inspires, and knowing that his reputation as a landlord, and the future business of his tavern depended on one supreme effort, he mounted a horse and rode to a cabin situated on the outskirts of the town, where he obtained some meal and a side of bacon, and started back on a gallop. The half dozen hungry guests sat in front of the tavern, pining for the flesh pots of civilization, and soon their spirits rose and "their mouths began to water," for far away to the south came the plucky landlord, riding like a knight errant, waving aloft the side of bacon as a sign of relief.

TRAPPING AND HUNTING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now. Hunters, nowadays, would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunities for hunting and fishing. They now travel hundreds of miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few days among the lakes and on the wild prairies and woodlands, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not nearly so good hunting and fishing sports are furnished as were in this vicinity thirty years ago. There were a great many excellent hunters here at an early day who enjoyed the sport as well as any do at the present.

Wild animals of every species known in the wilds of the West, were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came, and for sometime afterward. Although the Indian slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as elsewhere: "Wild man and wild beast thrive together."

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size, that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it

not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources.

Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful; affording freely, and at the expense of killing, what are now considered the choice and costly dishes in the restaurants. The fur animals also were abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

A gentleman, who in early days lived near Skunk River, says that the grass and weeds along the river were so tall and dense, and the wolves and rattlesnakes so plenty, that it was necessary to proceed with great care and, it was not prudent to start out to hunt the cattle without being provided with a large club, or some other weapon of defense. A gentleman who was traveling through an adjoining county, stopped over night at a cabin where abode two lonesome and disconsolate old bachelors. They prepared supper for their guest, but themselves ate none. Upon inquiry, the guest learned that during the afternoon the two men had killed two hundred and twenty-five rattlesnakes, and the remembrance of the slimy reptiles so recently slaughtered had taken away their appetite temporarily.

Deer and elk were quite numerous on these prairies for some time after the first settlements were made. These various kinds of game afforded not only pleasure but also profit for those among the early settlers who were lovers of hunt and chase, and skillful hunters were not scarce in those days in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Many interesting incidents and daring adventures occurred in connection with these hunting excursions which the old settlers who still remain never tire of relating.

A gentleman writing to friends in the East, at an early day, says:

"I am in the region of furs here. Mink, otter and beaver are plenty in their season. Possibly I may be able to bring some home with me. I wish you would give me the prices that I may rely upon getting for mink, otter and beaver. I know too little of furs to venture much in that line. I was talking with an old trapper here, who said he sold a silver gray fox skin last year for \$1, but that he had heard they were worth \$3 now; hadn't trapped much the last winter, as furs didn't sell well; that otter and beaver didn't sell, etc."

Again, in a letter written some time later, was the following, showing that there was quite a trade in furs and pelts, and that the business of hunting and trapping must have been very remunerative. In speaking so frequently of deer skins, we conclude that the supply of venison was abundant:

"Of furs, I have not been able to do anything worth speaking of. The

winter has been so excessively severe in this region, that the trappers could do nothing, and no furs of any importance have, so far as I can learn, been taken anywhere here. The stores here have had none brought in. The winter held on until the middle of March, and the spring rains came on, and the roads have been in an almost impassable state ever since, and the streams, from the melting of the snows north and rains, have been so high that crossing any otherwise than by swimming was out of the question, and we had here only about six inches of snow this winter, and that was blown into piles. The ground froze to the depth of four feet, and when the spring rains came on, the mud was of the tallest kind. Traveling with loads was out of the question. Mails have much of the time been carried on horseback, the carrier riding one, and leading another with the mail bags on.

"The operation here in deer skins was a grand one had I known when I came here what I do now. I bought of one of the stores here a lot of about one hundred and sixty pounds, to send home as a sample, at fifteen cents a pound, and took them home; it was during the coldest of the weather. I found, on their thawing out, that they would have to be trimmed and dried more before they would do to pack and send home. Soon after, a man who had been accustomed to come from below to buy the skins from the store, wanted them. I was satisfied at twenty-five cents a pound at weights. I purchased them quite as good as I could expect to do with them, taking into consideration the loss in weight by drying and trimming and expense of sending home. I offered them to him at that price, and he finally took them. My profits on them were \$15.

"I have a young merchant, who just came to this town and opened a store, now boarding with me. He has been two years in Iowa City, in trade there. He told me he made \$150 last winter buying deer skins there as they were brought into the city, at eighteen cents per pound, and selling them at thirty-one cents. Most of the deer skins here were bought up by steamers going to Keokuk at twelve and a half cents, and sold in Keokuk for eighteen cents. I now know what I can do in the fall."

But it was not only valuable animals which were hunted; there were many noxious animals whose incursions to the barnyard or cultivated fields of the settler played havoc generally.

Wolves were very numerous and troublesome. It was impossible to raise sheep, and hogs as well as larger animals were not safe from the attacks of these gaunt and ferocious animals. On account of their many and persistent depredations, as well as the fact that the county offered a premium on their scalps, systematic and continued efforts were made by the people to capture them. In some instances poison was used, in other cases traps, and others had recourse to their guns and dogs.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT.

No doubt the desire for gold has been a mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till remote ages. Usually, however, this desire has been manifested in the common avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise. On one occasion, however, it passed beyond the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania. The early settlers of this county, which lay in the direct route of one of the most popular emigrant trails, saw much of the workings of this mania, and those who remained at home and cultivated their claims profited by it.

The gold mania first broke out in the fall of 1849, when stories began to be first spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific Slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of the Argonauts of '49.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late to cross the plains, but thousands of people throughout the State began their preparations for starting the following spring, and among the number were many in Poweshiek county. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides and in the log cabins that winter, was the gold of California. It is said that at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind and were considering the project of starting to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold-hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold-hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1850 the rush began, one line of the trail to California passing through this county. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west, as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those residing along its pathway. The gold-hunters from Poweshiek county crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-train, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their

quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained on their farms and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters kept passing through for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The scene along this line, through this vicinity, is thus described by one who was an eye-witness:

"It seemed that Bedlam itself had been let loose. A continuous line of wagons stretched away to the West as far as the eye could see. If a wagon was detained by being broken down, or by reason of a sick horse or ox, it was dropped out of line and the gap closed up immediately. If a poor mortal should sicken and die, the corpse was buried hurriedly by the wayside, without coffin or burial service. When night came on, the line of wagons was turned aside, and their proprietors would go into camp. Very soon the sound of revelry would begin around the camp-fires thickly set on every hand; first to bottle and then to cards, to the echo of the most horrid oaths and imprecations that were ever conceived or uttered since the fall of man. These poor deluded votaries of Mammon scattered that dreadful scourge, small-pox, everywhere that they came in contact with the settlers on the way. Game cards were strewn all along the line of travel. Glass bottles after being emptied of their nefarious contents down the throats of men, were dashed against wagon wheels, pieces of which were strewn all along the road, as if to mock the madness of the advancing column of these fervent janizaries of the golden calf.

"At the time of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing (1850) there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people who had found their way thither, of which number at least one hundred thousand were gold-hunters from the States. There had been taken from the auriferous beds of California, up to January, 1850, over \$40,000,-000 in gold.

"The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the people of the United States is still seen and felt everywhere, and among all classes of society, and no man can see the end. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent throughout the country, and to this worship, to a great extent, is attributable the moral declension of to-day."

Years after, this county had another gold excitement, which, happily, was not so serious as the first, and did not produce the same evil effects. But it is an equally good illustration to show how quickly men will lose their sense when they hope to gain wealth more rapidly than by honest work and thrift.

The excitement over the discovery of gold at at Pike's Peak in 1859, drew off large numbers of the citizens of this county, many of whom returned poorer than they went, and glad and anxious to get home again from that land of high prices and small profits from mining. We have been unable to discover that any of the gold-seekers from this county ever became "Bonanza Kings."

The Des Moines *Gazette*, from time to time gave graphic accounts of the gold-hunters as they thronged through the country. As all the persons who went west across this county crossed the ferry at Fort Des Moines, some idea of the rush may be gathered from the following statistics as published in the Des Moines *Gazette* during the three weeks when the rush was greatest:

List of companies which crossed the river at Des Moines for California for week ending Wednesday evening, April 17, 1850.

Person.....	675
Wagons.....	252

Of the teams about 50 were ox teams, averaging 3 yoke to a team, 205 horse teams averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a wagon, making 717 horses.

A gentleman who had just come to Des Moines from the Bluffs says 2,000 were encamped there and he met three or four hundred between there and here.

Week ending April 24—199 teams and 540 men, making total for season of 690 teams and 1,797 persons.

Week ending May 1st—156 teams, 459 persons; total for season, 846 teams and 2,256 persons.

Next week 130 teams, 363 persons; total for season 976 teams and 2,629 persons.

Next week 73 teams, 184 persons; total for season 1,049 teams and 2,813 persons.

One whose friends had joined in this exodus to California, and met with nothing but disaster, sought the aid of the muses to properly express his idea of the gold mania. The result of his meditations appeared in the form of a short poem, in the Des Moines *Journal* of February, 1851, as follows:

Oh! California gold mines what a fearful curse they've brought,
With what heart-rending sorrows has that search for dross been fraught;
How many tearful partings and how many lives untold
Have been laid upon the altar of this raging thirst for gold.

THE WESTERN STAGE COMPANY.

During pioneer times, public travel was exclusively by stage. The journey was often long and wearisome. The sloughs were not bridged and during the spring it was no uncommon thing for a passenger on the stage to make his journey on foot and carry a fence rail with which to help pry the stage out of the mire. This was "high toned" traveling, and from this may be imagined what sort of a journey was that of a lone settler and an ox team.

A history of the county would not be complete without mention of the transportation company which preceded railroads. It was called the Western Stage Company, and by examining the early court records it will be seen that this corporation figured extensive in the early litigation of Poweshiek county.

Among the prominent partners of this company were E. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis, president; Kimball Porter, of Iowa City; Messrs. Shoemaker, W. H. Sullivan, D. Talmadge and Campbell of Ohio, and Col. E. F. Hooker of Des Moines.

The headquarters of the company were at the Everett House in Fort Des Moines; the office of the company being located there July 1, 1854, when A. Morris was the proprietor of the hotel. The general manager of the stage lines was Col. E. F. Hooker, whose residence and business office were located in what is now the capital city of the State. A gentleman of the name of Smith was the first agent of the company, and he was succeeded by W. H. McChesney, who died in 1858. The last agent was A. T. Johnson, who is now favorably known by the people of Des Moines and vicinity as proprietor of an omnibus line. E. B. Alvord, T. R. Fletcher, E. W. Sparhawk and E. G. Sears were secretaries of the company at various times and resided in Des Moines.

The shops and barn of the company were located on the present site of Getchell's lumber yard, corner of Eighth and Vine streets. These shops were divided into five departments; in one of them the wood work was done, in another the iron work, in the third the painting, in the fourth the horse-shoeing, and in the other the harness-making, all of which were for some time under the superintendency of A. B. Woodbury.

Col. E. F. Hooker retired from the superintendency of the company in 1866, and was succeeded by R. Lounsberry, who was the last one filling

this office. H. B. Alvord settled up the affairs of the company at its close, with great profit to the corporation. To give some idea of the business of the company, it is proper to state in this connection that the receipts for one year on the line between Des Moines and Boone reached the extraordinary sum of \$100,000. After the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was completed to Council Bluffs, the Boone line fell into insignificance and the days of the Western Stage Company, as far as Iowa was concerned, were numbered. The stages of this corporation transported to Davenport, with all their personal equipments, the members of the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, requiring just two days to take an entire regiment. In this way parts of the Second, Sixth, Tenth and Fifteenth regiments were taken to their rendezvous. On the day after the adjournment, in olden times, the members of the Legislature living abroad, were either at their homes or far on the way to their destination.

The last coach belonging to the company in Des Moines was sold to James Stephenson, of Omaha, in 1874. Mr. Johnson rode on the driver's seat from the stage barn to the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and as he left the old vehicle to take its journey westward on the cars, he bade it an affectionate farewell. The Western Stage Company was quite an important factor in all central Iowa. It had two lines to Council Bluffs, one to Fort Dodge, by the way of Boonesboro, and other lines reaching out in all directions. They changed from semi-weekly to tri-weekly, and then to daily trips, as the country settled up and business warranted it. It was the only means of conveyance for travelers and the mails, and many were the anxious ones who waited for news or friends by the old stage company. It was like all other human agencies, in that it was fallible, and complaints were made against it. It was some of these complaints which provoked the following newspaper article in 1858:

"We notice a number of our exchanges are raking down the Western Stage Company for the manner in which they convey passengers over their lines. A little reflection will doubtless show to those who are censuring the stage company that they are wrong in their censures. The company, we think, deserves the praise of the people of Iowa for its indomitable perseverance in ploughing through snow, rain, sleet and mud, for the past eight months, imperiling the lives of their drivers and teams in crossing swollen streams to accommodate the traveling public and deliver the mails at the post-offices. But few persons would endure the privations and hardships which the company has passed through in Iowa during the past eight months for double the money. We believe the company has done more to forward the mails and passengers than the public could reasonably expect

at their hands, taking into consideration the awful condition of the roads. A little more work on the highways, and a little more patience on the part of passengers, would be a good thing just at this time."

CLAIM CLUBS.

Some time before the lands were all surveyed, and, consequently, before any were offered for sale, speculators came from the East with plenty of money in their pockets, and diligently scoured the county over, noting the more valuable portions, although they were claims, and were prepared to give high prices for them when they came into the market, thus robbing the first settlers, who had by industry and privation made valuable improvements.

The homesteads which they had wrested from the primitive wilderness of prairie or forest and changed by enterprise and industry into cultivated fields, laden with yellow corn or waving grain, were liable to become the property of land-sharks, whose avaracious eyes saw the value of the land, and cared little for justice or right, provided themselves might secure a handsome profit. With longer purses they could afford to pay higher prices than the poor settler; while the latter, sensible of their rights, and aware with what labor, exposure and self-denial they had acquired these rights, felt, in the view of these prospects, indignant and exasperated, and felt so justly.

So highly incensed did the people become at the idea of speculators overbidding them at the land sales, that they viewed every stranger with distrust, lest his errand among them should be to note the numbers of some choice tracts, and make them his own by giving prices beyond the reach of the claimant. A unity of feeling on this subject filled the entire country. They were determined to save their claims despite any effort or intervention to the contrary, and, if possible, their intention was to pay no more than the lowest government price. Strangers passing through the country had to be careful not to meddle with the lands claimed, otherwise than honestly buying them from the possessors. If the object was thought to be different, if they were suspected of being engaged in any scheme for the unjust deprivation of any settler of what were considered his unquestionable rights, they at once incurred the hostile feeling of every inhabitant, and were not safe until they had entirely left the country.

It soon became evident that some regular organization was needed among the settlers the better to control any outbreaks of popular rage, and cause non-residents to pay due respect to the claims which had been made, as also

to prevent difficulties among the settlers themselves, the dishonest of whom did not scruple to take advantage of a neighbor's temporary absence, sickness, or remoteness from aid, and "jump his claim," that is, take and hold possession of it *vi et armis*, depriving him totally of his rights in the premises.

In accordance with the plan which was adopted in other counties, the settlers of Poweshiek county held a meeting to consider the proper course to pursue, and resolved to organize a claim club for mutual protection. These clubs existed in almost every community, and were by no means a new institution when introduced here. The claim rights of settlers were then regulated by what was called the claim law, which had its origin in Jefferson county, and was sanctioned by the Legislature of 1839.

The plan of organization was very simple. A captain was selected, and each member of the club signed a pledge in the form of resolutions, which resolutions form a curiosity well worth preserving.

In addition to a captain, whose duty it was to direct the action of the club and act as a general executive officer, the club had another officer still more important, whose duty it was to attend the land sales and bid off such tracts of land as he was ordered to purchase by the direction of the club. These organizations usually embraced the claim-holders of one particular neighborhood, or voting precinct, and as the resolutions which governed the different clubs were similar, they aided each other in enforcing the claim law for the common good. The following resolutions adopted by a club in this vicinity, are reproduced to give the reader some idea of the plan of operations:

1. *Resolved*, That we will protect all persons who do or may hold claims, against the interference of any person or persons, who shall attempt to deprive such claim-holders of their claims by preemptions or otherwise.

2. *Resolved*, That we will, in all cases, discountenance the speculator or other person who shall thus attempt any innovation upon the homes of the rightful settlers; that we will not hold any fellowship with such person, and that he be regarded a nuisance in the community.

3. *Resolved*, That no person shall be allowed to preempt or purchase in any form from the government, any land which shall be held as a claim, unless he shall first obtain the consent of the claimant.

4. *Resolved*, That the filing of an intention to preempt, contrary to the rights of the settler, be regarded as an attempt to wrongfully deprive the citizen of his home and his claim.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, and that it shall be their duty to inquire into and adjust all difficulties and contentions in cases where claims are in dispute.

6. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of said committee to notify any person who shall preempt or attempt to do so, by filing his intentions to preempt, the claim of any other per-

son, to leave the vicinity and the county; and that they have authority to enforce a compliance with said notice.

7. *Resolved*, That we will sustain and uphold such committee in their decisions, and in the discharge of all their duties as defined in the foregoing resolutions.

8. *Resolved*, That all persons be invited to sign the foregoing resolutions, and that the signers pledge themselves to be governed by, and to aid in sustaining the same.

As a rule, land speculators had very tender consciences, which caused them to respect the rights of such settlers as were backed by such a formidable organization as a claim club. A certain club had among its resolutions the following:

“Resolved, That the filing of any intention to preempt, in contravention of the right of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights, under the eternal fitness of things, and we pledge ourselves, one to the other, to meet the offender on the home stretch, with the logic of life or death.”

Notwithstanding this, there were occasional instances in which persons dared to contend with the clubs, but the logic proved too much for them on the “home stretch.” We relate two incidents, one characterized by violence, and the other amusing, rather than pathetic, illustrating the condition of affairs at that time. Both events which we shall relate occurred in neighboring counties.

A man, named Holland, was trading through the country, stopping at various places, where his business called him, and, while temporarily remaining in a certain county seat town, the report was circulated that he was a speculator, and was engaged in selecting choice claims, which he intended to purchase. He was also suspected of being connected with one Perkins, in his attempted frauds. These statements, though false, as far as is known, being spread far and wide among the settlers, caused no little excitement among the settlers, and their exasperation soon raised to that pitch that a crowd of them resolved to give Mr. Holland a sample of pioneer justice, in the prompt application of that notorious branch of jurisprudence which Judge Lynch has the merit of introducing. Holland was made aware of the inhospitable intention, but he took it very coolly, manifesting no uneasiness whatever. He cared not a whit for the mob, whether they were many or few, or however they were armed or infuriated. He was a match for them, and would meet them, and had no doubt they would go away faster than they came. They probably would not come near him at all, and if they did, it was all right. He knew how to fix them; and so he did.

However, they came, a mob of fierce, determined, bloodthirsty men, bent on taking the most signal and exemplary vengeance. The infuriated crew numbered about thirty. Their oaths and threats loaded the air with

their pestilential burden. Surrounding Holland's house with a guard of armed men, to prevent the possibility of his escape, the ringleader ordered him to come forth and meet his doom, the doom of all men who should tamper with the interests of the county by fraudulent schemes. As called for, Holland appeared, told the mob he was willing to submit to their will, if they would first allow him to make a speech. None could deny permission, though some viewed it with impatience, and Holland, mounting a box that stood near, and, gazing with calm, unmoving eye into the faces of his hostile auditory, commenced his vindication.

He was an orator and accustomed to sway at will the minds of an audience, and direct the feelings of his hearers into any channel he chose. With a voice whose deep, impressive, and skillfully inflected tones arrested and held spell bound the most careless listener, with language, if imaginative, which clothed every thought with the most fascinating garb, and, if argumentative, in an impregnable armor, and the mysterious, undefinable spirit of eloquence, permeating through, and rendering irresistibly powerful, every tone, word, and gesture, he stirred the hearts of the murderous crowd, impatient for his blood, and turned their sympathies enthusiastically in his favor. Their faces, before distorted with rage, were wreathed with smiles, not only of friendship, but of admiration. Their hands, which lately had clinched, with angry grasp, the most deadly weapons, were frankly extended toward him, with all the kindness of intimacy and respect. At the conclusion of his speech, they all asked his pardon for the wrong they had done, in the impetuosity of their passion, conceived, and almost accomplished, and, having assured Holland of their unfaltering attachment, they withdrew, in the very best of humor, to the nearest grocery, where each drank a glass of whisky, in commemoration of the occasion, the expense of which Holland, who accompanied them, generously defrayed.

The other incident was published many years ago, in one of the first newspapers established in the State. While it may not be very amusing, it is not by any means pathetic; but, as it well illustrates the determination, as well as the forbearance, of the early settlers, we copy it. It is entitled

"A BORDER SKETCH.

"Traveling, last summer, through the frontier counties of Iowa, and one day becoming somewhat weary, I put up, a short time before night, at the principal inn of a little town, which, for the present incident, I shall call Cambridge. Supper not yet being ready, and finding my hotel somewhat deserted, I concluded to take a stroll through the village; and, seeing quite a crowd collected about a common covered wagon, which stood in the direc-

tion which I had taken, I soon mingled among them, hoping to gain some information, or, perchance, to see some familiar face. My acquaintance, however, did not embrace any of the crowd, though I cannot say I did not receive some information.

"The wagon contained two men; one a regular looking, out and out frontiersman; the other, a merry son of Erin, who seemed to enjoy everything, and rejoiced that he lived, which, perhaps, was the result of himself and his companion being fully 'half seas over.'

"They were on their way, or, rather, intended to proceed to the land office at Fairfield, to secure the title to some government land; and, as is sometimes the case with men in their condition, were very independent citizens; plenty of money, whisky, good span of horses, and a wagon, they felt themselves a little above the ordinary, and, of course, only condescended to hear what some of the crowd had to communicate to them.

"It seems, as I learned from a good natured Hoosier, who stood looking on, that the team had just been stopped, by the good citizens, to 'argue the question' as to the propriety of entering a tract of land, for which purpose they had started, upon the ground that the claim belonged to another person.

"Through the influence of this other person, the citizens generally had given judgment in his favor; and if Judge Lynch was not presiding, it was because the 'committee' were not present, to order summary justice to be done, all governments, I believe, taking measures to prevent the commission of offenses, as well as to punish the offender.

"Our teamsters were quietly requested to return, and abandon their purpose, expostulated with, and even threatened with subsequent punishment if they persisted in, and accomplished, their design, but all to no purpose; go they would; and, as yet, they had done nothing more than declare their intention, it was deemed sufficient to administer to them but light specimens of retributive justice.

"Accordingly, some half dozen began quite a pleasant conversation with our patrons of the liquor dealer at the front end of the wagon, while the hinder wheels, through the quiet efforts of some half dozen more, were undergoing the process of losing their linch-pins.

"This being accomplished, they were permitted to proceed on the even tenor of their way.

"Nature seems, and wisely, too, to have constituted all men differently; and, allowing the 'claim jumpers' to have been 'tenants in common,' and alike partakers in the contents of the jug, the effect produced upon them fully justified that, even in this case, there was no exception to the rule—

that one, being, in his opinion, much more intelligent, wealthy, generous, and capable than the other, and, in consequence of thus being the *tighter*, as a matter of course, insisting in his ability, took command of the team, and they thus proceeded on their 'winding way,' anxiously watched by a number of urchins and 'big boys,' to witness their discomfiture.

"Now it so chanced that, when they had driven about a mile, the horses seemed inclined to take a right hand road, which diverged from the right one, slightly at first, but finally led off, and was lost in the bottom timber, such as is very common in that region, and which, more than once, betrayed me, ere I knew it, into a settlement of stumps.

"They proceeded on their wood road out of sight without any disaster, much to the chagrin of many of the watchers, and, after a short walk, I returned to the hotel.

"About sunset, my attention was arrested by a shout of boys, and stepping to the door, I discovered, in the same direction it had come in the afternoon, the wagon—minus, however, both hinder wheels, by reason of which the axles were doing ample justice in the moist earth.

"The wagon being again surrounded, the sober inmate recognized a face among the crowd.

" 'Hello, Young,' said he, 'is that you?'

" 'Aye, aye,' replied Young.

" 'How long have you been here?'

" 'Do you mean since I came here?'

" 'Thunder! yes.'

" 'About three years.'

" 'Thunder! Young; you needn't think I'm drunk. Didn't I see you in Cambridge to-day?'

" 'You did. I think you must have made a quick trip to Fairfield.'

" 'To Fairfield! Why, Young, you must be drunk. Ain't we in Fairfield?'

" 'Fairfield! No, sir; you are in Cambridge.'

" 'Cambridge—the devil! Why, Young, you know there's no hillside like this in Cambridge—no, siree! I'm not that drunk yet, Young.'

" 'Indeed, sir,' said Young, "your hind wheels are gone; you are on the level ground—it's only your wagon bed.'

" 'Oh, Young, don't be trying to fool a feller this way! That cuss didn't get you to come here to keep us from entering that land?'

" 'Just stick your head outside that wagon cover, and satisfy yourself where you are,' replied Mr. Young.

"Crawling up to the end-gate, and taking a view, he began to realize the

truth, drunk as he was, that they had only been winding about through the timber, and were no further advanced now than in the middle of the afternoon.

"Turning to his companion: 'Patrick!' shouted he, 'we've played the devil! Here we are in Cambridge yet, and the hind wheels gone—stir up here!'

"Patrick, however, who had some time before released the reins, was close bordering on dreamland, and only muttered out to 'dhrive on, and don't be a-jawin' thravelers.'

"Patrick's companion, finding himself called upon to exercise some judgment to extricate themselves, signified his intention to return on the track of his axles, in search of his wheels.

"Sundry remarks, from the crowd, that they, the men of the two wheeled wagon, were puppies, dogs, cowards, etc., had the effect of bringing Patrick's companion on *terra firma*, and there, divesting himself of coat and hat, very unsolemnly made oath that he could whip any man who said such things of them; and thereupon, elevating both feet from the ground at the same time, he made an effort to smack them together.

"Finding that no one would brave the danger of making any of the charges to his face, he gathered his apparel, and started in search of his wheels.

"Tracing in the dust, and by the aid of a friendly moon, till he could no longer observe the marks, he set about a search for the wheels, and, after a fruitless search of an hour or more, returned to town, to find his wagon upset, and Patrick still in it, and occupying the bows for a pillow; he seemed, however, to be slightly opposed to the inverse plan of bedding, for, on the appearance of his companion, with a 'Haloo, Patrick!' he only stammered out something about a 'long trip,' and 'rough roads.'

"The truth is, that when some of the boys found that the wheels were to be searched for, they made a forced march, found the wheels, and hid them away in the grass, so that a sober man, in day time, would have been excused for not finding them.

"To cut short the facts of the incident, for facts they are, the two teamsters were taken to a convenient branch, and there threatened with immediate immersion, if they did not renounce their intentions, which they unhesitatingly did. Patrick, however, was scarcely responsible for his promise on the occasion, even taking the duress out of the question, for, on going to the branch, on which he required a 'right and left scene supporter,' he complained that there was 'a divilish crowd wantin' land.'

"Having, however, obtained their solemn promise not to meddle with

the 'claim,' they were conducted to my hotel, and provided with comfortable quarters.

"Next morning, they were duly sober, wagon top undermost, two wheels gone, horses missing, and jug broken.

"The same men who, but yesterday, had helped to do all this, now assisted to restore everything that could be done by them, and, the horses having strayed home, the real owner of the 'claim'—who had been about all the time—actually lent them his horse, and procured another from mine host, who, by the way, took no small part in effecting a reconciliation of the parties. They rigged again their team, and claim owner and claim jumpers, side by side, started to their several homes."

Numerous other incidents might be related growing out of these claim difficulties, some of which were even more serious than the ones related, and others which are amusing rather than pathetic.

In an adjoining county, the claim club, having taken possession of two claim jumpers, were escorting them to a calm, sequestered spot, where the tar and feathers could be administered in the most approved method, when one of the prisoners, overcome with a sense of his guilt, and excited to the point of desperation by a feeling of the great disgrace which was to be heaped upon him, stabbed himself, and soon after died from the effects of the wound.

SURVEYS.

The reader is doubtless aware that the original subdivision of land into townships and sections was made under the direction of the general government, and was entirely independent of county organization. The subdivision of territory into counties was done by the direction, and under the authority of the Territorial or State Legislature; the subdivision of the counties into voting precincts or civil townships was by the direction and authority of the Board of County Commissioners or Supervisors, but the subdivision of land into congressional townships and sections was entirely independent of all State or county authority, done by deputy surveyors appointed by the Surveyor-General, and generally completed before the county was organized.

The system of land surveys provides for the division of the country into small square portions of uniform size, varying from that shape only when large river, lake or sea borders make it necessary. To begin such a division of land there must of necessity be some fixed points to measure from. The first lines starting from such points are of two kinds: *Principal Meridians*, running north and south, and *Base Lines*, running east and west. The surveys, of course, began in the eastern part of the United States

where the country was first settled, and the first line established was called the *First Principal Meridian*. As the surveys extended further west other *Principal Meridians* were established. The land surveys of Poweshiek county are reckoned from the *Fifth Principal Meridian*. The point which fixes the location of this line is the mouth of the Arkansas River; it runs due north through Missouri and the eastern part of Iowa and ends at the bank of the Mississippi River at the boundary line between Clayton and Dubuque counties. At a distance of six miles west of this line extends another line parallel to the principal meridian, and all the land lying between these two parallel lines is called *Range One, West*. At a distance of six miles from this second line extends another parallel line, and all the land lying between these two lines is called *Range Two, West*. And so on are these ranges numbered till we come to Poweshiek county, the eastern boundary line of which is the thirteenth line drawn parallel with the principal meridian. Six miles west of this extends another line and all the land lying between the two is called *Range Thirteen, West*.

The point which fixes the location of the *Base Line* is the mouth of the St. Francis River, in Arkansas. This line runs east and west, and six miles north of it extends another line parallel with it; all the land lying between the two is called *Township One, North*. North of this second line extends a third line, and the land included between them is called *Township Two, North*, and so on till we come the line which forms the southern boundary of Poweshiek county, which is the seventy-seventh numbering from the base line; six miles north of this extends the seventy-eighth parallel line, and all the land lying between the two parallels is called *Township Seventy-seven*. It will be observed that these lines cross each other at intervals of six miles, thus forming square parcels of land six miles square. Such parcels are called congressional townships, and in the description of all real estate, the name of the congressional, and not the civil township is used, because the former is unchangeably fixed, while the latter is subject to frequent change of boundary and name.

In surveying lands it is customary and necessary to first run the township lines. Upon investigation we find that the township lines of all the townships in Poweshiek county were run prior to August, 1847. After the township lines were run, then each township was subdivided into sections, which work was usually known as sectionizing. The work of surveying the public lands was in charge of the Surveyor-General, who let the work to deputy surveyors. The deputy surveyors, who supervised the work in the various townships of this county, with the date when it was done, and also the time when the work was certified by the Surveyor-Gen-

eral, is not given as the copy of the original field-notes is not certified. A surveying party usually consisted of seven persons; one chief in charge of the instrument, two chain bearers, one stake driver, one flagman, one wagoner and one cook. The party generally worked every day, regardless of the state of the weather, and slept at night in a tent with which they were provided. This tent was usually pitched near the center of the township, and here also were the provisions and cooking utensils. They usually took two meals each day, one early in the morning before beginning work, and the other late in the evening after returning to camp.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

Of course no lands could be sold till they were surveyed, and as the surveys were not completed prior to the year 1847, it follows that but little land was entered prior to the year 1848.

By examination of the book of original entry, we find that but little land was entered prior to the year 1848, during which year and the one following, considerable land was bought by those who had previously been residents of the county.

The first parcel of land in Poweshiek county sold by the government is located in the present bounds of Warren township, and is now owned by L. L. Smith and M. J. Cain. It consisted of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 80, range 13, and was entered by John J. Talbott, August 27, 1847.

The parcels of land as originally bought from the government have, in most cases, been resold and subdivided; few of them, if any, remain in the same shape and the same ownership. It will, nevertheless, be interesting to many of our readers to know who were the original land owners, and we have accordingly carefully compiled the subjoined list of all lands entered at the first land sales, together with the date of entry and names of purchaser. The following is the result:

TOWNSHIP 78, RANGE 13.

Robert Taylor; qr. sec. 2, July 2, 1849.

Absalom L. Morgan; w. hf. se. qr. sec. 3, July 2, 1849.

Oliver B. Rusedell; w. hf. sw. qr. sec. 3, July 2, 1849.

Benjamin O. Payne; lots 5 and 12, sec. 5, July 23, 1849.

Jesse Schrader; lots 2, 3 and 7, sec. 6, July 16, 1849.

Benjamin O. Payne; lots 8 and 9, section 6, July 23, 1849.

William Harklerode; lot 6, sec. 6, October 23, 1849.

A. L. Morgan; nw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 10, July 2, 1849.

Robert Taylor; e. hf. and sw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 10, July 2, 1849.

Robert Taylor; sw. qr. nw. qr. sec. 11, July 2, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 79, RANGE 13.

William Harklerode; s. hf. ne. qr. and w. hf. se. hf. sec. 21, November 5, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 80, RANGE 13.

Robert Manatt; nw. qr. sec. 17, March 20, 1848.

William Scott; se. qr. and s. hf. se. qr. sec. 17, November 24, 1848.

Charles B. Coffin; ne. qr. sw. qr. sec. 17, July 26, 1849.

William Manatt; ne. qr. sw. qr. and se. qr. of ne. qr. sec. 18, March 20, 1848.

John Manatt; w. hf. ne. qr. sec. 18, March 20, 1848.

Robert Manatt; nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 18, March 20, 1848.

John J. Talbott; e. hf. nw. qr. sec. 18, August 27, 1847.

Edward R. Metcalf; se. qr. sec. 18, March 20, 1848.

John Manatt; e. hf. nw. qr. sec. 19, March 20, 1848.

Edward Griswold; ne. qr. sec. 19, May 1, 1849.

James Manatt; e. hf. nw. qr. sec. 20, March 20, 1848.

Thomas Manatt; w. hf. nw. qr. sec. 20, March 20, 1848.

Silas B. Skuls; sw. qr. sec. 20, November 8, 1848.

Robert Manatt, Jr.; e. hf. ne. qr. sec. 20, November 11, 1848.

Thomas Fry; sw. qr. ne. hf. and ne. qr. se. qr. and w. hf. se. qr. sec. 20, May 1, 1849.

Robert Manatt, Jr.; w. hf. nw. qr. sec. 21, November 11, 1848.

William Scott; e. hf. se. qr. sec. 22, November 4, 1848.

Henry Snook; n. hf. sw. qr. and sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 22, November 4, 1848.

William Scott; w. hf. ne. qr. and sw. qr. sec. 23, November 4, 1848.

John Manatt; se. qr. sw. qr. sec. 23, November 9, 1848.

Jesse Givin; sw. qr. se. qr. sec. 23, November 11, 1848.

John Manatt; w. hf. nw. qr. and ne. qr. nw. qr. sec. 26, November 9, 1848.

Jesse Givin; nw. qr. ne. qr. and nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 26, November 11, 1848.

Vincent G. Smith; n. hf. se. qr. and n. hf. sw. qr. sec. 27, March 20, 1848.

William Scott; e. hf. ne. qr. sec. 27, November 4, 1848.

Henry Snook; w. hf. ne. qr. sec. 27, November 4, 1848.

Edward Griswold; s. hf. nw. qr. sec. 27, November 1, 1849.

Edward Griswold; ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 28, May 1, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 81, RANGE 13.

John W. Moore; w. hf. ne. qr., se. qr. ne. qr., ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 9, November 24, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 78, RANGE 14.

William Harklerode; lot 3, sec. 1, October 23, 1849.

William H. Wilson; lots 1, 2 and 8, sec. 2, July 16, 1849.

William McVey; lots 11 and 12, and n. hf. sw. qr. sec. 4, October 9, 1848.

Gideon Wilson; lots 1 and 8, sec. 4, December 5, 1848.

William Hawkins; lots 5, 6, 11 and 12, sec. 5, October 9, 1848.

Wm. Coplinger; se. qr. sec. 5, October 9, 1848.

William McVey; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, sec. 5, October 9, 1848.

Benjamin O. Payne; sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 5, February 8, 1849.

James W. Wilson; n. hf. sw. qr. sec. 5, June 20, 1849.

Simeon Johnson; lots 3, 4 and 5, sec. 6, December 4, 1848.

Benjamin O. Payne; s. hf. se. qr. sec. 6, February 8, 1849.

A. Bryan; lots 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9, sec. 6, November 30, 1849.

Martin Servell; lots 6, 10, 11 and 12, sec. 6, June 14, 1849.

James W. Wilson; n. hf. se. qr. sec. 6, June 14, 1849.

Mary S. Legari; sw. qr. sec. 6, August 20, 1849.

Isaac G. Wilson; ne. qr. sec. 7, December 5, 1848.

Jesse Soey; nw. qr. sec. 7, February 8, 1849.

Mary S. Legari; w. hf. se. qr., e. hf. sw. qr. sec. 7, August 31, 1849.

Benjamin O. Payne; nw. qr. nw. qr. sec. 8, February 8, 1849.

Gideon Wilson; sw. qr. ne. qr., se. qr. nw. qr., nw. qr. se. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr., e. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. se. qr. sw. qr. se. qr. sec. 18, December 5, 1848.

Gideon Wilson; nw. qr. ne. qr., ne. qr. nw. qr., w. hf. nw. qr., s. hf. ne. qr., se. qr. nw. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr., se. qr. sw. qr., w. hf. se. qr., se. qr. se. qr. sec. 19, December 5, 1848.

Samuel McPheeters; sw. qr. se. qr., se. qr. sw. qr. sec. 29, June 11, 1849.

Gideon Wilson; e. hf. ne. qr., nw. qr. ne. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr. sec. 30, December 5, 1848.

Samuel McPheeters; nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 30, June 15, 1849.

Samuel McPheeters; ne. qr. and w. hf. nw. qr. sec. 32, June 11, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 79, RANGE 14.

Matthew Hardin; n. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. nw. qr. sec. 19, June 20, 1849.

Wm. B. Hawkins; ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 19, October 30, 1849.

Wm. B. Hawkins; w. hf. nw. qr., nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 20, October 30, 1849.

A. Bryan; s. hf. se. qr. sec. 31, November 30, 1849.

Alanson Bryan; sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 32, November 30, 1849.

Gideon Wilson; ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 33, December 5, 1848.

Gideon Wilson; sw. qr. sw. qr. section 34, December 5, 1848.

Wm. H. Wilson; e. hf. se. qr., nw. qr. se. qr. sec. 35, July 16, 1848.

Wm. H. Wilson; nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 36, July 16, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 80, RANGE 14.

Gideon Wilson; lots 1 and 8, sec. 4, December 5, 1848.

James Manatt; se. qr. se. qr. sec. 10, July 13, 1849.

Robert Manatt; w. hf. sw. qr. sec. 13, November 4, 1848.

John J. Talbott; se. qr. sec. 13, November 9, 1848.

Joshua C. Talbott; se. qr. ne. qr. sec. 13, May 26, 1848.

John Manatt; e. hf. sw. qr. sec. 13, July 13, 1849.

John M. Talbott; sw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 14, May 26, 1849.

Charles B. Coffin; nw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 25, July 26, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 81, RANGE 14.

James Grigg; sw. qr. sec. 24, October 20, 1849.

James Butcher; sw. qr. sec. 23, October 20, 1849.

James Butcher; ne. qr. nw. qr. sec. 26, October 22, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 78, RANGE 15.

Gideon Wilson; se. qr. sw. qr., lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, sec. 1, December 5, 1848.

John Cassidy; lots 3, 4 and 6, sec. 2, October 10, 1849.

John Cassidy; sw. qr. se. qr. sec. 3, October 9, 1848.

Hannibal Sutton; lot 9, section 4, October 10, 1849.

George Wasson; w. hf. se. qr., e. hf. sw. qr. sec. 5, June 29, 1849.

George Wasson; e. hf. se. qr. sec. 6, June 29, 1849.

John McIntire; w. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. nw. qr. sec. 7, June 11, 1849.

James McIntire; e. hf. se. qr. sec. 7, June 11, 1849.

John McIntire; e. hf. ne. qr. sec. 7, June 11, 1849.

R. Franklin Steel, nw. qr. se. qr. sec. 8, October 21, 1848.

Wm. A. Woodward; e. hf. se. qr. sec. 8, October 21, 1848.

Wesley McVey, ne. qr. sec. 8, July 23, 1849.

John McIntire, w. hf. nw. qr. sec. 8, July 23, 1849.

Adam A. Brown; w. hf. sw. qr., sec. 8, June 11, 1849.

William A. Woodward; sw. qr. nw. qr., nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 9, October 9, 1848.

Joseph Hall; se. qr. ne. qr., ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 9, November 7, 1848.

John J. Dungan; sw. qr. ne. qr., w. hf. se. qr., se. qr. se. qr. sec. 9, April 27, 1849.

John Cassidy; w. hf. ne. qr., se. qr. ne. qr. sec. 18, October 9, 1848.

Joseph Hall; w. hf. nw. qr., sec. 10, November 7, 1848.

James K. Phillips; sw. qr. section 10, December 11, 1848.

John H. McVey; se. qr. sec. 10, June 24, 1849.

Isaac G. Wilson; e. hf. se. qr., sw. qr. se. qr., se. qr. sw. qr. sec. 11, December 5, 1848.

Nathan A. West; sw. qr. sec. 12, December 2, 1848.

Mary S. Legari; s. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. nw. qr. section 12, August 31, 1849.

Nathan A. West; s. hf. ne. qr. sec. 14, December 2, 1848.

Simeon Johnston; sw. qr. sec. 14, December 4, 1848.

Benjamin O. Payne; e. hf. nw. qr., sw. qr. nw. qr. sec. 14, June 24, 1869.

William McNabb; n. hf. ne. qr., n. hf. nw. qr. sec. 15, October 21, 1848.

Felix Cheeseman; s. hf. ne. qr. sec. 15, June 29, 1849.

William H. Barnes; w. hf. sw. qr. sec. 17, August 20, 1849.

Adam A. Brown; w. hf. nw. qr. sec. 17, June 11, 1849.

Samuel G. Dement; e. hf. sw. qr., w. hf. se. qr. sec. 17, June 25, 1849.

Jacob Rivers; w. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. sw. qr. sec. 18, October 21, 1848.

James McIntire; e. hf. ne. qr. sec. 18, July 14, 1849.

William H. Barnes; ne. qr. ne. qr. sec. 19, August 20, 1849.

Richard B. Ogden; e. hf. ne. qr., e. hf. se. qr. sec. 20, October 9, 1848.

William H. Barnes; nw. qr. nw. qr. ec. 20, August 20, 1849.

Samuel D. Dement; s. hf. sw. qr., w. hf. se. qr. sec. 21, April 19, 1849.

Felix Cheeseman; ne. qr. sec. 21, June 23, 1849.

John A. McVey; ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 21, October 17, 1849.

John H. McVey; nw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 22, October 17, 1849.

Gideon Wilson; nw. qr. se. qr., w. hf. ne. qr., se. qr. ne. qr. sec. 25, December 5, 1848.

Samuel McPheeters; s. hf. se. qr., ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 25, June 15, 1849.

William Sheeley; sw. qr. sec. 25, June 15, 1849.

Daniel Satchell; se. qr. sw. qr., sw. qr. se. qr. sec. 26, February 23, 1849.

Samuel Smith; se. qr. ne. qr., n. hf. se. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr. sec. 26, December 29, 1849.

John W. Hall; e. hf. se. qr., nw. qr. se. qr. sec. 27, June 8, 1849.

Isaac G. Dement; w. hf. ne. qr., w. hf. se. qr. section 28, June 25, 1849.

William J. Lyons; e. hf. se. qr. sec. 33, November 11, 1848.

William J. Lyons; w. hf. sw. qr. sec. 34, November 11, 1848.

John W. Hall; ne. qr. se. qr. sec. 34, June 8, 1849.

Samuel Smith; se. qr. ne. qr. sec. 34, December 29, 1849.

Daniel Satchell; n. hf. nw. qr. sec. 35, February 23, 1849.

Jesse Hiatt; se. qr. se. qr., w. hf. se. qr. sec. 35, May 12, 1849.

Simeon Johnston; e. hf. se. qr., sw. qr. se. qr., se. qr. sw. qr. sec. 36, October 9, 1848.

Jesse Hiatt; sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 36, May 12, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 79, RANGE 15.

John Cassidy; s. hf. se. qr. sec. 34, October 10, 1849.

John Cassidy; nw. qr. sec. 35, October 9, 1848.

John Cassidy; e. hf. sw. qr., w. hf. se. qr., w. hf. sw. qr. sec. 35, October 10, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 80, RANGE 15.

Benjamin Hobson; nw. qr. se. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr. sec. 12, September 10, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 81, RANGE 15.

None prior to the year 1850.

TOWNSHIP 78, RANGE 16.

Walter Turner, Jr.; lot 4, sec. 6, November 18, 1847.

Conrad Swaney; nw. se. qr. sec. 21, July 5, 1848.

John McDowell; sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 22, July 5, 1848.

William English; nw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 22, July 6, 1848.

Joseph Robertson; sw. qr. sw. qr. section 25, October 27, 1848.

William English; w. hf. nw. qr., se. qr. nw. qr., sw. qr. ne. qr. sec. 26, July 6, 1848.

John McDowell; nw. qr. nw. qr., sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 27, July 5, 1848.

John McDowell; se. qr. se. qr. sec. 28, July 5, 1848.

Daniel Dolph Orcutt; e. hf. ne. qr., sw. qr. ne. qr., se. qr. nw. qr. sec. 33, June 12, 1849.

John Claud Dog; w. hf. se. qr., se. qr. se. qr., se. qr. sw. qr. sec. 33, June 30, 1849.

Benjamin Snow; nw. qr. nw. qr. sec 34, November 16, 1848.

Joseph Robertson; ne. qr. ne. qr. sec. 35, October 27, 1848.

Joseph Robertson; se. qr. sec. 36, October 27, 1848.

TOWNSHIP 79, RANGE 16.

Ephraim Stevens; nw. qr. sec. 5, October 31, 1849.

James W. Stevens; sw. qr. sec. 5, October 31, 1849.

James Jenkins; s. hf. nw. qr., n. hf. sw. qr. sec. 7, November 8, 1849.

George W. Beeler; s. hf. sw. qr. sec. 14, October 27, 1849.

Albert H. Carpenter; e. hf. ne. qr. sec. 22, October 27, 1849.

Albert H. Carpenter; n. hf. nw. qr. sec. 23, October 27, 1849.

TOWNSHIP 80, RANGE 16.

Nathaniel J. Lattimer; sw. qr. sw. qr. sec. 29, October 31, 1849.

James F. Robberts; s. hf. nw. qr., ne. qr. sw. qr., nw. qr. se. qr. sec. 30,
July 16, 1849.

David M. Rutledge; ne. qr. ne. qr. sec. 31, November 20, 1848.

David M. Rutledge; nw. qr. nw. qr. sec 32, November 20, 1848.

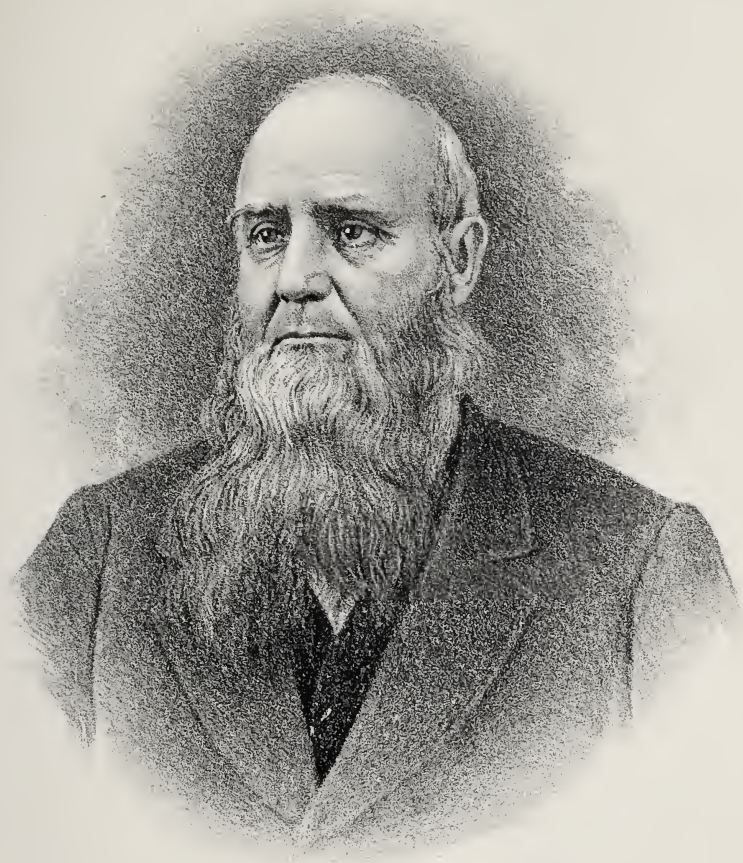
TOWNSHIP 81, RANGE 16.

No entries prior to the year 1850.

FIRST RECORDS.

With the exception of the record of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, from the organization of the county in 1848 to the incoming of the county judge system in 1851, the old records of the county are still in existence and in a good state of preservation. The record of the proceedings of the first Board of County Commissioners contains some important history, and it is to be regretted that it is lost. The probate record, marriage record, a manuscript record of the first tax list and court records are in good shape; the real estate records are of course in good condition.

The original real estate records are still in existence, although the records have been transcribed and are also to be found in books of the most durable and approved pattern. The book in which the records were first kept is an ordinary blank book of about one hundred pages, such as country debating societies are accustomed to use for recording the minutes, and whose probable cost was fifty or seventy-five cents. Here are to be found, promiscuously recorded, claim deeds, claim mortgages, bills of sale and chattel mortgages, powers of attorney, indentures of apprenticeship, warranty



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deeds, etc. The character of the penmanship, as a rule, is good, but the spelling, for which the recorder is in no way responsible, is simply ridiculous. Bills of sale, mortgages and deeds, were, in early times, usually drawn up by justices of the peace who, while they were men of good judgment, of unimpeachable integrity, were frequently unlearned and unlettered men, as these records will attest; in this respect, if in no other, the present generation of magistrates is a decided improvement on the previous one. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that these men were hardy backwoodsmen, whose continual struggle for a livelihood precluded the possibility of devoting any time to self-culture. In reproducing some of these first records, it is not with a view to ridicule those brave, busy pioneers of justice, but to satisfy a curiosity to behold what is novel and ancient.

In the chapter on the Organization of the County, we shall give some extracts from the early court records, and in speaking of the finances of the county, past and present, the original tax list will be reproduced. At this place we give some extracts from the first probate, marriage and real estate records.

FIRST PROBATE RECORDS.

"At a Probate Court begun and held on Monday the 26th day of March, A. D. 1849, present, Isaac G. Dement, Judge.

"And now at this day came Margaret Maneer, widow and relict of Joel Maneer, late of Poweshiek county, Iowa, deceased, and filed her relinquishment of right to administer on the estate of her deceased husband.

"Thereupon it is ordered by the court that Alfred Reynolds, of said county, be appointed administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of Joel Maneer, late of said county, deceased; and that he enter into bond, with sufficient security, in the sum of eight hundred dollars, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him. And it is further ordered that William H. Barnes, Richard B. Ogden, and Richard Cheeseman, be appointed appraisers of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, credits and moneys and effects of said Joel Maneer, deceased.

"And also that letters of administration be granted to the said Alfred Reynolds on said estate, which are in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"STATE OF IOWA, }
 "POWESHIEK COUNTY. }

"To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Whereas, at a Probate Court begun and held on Monday, the 26th day

of March, A. D. 1849, it was represented that Joel Maneer, late of said county, departed this life on or about — day of —, A. D. 1849; and also that he died intestate, having while living, and at the time of his death, goods and chattels within this county, by means whereof administration is necessary, in order that the same may be preserved and subject to the order of said Probate Court, do hereby appoint Alfred Reynolds, of said county, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, moneys and effects, of the said Joel Maneer, deceased. And the court charge' him that he return into said court a true and perfect inventory of the goods and chattels, moneys and effects, of the said Joel Maneer, within three months from the date hereof, so far as the same may come to his knowledge or possession. And that he give notice of his appointment as such administrator by posting up two notices within the county, and make report of the same, together with a copy of such notice, unto said Probate Court within three months. And also that he administer all and singular the said goods and chattels, moneys and credits of said deceased, agreeable to the order of the said Probate Court, therein made, and to render a true account of his actings and doings in the premises, under oath, within one year, and at such other times as said Probate Court may require.

“Witness Isaac G. Dement, Probate Judge of said county, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1849.

“ISAAC G. DEMENT,
“*Probate Judge P. Co.*”

The next probate record relates to the property of John J. Talbott, who, as before mentioned, entered the first land in the county, and was one of the first settlers on Bear Creek. The record goes on to state that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1849, came Joshua C. Talbott and represented to said court that, on or about the 20th day of February, 1849, John J. Talbott departed this life. Joshua C. Talbott was appointed administrator, and his bond fixed at two thousand dollars. William Harklerode, William Scott and Thomas Fry were appointed appraisers. The administrator's bondsmen were Robert Talbott and John Manatt.

On the 2d day of October the administrator returned into court an inventory of the personal property, amounting in all to the sum of two hundred and forty-two dollars.

February 22, 1850, a citation was issued to the Sheriff requiring him to summon Joshua C. Talbott to appear before the Judge of Probate and show cause why he should not be removed from the office of administrator, for failure to return an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

On the 9th of March, 1850, Joshua C. Talbott appeared and filed the inventory as required.

The next probate record is dated October 21, 1850. Isaac G. Dement's term of office had, it appears, expired, and his successor was John Cassidy. His first act was the appointment of Richard B. Ogden administrator of the estate of James Binegar, deceased. The administrator was required to enter into bonds in the sum of eight hundred dollars. Richard Cheeseman, Peter Morgan and John McVey were appointed appraisers, and the inventory returned amounted to the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

On the 11th day of November, 1851, James B. Johnson was appointed guardian of Nancy Ellen Johnson, a minor, and he was required to enter into bonds in the sum of fourteen hundred dollars. This seems to have been the first probate business done by Richard B. Ogden, County Judge, the office of Probate Judge having been abolished, and also the office of County Commissioner, the duties of both having been united in the office of County Judge.

The first proof of will was made before County Judge R. B. Ogden, on the 22d day of November, 1852; it was the last will and testament of John James. Caroline America James was named in the will as sole executor, and it appearing that she was unable to discharge the duties of executrix, John McIntire was appointed executor.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE RECORD.

This record begins with October, 1848. There were doubtless many marriages in the county prior to that time, but Poweshiek county not having been organized till 1848, the license record was kept in Mahaska county, to which Poweshiek was originally attached for judicial and revenue purposes.

We give the record till the close of 1852:

John Moore to Amelia P. Woodward; married October 12, 1848, by Rev. James F. New.

John E. McDonald to Lucy Ellen McDonald; married November 30, 1848, by Rev. Wm. H. Barnes.

William H. Palmer to Nancy Taylor; married September 20, 1849, by Rev. William H. Barnes.

William H. Wallace to Rosan Talbott; married May 9, 1850, by Rev. Asbury Collins.

William R. Cassidy to Jane Newsom; married March 28, 1850, by Rev. S. Brooks.

Lewis Hiatt to Lydia Ann Jaquett; married September 13, 1850, by Elias J. Williams, J. P.

Stephen Glandon to Elizabeth J. Rundle; married May 1, 1850, by Rev. Martin Ballard.

Washington B. Harden to Elizabeth Martin; married July 10, 1851, by Rev. James B. Johnson.

Theophilus Strong to Anna M. Stout; married August 10, 1851, by William C. Johnson, J. P.

John M. Bryan to Lucy Jane Smith; married September 18, 1851, by William C. Johnson, J. P.

Andrew Haffin to Elizabeth Bird; married October 3, 1851, by Joseph Robertson, J. P.

Thomas Farquhar to Ruth Isabelle Talbott; married October 2, 1851, by John M. Talbott, J. P.

James A. McIntire to Martha Catharine Wilson; married October 16, 1851, by Rev. Wesley R. Blake.

Charles Russell to Mary Casteel; married December 30, 1851, by Joseph Robertson, J. P.

James Manatt to Lovina Snook; married March 4, 1852, by Joshua Scholes, J. P.

Thomas Bone to Rachel Beasan; married March 25, 1852, by Rev. Wesley R. Blake.

James W. Wilson to Elvira Wilson; married April 3, 1852, by Richard B. Ogden, County Judge.

Orin Crossman to Mary Elizabeth Taylor; married June 10, 1852, by R. B. Ogden, County Judge.

Joshua Roberts to Sarah Ann Landlin; married June 24, 1853, by R. B. Ogden, County Judge.

William H. Moore to Eliza Ann Wright; married July 11, 1852, by Joseph Robertson, J. P.

Franklin Waters to Mary Elizabeth Lattimer; married August 8, 1852, by Rev. James B. Johnson.

Charles Wheeler to Maria Fry; married July 8, 1852, by John M. Talbott, J. P.

George W. Bennett to Elizabeth Fish; married August 12, 1852, by R. B. Ogden, County Judge.

Sephronius Johnson to Emeline N. Rankin; married May 13, 1852, by Rev. William H. Barnes.

David McDonald to Mary Ann Carpenter; married November 5, 1852, by Richard B. Ogden, County Judge.

The old marriage record concludes with the year 1865, up to which time there were five hundred and fifty-three marriages in the county.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

The plat of the town site of Montezuma occupies the first page on the real estate record. The plat is certified by Mahlon Woodward, County Surveyor, through Silas Sawyer, his deputy. The acknowledgment was before Stephen Moore, Clerk of the District Court, and signed by Jacob Yeager, Martin Snyder, R. B. Ogden, County Commissioners. The date of the instrument is July 22, 1848.

The original real estate records are still in existence, but are in a very dilapidated condition. Copies of them were made years ago, and these are in good condition, the records having been transcribed into durable books of modern pattern. The first warranty deed is from Richard Ogden and his wife, Rachel, to Elias J. Williams, and is as follows:

"This indenture made this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Richard B. Ogden and Rachel Ogden, his wife, of the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Elias J. Williams, of the county and State aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth: that the said R. B. Ogden and Rachel, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey, and confirm with the said E. J. Williams, his heirs and assigns forever, all that part and parcel of land situated and laying in the county of Poweshiek, State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south sixty acres of the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20), of range fifteen (15), in township seventy-eight (78), together with all and singular the appurtenances therewith belonging or in anywise appertaining, to have and to hold the above described premises unto the said E. J. Williams, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said R. B. Ogden and Rachel, his wife, the aforesaid, premises unto the said E. J. Williams, his heirs and assigns, against the claim or claims of all and every persons, whomsoever, do and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

"In witness whereof, the said R. B. Ogden and Rachel, his wife, of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written. In presence of Stephen Moore.

"RICHARD B. OGDEN.

"RACHEL OGDEN."

Acknowledged before Stephen Moore, Clerk District Court.

The first quitclaim deed is from Andrew J. Wilson, Julian H. Johnson, John L. Bryan, Eliza Johnson, Arzilla Wilson and Eliza Ann Bryan to Jacob S. Dolby. The case was somewhat different in Poweshiek county from that in many other counties of the State, whereas in many counties the counties were organized before the lands were all surveyed and before any land was entered, and many claims were disposed of by quitclaim deeds before the land was entered; in this county there seems to have been no record of claims disposed of after the organization of the county until the land was entered.

The following is a copy of the first quitclaim deed on record:

"Know all men by these presents: That we, Andrew J. Wilson, Julian H. Johnson, John L. Bryan, Eliza Johnson, Arzilla Wilson, Eliza Ann Bryan, of the county of Mahaska, and State of Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars in hand paid by Jacob S. Dolby, of the county and State aforesaid, do by these presents remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said Jacob S. Dolby, his heirs and assigns, all of our right, title, claim and right in and to the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, township seventy-eight, range fifteen, and the northeast fractional quarter of the northwest quarter of section six, township seventy-eight, range fourteen, lying in Poweshiek county, and State aforesaid, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the same.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this second day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty.

"ANDREW J. WILSON.

"ARZILLA ^{Her}X WILSON.
Mark.

"JULIAN H. JOHNSON.

"ELIZA ^{Her}X JOHNSON.
Mark.

"JOHN S. BRYAN.

"ELIZA A. BRYAN.

"In presence of:

"EMILY S. WATKINS.

"SAM'L COFFIN."

The mortgage, that formidable condensing instrument, so much used in later times, does not seem to have been early employed in this county. The first use of this instrument was in 1854, and is as follows:

"This indenture made and concluded this 14th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine, between Jesse Soey and Mary Soey, his wife, of the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and John White, of the county of Mahaska, and State aforesaid, of the second

part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty-two dollars, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and forever acquit and discharge the said John White, his heirs and assigns, forever, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said John White, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, and described as follows, to-wit: the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seventy-eight north, of range fourteen (14) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and in anywise appertaining thereunto, to have and to hold the above described premises, with *every* of the appurtenances unto the said John White, his heirs, executors and administrators, and the said Jesse Soey and Mary Soey, his wife, for themselves, *there* heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant to and with the said John White, his heirs and assigns, that they are *lawful* seized and have full right to convey the above said premises, and that they will forever warrant and defend the said from the claim or claims of them, the said party of the first part, and all and every other person claiming under them or otherwise.

“Provided, always, that these presents are upon this express condition that if the said Jesse Soey shall well and *trewly* pay or *caws* to be paid to the said John White, or his order, three certain notes by said Soey given to said White, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1849, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and payable as *followes*: One the first day of February, 1850, for twelve dollars; and one the first day of February, 1851, for twenty dollars; and one on the first day of February, 1852, for two hundred and twenty dollars; that then and from thenceforth these presents and everything herein contained shall cease and be null and void, everything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, but otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect in law and equity.

“In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto subscribed their names and *affixt* their seals, this day and *yeare* first herein *witten*.

“JESSE SOEY.

“MARY ^{Her}X SOEY.”
mark.

Signed and sealed in presence of William H. Moore.

This mortgage was canceled November 19th, 1851.

The first boy bound out till the time of his maturity appears from the record to have been William Collers. The indenture reads as follows:

"This indenture, made this 21st day of April, A. D. 1849, between John McDowell and Peter L. Pearce, two justices of the peace, in and for the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Rigdon, of the county and State aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth: that the said justices as aforesaid hath this day bound unto the said Rigdon William Collers, a poor boy, aged nine years and two months, and the said justices, as aforesaid, covenant with the said Rigdon, that the said William Collers shall serve the said Rigdon in the art of husbandry and farming until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and the said Rigdon, on his part, agrees to furnish his said apprentice all necessary food and clothing for the time of and during his said apprenticeship, and instruct him, the said apprentice, in the art of farming and husbandry and to give him, the said William Collers, six months schooling *against* he arrives at the age of fourteen years, and twelve months schooling between that age and twenty-one years, and at the expiration of his time of service said Rigdon agrees to give his said apprentice one good suit of common clothes and one suit of fine or dress clothes, and a horse, saddle and bridle of the value of eighty dollars; said horse not to exceed seven years old; and the said Rigdon binds himself to his said apprentice in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of the foregoing stipulation on his part.

"Witness our hands the day and year first herein written.

"JOHN McDOWELL, J. P.

"PETER S. PEARCE, J. P.

"THOS. RIGDON."

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The official act of the State Legislature, authorizing the organization of Poweshiek county, was approved January 24, 1848. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1843. It will appear, therefore, that the county was not organized till some five years after the first settlement. The Indians had left, but the whites had not yet appeared in sufficient numbers to warrant the trouble and expense of a separate organization; as a precinct of Mahaska county, it was destined to pass these five years of dependence. Notwithstanding the county was passing these years of dependence, it was slowly and surely laying the foundation for future independence.

During these years the county was in an undefined state of existence. In one sense it was a county and in another it was not—so that there was a region of territory, described as Poweshiek county, in the then organized Territory of Iowa as early as 1843 and 1844. There was no county organization proper, no county government, and for some time not very many people. Month after month it gained in population, but in other respects it continued to be a province of Mahaska county till 1848.

The work of organization properly begun with the State Legislature and was perfected, or rather it was carried into effect, at the organizing election, which was held in accordance with the act of the Legislature; at said election the various county officers were elected and the machinery which the Legislature prepared was set in motion.

Thus the early settlers were for a time in a peculiar situation. They dwelt in, but were not properly citizens of Poweshiek county, since there were no county courts, or other authority to control their actions, and they were still in these respects under the discipline of another county.

For judicial and other purposes the county was still a part of another county, and so continued until its formal organization was completed. It does not appear that there was much call for the exercise of this authority, or that the loose and ill-defined county government produced any bad effects. "The laws are for those who need them," and the early settlers dwelt together in harmony that did not call for the interference of sheriff and judge. This is a somewhat remarkable feature of the county and contrasts with the experiences of other portions of the West.

The history of Poweshiek county during its years of dependence upon Mahaska county was the same as the early history of other and neighboring counties; thus, Mahaska county for some time was attached to Washington; Washington, in its time, had been attached to Louisa, and Louisa had formerly been dependent on Des Moines. So, in later years, Dallas county, Boone county and the whole region of country north and west were attached to Polk county for judicial and revenue purposes until the time should arrive when these young counties should have so far grown as to be able to support a separate municipal organization.

Poweshiek county seems to have prospered well during this period of loose, half-formed organization. The settlers were too busy with their own affairs to intermeddle with those of others, and so had little occasion to call for the authority of the law. But it was soon apparent that the business affairs of the community called for a county organization. Roads should be laid out, a county seat located and other preparations made for a prosperous and thriving future. So, in 1848, the county was formally organ-

ized in the manner spoken of more fully under the head of county organization.

The people of the county, at the time of its organization, were mostly native-born Americans, with a healthful intermingling of thrifty and industrious emigrants from Germany, Ireland and Sweden, and from that time to the present the population has been mostly of that character. The county filled up steadily and rapidly. Nearly always the new-comers were poor in purse. Few men of means came to Poweshiek county in the early days. But, although they came almost without exception poor in pocket, they brought with them industry, economy and intelligence, so that, in the course of years, wealth has been the result. The growth of the county has never been slackened or come to a stand-still, except for a very short time, but continued steadily, year by year. The brunt of the pioneer battle was borne by the very early settlers, for within a few years the great hardships of pioneer life had disappeared, and the people lived in comfort.

In 1849, the year following its organization, the county had a population of 443, and the State at that time had a population of 97,588. In 1850 there were 615; in 1852 there were 915; in 1854 there were 1,953; in 1856 there were 4,460; in 1859 there were 5,338. It will be seen that the most perceptible increase was during the years of 1854 and 1855, and the three years following. From the year 1849 to 1859, the first decade of the county's history, there was an increase of a thousand per cent, or some where near that ratio of increase. The population of the county up to the present time, given at stated intervals, was as follows: 1860, 5,668; 1863, 6,370; 1865, 7,796; 1867, 9,888; 1869, 12,936; 1879, 15,581; 1873, 15,275; 1875, 16,482; 1880, 18,404. It will be seen that the period between 1870 and 1873 there was a decrease in population of 306; this period furnishes the only exception to the law of rapid and continuous growth.

The population of the county by townships, as just returned by the census enumerator, is as follows:

Jefferson	938
Madison	805
Sheridan	726
Chester.....	623
Grinnell... ..	3,302
Malcom	1,073
Bear Creek.....	1,999
Warren	1,073
Lincoln.....	888
Scott	822

Pleasant.....	706
Washington.....	802
Sugar Creek	1,168
Union	790
Jackson	2,080
Deep River.....	1,009
Total.....	18,804

By comparison with the State census of five years ago we find that during that time the population of the county increased from 16,482 to 18,804, amounting to a difference of 2,322, or more than ten per cent. We herewith give the increase by townships, which is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE
Jefferson	102	
Madison		32
Sheridan.....	47	
Chester.....	100	
Grinnell	939	
Malcom		2
Bear Creek	220	
Warren		19
Lincoln.....	77	
Scott	189	
Pleasant.....	11	
Washington	62	
Sugar Creek	98	
Union	5	
Jackson	571	
Deep River		46
Total.....	2,421	99

It will be seen from the foregoing that the greatest increase was in Grinnell township and the greatest decrease in Deep River township.

The towns which show the greatest increase during that time are Grinnell and Montezuma; the former having gained, during the five years, 940, and the latter 460. We have not the data at hand for computing the increase of population in Brooklyn during the past five years. The increase of Bear Creek township, however, during that time has been 220 and it is safe to conclude that a large proportion of the increase was in the city.

TABLE OF EVENTS.

The following table of important events shows the general landmarks of the county's career and history from the beginning up to the present time:

First settler; Richard B. Ogden; fall of 1843.

First child born; Hannah Woodward, daughter of Mahlon Woodward, 1847.

First marriage license issued to John Moore and Amelia P. Woodward; married October 12, 1848.

First land entered by John J. Talbott, August, 1867.

First land transferred from Richard B. Ogden to Elias J. Williams, October 20, 1848.

First real estate mortgage from Jesse Soey to John White, March 16, 1849.

County organized, 1848.

Montezuma laid out, July, 1848.

First term of court, 1851.

First railroad in the county, 1862.

First railroad into the county seat, December, 1875.

First court-house erected, 1850.

Present court-house built, 1857.

Grinnell laid out and plat filed, January 26, 1855.

Brooklyn laid out and plat filed, April 27, 1855.

Malcom laid out and plat filed, September 26, 1866.

Searsboro laid out and plat filed, June 12, 1871.

This brief table represents a large amount of history and will be very instructive to such as "ponder it fittingly."

Speaking generally, the growth of the country has been steady and continuous, although of course there have been times of ebb and flow. The first period of the county's growth was one of much hardship and privation. The California emigration, however, brought golden days to the county; in supplying the needs of the army of gold seekers who passed through there was a demand right at the door of the settler for all the farm produce he could spare; prosperity continued at high tide till the panic, a few years before the war. The panic times were times which tried men's souls in Poweshiek county as elsewhere; there was very general discontent, and many business men in the county were ruined. A slow recovery followed and introduced the war period. From the close of the war till 1873 the county was in a prosperous condition. The county did not suffer so much directly as indirectly by this panic, and the evil effects being indirect did not reach

this locality till about a year after the older settled communities farther East were first affected. When hard times did come the experience of the people was very similar to that of the people of all countries and times when the ebb tide sets in and leaves many a too adventuresome craft stranded on the shores of time; property depreciated and became unsalable, general uneasiness and discontent prevailed. There has been nothing peculiar in the experience of the people of Poweshiek county; it has been that of the country in general. At the present time the country is fairly stated on a new career of prosperity. So in Poweshiek county good times have followed close on evil times, and *vice versa*, through the entire period of its growth. It would seem that the old sage's thought "Even this shall pass away" would be a good thing to ever keep in mind, both in prosperity and adversity.

Such a lesson is taught by the experience of the county from the time of its organization till the present.

Having thus definitely, and as fully as the records permit, noted the early settlements, and described the hardships of the pioneer and the development of the country during its early stages, we now come to the matter of the county organization.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Origin of County and Township Organization—Condition of Territory before Organization—Legislative Act for Organization of Poweshiek County—First Election—Board of County Commissioners—County Judge System—Township System—Board of Supervisors—First Courts—Public Buildings.

It was not long after the Indians departed and the country was thrown open for settlement, that the necessity of county organization in the interests of good government, good roads and the management of other local affairs became apparent. The county was thrown open for settlement in 1843, and during the fall of the same year some settlements were begun, and during the winter of 1847 and '48 the necessary legislation was procured in the State Legislature, then in session in Iowa City.

Before proceeding to speak of these events in detail, it will be proper to state some facts bearing upon the subject of county and township organization in general.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing

themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says: "The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retained their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, and its conquest by General George Rogers Clark retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavy populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves,

and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every township, or a majority part of them shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to made such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a Governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal cases, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony. Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved that it was remarkably economical, and that it was adapted to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, was universally adopted throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and the Western States."

Thus we find that the valuable system of township and county organization had been thoroughly tested and proven before there was need of adapting it in Iowa or any of the broad region beyond the Mississippi River, but as the country began to settle up, and eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, county and township organizations followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified as the tastes and requirements of the people demanded. Experience and the demands of the people brought about these changes—not suddenly, but gradually, until the system reached its present state of efficiency and perfection.

In the case of Poweshiek county the progress of settlements was from the south. This forms an exception to the general rule, as progress has generally been from the east.

The subsequent subdivision of territory into separate and distinct counties was not the work of a day. It was in the interests of the older counties to retain the territory attached to them, and the movement to detach territory and form new counties usually originated with the settlers living in these sparsely settled regions. Of course these movements were not successful at first, and were frequently thwarted.

The Legislature began by organizing counties along the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering on it from the west, and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government. The entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa at one time constituted two counties.

But to proceed with our narrative. The act authorizing the organizing of Poweshiek county was approved January 23, 1848, and reads as follows:

"AN ACT to organize the county of Poweshiek, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice thereof:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the county of Poweshiek be and the same is hereby organized, from and after the third day of April next, and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this State are entitled, and the said county shall constitute a part of the Third Judicial District of this State.

"SEC. 2. That David Edmundson, of the county of Jasper, John White, of the county of Mahaska, and John Rose, of the county of Polk, be, and they are, hereby appointed Commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Poweshiek; said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of Mahlon Woodward, Esq., in said county, on the first Monday in June next, or at such other time within one month thereafter, as a majority of said Commissioners may agree upon, in pursuance of the duties under this act.

"Approved January 24th, 1848."

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in Poweshiek county after the act of organization, occurred on the 3d day of April, 1848. This was called the organizing election, and the officers thus chosen held the position to which they were then elected, until the regular State election in the following August. These were the first officers of Poweshiek county, but it must not be supposed that this was the first election held in the county. Prior to the organization of the county, the settlers were attached to Mahaska county, and

the entire county was constituted an election precinct, known as Poweshiek precinct. It is said that when Poweshiek precinct was yet a part of Mahaska county, the place of voting was a cabin situated on section 9, about five miles west of Montezuma. The land where the cabin was situated, now belongs to the estate of Thomas Heaton. All the way from Snook's Grove on Bear Creek, and from Lattimer's Grove, the free and independent citizen was accustomed to wend his way to this cabin and perform his part of the duty of deciding the momentous issues which then agitated the Nation. Mr. A. W. Ballard, of Montezuma, then of Oskaloosa, was deputized by the Sheriff of Mahaska county, to carry the poll-books to Poweshiek precinct the day prior to the election. He was also entrusted with the tickets of both parties, handing over the Democratic tickets to a well known representative of that political faith, and distributing the Whig tickets himself. It is questionable whether it would be safe to entrust a package of Democratic tickets, on the eve of an exciting election, at the present, to that gentleman.

Mr. Ballard says that the Democrats of Poweshiek precinct were in the majority, and at that election they polled nineteen votes.

After the passage and approval of the act for the organization of the county, it became the duty of the Judge of the Third Judicial District to appoint for said county an executive officer to carry out the provisions of the act; or, in other words, to appoint a Clerk of the District Court, for said county, whose duty it should be to order an election for choosing county officers, post up notices of said election, and make other preparations for the carrying out of the provisions of the act.

A certain Mr. Douger of Oskaloosa was appointed for this purpose, and the election was held on the third day of April, 1848. The place of voting was at the house of John H. McVey, on section 22, Union township. The land upon which the house was located now belongs to the estate of Benjamin Bangham. There were probably two other places of voting, one in the vicinity of Snook's Grove, on Bear Creek, and one near Lattimer's Grove. With regard to this, however, we have no reliable information.

At this first election, the following officers were elected:

County Commissioners—James Yeager, Martin Snyder and Richard B. Ogden.

Clerk of the District Court—Stephen Moore.

Sheriff—William English.

Surveyor—Mahlon Woodward.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The record of the proceedings of the County Commissioners has been lost. This is unfortunate, as it contains the data of what should form the most important part of the history of the county. This board was the executive head of the county until 1851, and their acts had a very important bearing on the affairs of the county. When this office was legislated out of existence and was succeeded by a County Judge, a record was made which is still in existence. For the acts of the County Commissioners we must depend upon the information imparted to us by old settlers, and such concurrent testimony as may be gleaned from other records now in existence.

The first meetings of the board seem to have been held at the house of John H. McVey, located on section 22, within the bounds of the present township of Union. Among their first acts was the purchase of the land upon which the county seat was located. This they did through Isaac G. Wilson, who was appointed to attend to that business. After the town site was entered, the Commissioners ordered it surveyed and platted, all of which was completed by July 22, 1848. They then ordered a sale of lots and executed in the name of the county, deeds therefor. When the sale of lots begun, there was, of course a beginning of a county fund, as the proceeds from the sale of lots were appropriated to the payment of current expenses. As soon as the sale of lots commenced there was, of course, a demand made by the purchasers for the erection of a court-house. The Commissioners ordered the preparation of plans and specifications and advertised for bids. The erection of the building was allowed to the lowest responsible bidder and the court-house, a frame structure, was begun, but not entirely finished until the administration of the County Judge.

The board also was concerned with the formation of civil townships, road districts and the location of roads, all of which will be treated of under the proper head. They also levied a tax, and paid William English five dollars for assessing the entire county, somewhat less than it costs now to have the county assessed. The first taxes levied in 1848 were collected in 1849, a complete list of which we have the pleasure of reproducing elsewhere.

Another duty of the County Commissioners was to license "groceries" and order the payment of their *per diem* and mileage, which arduous duties we have every reason to believe they performed regularly and with great unanimity.

COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

In 1851 the Board of County Commissioners was superseded by the office of County Judge as executive head of county affairs. The members of the Board at the time the office went out of existence were Thomas Fry, Robert Taylor and Richard B. Ogden, the latter having been a member of the Board from the time of the organization of the county till the discontinuance of the office.

Mr. Ogden was further honored by being first elevated to the honors and emoluments of the office of County Judge, which office he held from 1851 till 1857, a period of six years.

The management of county affairs were thus placed in the hands of one individual, and the County Judge was, in a small way, a veritable despot; his word was final in the adjudication of claims against the county; he located roads, levied taxes, built bridges, erected court-houses and jails, heard motions, issued injunctions, attended to probate matters, and was amenable to no one except on the day of election. Notwithstanding this almost unlimited authority exercised by the County Judge, and the large amount of money constantly at his disposal, we find that it was not frequently that the trust was betrayed. During the whole time that county affairs were in the hands of the County Judge there was but one case in the entire State in which this official proved to be corrupt and was false to the trust reposed in him. This seems to be so remarkable that we are led to inquire for the cause. Was it because the people were particularly fortunate in the selection of men for this office? Men whom the consciousness of power could not corrupt and money could not buy? Or is there some philosophy whereby may be explained this exceptional purity of the one man power? We are inclined to the latter opinion. It is a law of social being that men are more swift to go with the multitude in the way to do evil than individually to assume the responsibility of an evil act, and the risk which few men would be willing individually to assume, there are many who would be willing to divide.

Thus it is, that the County Judge was more than usually accommodating, careful and particular. Should he make a mistake he, alone, must assume the responsibility; should he arrogate authority or misappropriate funds, he, alone, must bear the odium of the crime. Thus it followed, that the County Judge enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence of the people and his tenure of office was longer than other officials, they, as a rule, serving from six to eight years.

Among the first acts of the County Judge was to make a settlement with the outgoing Board of County Commissioners and other officials then in

office. Judge Ogden held his first term of court beginning on the first Monday in October, 1851. We make the following abstract of the record of the first term of County Court, which seems to have continued but one day:

"At a County Court begun and held at the court-house in Montezuma, in the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, on Monday, the sixth day of October, A. D. 1851, present, Richard B. Ogden, Judge.

"Now, at this day came Stephen Moore, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and presented his account for services rendered on account of making out copy of assessment roll and calculating tax on the same for the year 1851, for the sum of twenty-six dollars, which is allowed by the Court.

"And now on this day comes Stephen Moore and presents his bill for stationery by him furnished for the Clerk's office, for the sum of one dollar, which, after *being duly inspected* by the Court, is hereby ordered to be paid out of the county treasury.

And now at this day comes Stephen Moore, Clerk of the District Court, and presents his fee bill in the case of the State of Iowa v. H. McDonald and the case of the State of Iowa v. William Woodward, for the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents, which, after being duly inspected by the Court, is hereby ordered to be paid out of the county Treasury.

"And now at this day came John M. Talbott, Esq., and presented his fee bill in the case of the State v. John Snow, for the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, which, after being duly inspected by the Court, is hereby ordered to be paid out of the county treasury.

"Now, at this day, came the Clerk of the District Court and presented the following list of Grand Jurors who were in attendance at the September term of the District Court, who are entitled to the sums attached to their respective names for one day's services and mileage:

Daniel Swemes, 1 day and 9 miles.....	\$ 1.90
John S. Sheeley, 1 day and 6 miles.....	1.60
Stephen R. Moore, 1 day and 6 miles.....	1.60
Henry James, 1 day and 6 miles.....	1.60
Neri Bryan, 1 day and 2½ miles.....	1.25
Joseph W. Satchell, 1 day and 6 miles.....	1.60
Thomas Fry, 1 day and 15 miles.....	2.50
Robert Manatt, Jr., 1 day and 15 miles.....	2.50
Daniel Orcutt, 1 day and 11 miles.....	2.10
Nathaniel Lattimer, 1 day and 14 miles.....	2.40
Total	<hr/> \$19.05

“Which, after being duly inspected by the court, it is

Ordered, That they be allowed the sums annexed to their respective names out of the county treasury.

Ordered, That Robert Manatt, Sr., William Scott and John Manatt each be allowed the sum of one dollar each for their services as judges of August election, 1851, in Bear Creek township.

“And now, at this day, came the Clerk of the District Court and presented the following list of Petit Jurors who were in attendance at the September term of the District Court, and who are entitled to the sums annexed to their respective names, for one day’s attendance and mileage:

Thomas Manatt, 1 day and 11 miles.....	\$ 2.10
Albert L. Morgan, 1 day and 10 miles.....	2.00
William Butt, 1 day and 5 miles.....	1.50
George Snook, 1 day and 15 miles	2.50
Elias Brown, 1 day and 5½ miles.....	1.55
Robt. F. Steel, 1 day and 6 miles	1.60
James Manatt, 1 day and 11 miles.....	2.10
Joseph Hall, 1 day and 4 miles.....	1.40
Sam’l Favour, 1 day and 14 miles.....	2.40
William English, 1 day and 10 miles.....	2.00
George W. Beeler, 1 day and 10 miles.....	2.00
Total.....	<u>\$21.15</u>

“Which, after inspection by the Court, it is

Ordered, That they be allowed the sum annexed to their respective names out of the county treasury.”

Orders were also granted for the payment of judges and clerks of election in Sugar Creek, Jackson, and Bear Creek townships, for services at the August election, 1851. These three townships, at that time, it will be remembered, were the only civil townships organized, and included the entire territory of the county.

James W. Wilson was allowed the sum of seventeen dollars, for summoning two panels of jurors. Mr. Wilson was county Sheriff at the time.

Isaac G. Wilson was allowed the sum of seven dollars and twenty-five cents, for guarding John Snow, a prisoner, for five days. Snow seems to have been the first prisoner who fell into the hands of the officers of Poweshiek county.

James W. Wilson was allowed two dollars and fifty cents, for receiving

and discharging the same prisoner, and Gideon Wilson was allowed the sum of one dollar and twenty-eight cents, for lodging said prisoner.

Washington B. Hardin was allowed four dollars, for making seal press, for the clerk's office.

The County Judge, Clerk, and Recorder made an exhibit of the amount of fees by them respectively received, and the same was found to amount to \$15.40, which was equally divided between them, as a part of their salary.

The foregoing is a very full synopsis of the record made at the first term of the county court. The second term, a special one, was held December 23, 1851. At this term, there was nothing done, but the granting of sundry bills.

The third term was held on the sixth of January, 1852. We glean the following from the record of that term:

The County Judge, Clerk, and Recorder made an exhibit of fees received, which were found to amount to the sum of \$21.80.

David Cassidy was allowed one dollar, for work done on the court-house, and James B. Johnson was allowed two hundred and five dollars, for plastering the court-house, from which we are led to suppose that the building of the court-house was commenced by the County Commissioners, and was yet in an uncompleted condition, at the beginning of the County Judge's administration.

In the record of the February term, we find the following rather ambiguous order:

"Ordered, That John Redmond be allowed the sum of fifty cents, for his services as Coroner, in the case of *The State of Iowa vs. John Snow*."

In the record of the Court for the August term, 1852, we find the following:

"Now come Alexander Caldwell, and Minerva, his wife, residents of the County of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, and show to the Court that Phoebe Matilda Caldwell, their natural daughter, aged eleven years, is blind, and entitled to the benefits of the Code, in relation to deaf, dumb, and blind persons.

"It is therefore ordered that the Clerk certify that fact, together with the name and age of the unfortunate, and the names of her parents, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

Judge Ogden's term of service was terminated in August, 1857, when Alanson Jones was elected his successor. Mr. Jones held the office for two years. Among other things, we notice the order for the payment of

the claims of the township officers, for services at the election, August 3, 1857. We give the names of the officers, as given:

Bear Creek Township.—Trustees: Thomas Farquar, Jesse Drake, J. J. Watson. Clerks: Robert Talbot, John E. Skinner.

Madison.—Trustees: Silas Frank, Stephen Young, Jacob Harmon. Clerks: William H. Wood, Henry E. Bagentos.

Jefferson.—Trustees: James Sumner, Norman Parks, Eli M. Doughty. Clerks: J. R. Duffield, J. R. Crawford.

Warren.—Trustees: Isaac Drake, T. B. Switzer, Crandell Rosecrans. Clerks: Robert C. Shiner, John Clark.

Sugar Creek.—Trustees: D. W. Nichols, R. L. Steel, John McDowell. Clerks; Joseph Applegate, and William Crow.

Grinnell.—Judges: George W. Crane, O. M. Perkins, Abraham Whitcomb. Clerks: A. F. Gillette, and ———.

Jackson Township.—Judges: W. B. Harden, Wm. Beason, J. M. Dryden. Clerks: Cyrus Rayburn, and Thomas Oldham.

Deep River.—Judges: Ephriam Cox, John Morgan, Asa Coho. Clerks: Myron Whitney, and Thos. Harris.

Washington.—Trustees: G. M. Beeler, G. F. Robberts, D. D. Prosser. Clerks: R. C. Carpenter, and A. H. Higgett.

Judge Jones went out of office in 1859, and was succeeded by John M. Talbot, who served till 1861. In 1861, the office of County Judge ceased to be the head of the executive affairs of the County, those duties being, after that time, lodged with the Board of Supervisors. The office, however, was continued till 1868, when it was abolished. The duties of the County Judge from 1861 to 1868 were very similar to those now discharged by the County Auditor.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

The County Judge system for the management of county finances expired January 1st, 1851, and was succeeded by a Board of Supervisors consisting of thirteen members, one from each township. The first session was held January 7th, 1861.

In the election of this first Board the law provided that each township should elect one Supervisor and that half of the number of Supervisors should hold the office for one year and the rest for two years. The question as to who should hold for one year and who for two years was to be decided by lot. The Board at its first session also elected from their own number a chairman, who should serve for one year. The following is a list of the persons composing the first Board:

NAME.	TOWNSHIP.	TERM.
Wm. Boswell.....	Jackson.....	1 year.
John Moore.....	Union.....	1 year.
A. F. Page.....	Sugar Creek.....	2 years.
P. S. Pearce.....	Washington.....	2 years.
G. A. Gilmore.....	Grinnell.....	1 year.
J. W. Sherman.....	Chester.....	1 year.
P. P. Raymond.....	Malcom.....	2 years.
John Swaney.....	Bear Creek.....	1 year.
Robt. Manatt.....	Warren.....	2 years.
John Wilson.....	Jefferson.....	2 years.
Uriah Jones.....	Madison.....	1 year.
L. D. Musseter.....	Deep River.....	2 years.
John Cassidy.....	Pleasant.....	1 year.

John Cassidy was elected chairman for one year. Five committees were appointed as follows:

Finance—G. A. Gilmore, P. P. Raymond and Uriah Jones.

Claims—Peter S. Pearce, J. W. Sherman and A. F. Page.

Roads—William Boswell, John Wilson.

County Buildings—L. D. Musseter, John Swaney.

Poor—John Moore, Robert Manatt.

This miniature legislature had charge of county affairs during the most critical period of the county's history, and while the management was in the main satisfactory, the body proved to be too cumbersome, and while, theoretically, the various sections of the county were represented in the Board, practically, it was usually the case that one man of more than the average intelligence and force of character controlled the entire Board; and if he chose to engage in some little job he had the less hesitancy in so doing from the fact that there were twelve others with whom he could share the responsibility. After an experiment of ten years the township system was legislated out of existence and in its stead was introduced the present system of three Supervisors, which is virtually the same as the first Board of County Commissioners. Thus after experimenting for years, first with a Board of one, then with a Board of thirteen, we have got back to the original plan. Who will not say that legislation does not repeat itself and that political minds at least move in circles. The plan of a Board of three is doubtless the best which could be devised. While it does not leave the management of affairs in the hands of a single individual, it still leaves the matter with a Board which can transact business with expedition, and this body is of sufficient dignity and standing to secure as members men of

intelligence and ability. It has come to be generally admitted that the best men in the county ought to be selected for this office.

The first session of the Board began January 8, 1871. The members first elected to this office were D. Vanderver, C. G. Carmichael and A. J. Wood. The Board organized by electing A. J. Wood chairman, and the County Judge became *ex officio* clerk of the Board. During the time that the administration of county affairs has been in charge of this Board the affairs of the county have, in the main, been economically and intelligently administered. During this period many bridges, some of which are of great value, have been erected, and the population, and consequently the business, of the county has grown immensely. More business is now transacted at each quarterly meeting of the Board than was originally transacted by the County Judge during his entire term.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

From the records now in existence the exact date of the organization of the first townships cannot be determined. This much is known, however, that the county was originally subdivided into three townships, and this arrangement continued till 1852. According to this first arrangement the townships were named Sugar Creek, Jackson, and Bear Creek. Sugar Creek township included the entire portion of the present townships of Sugar Creek, Washington, Grinnell and Chester, and the west half of Union, Pleasant, Malcom and Sheridan. Jackson comprised the present township of Jackson, Deep River, the south part of Lincoln and Scott, the southeast quarter of Pleasant, and a strip from the east side of Union, one mile wide. Bear Creek township comprised the remainder of the county.

On the 2d day of February, 1852, the first steps were taken to organize Washington township. The record is as follows:

"And now at this day the petition of sundry citizens of Sugar Creek township, praying for a division of said township, and, after being fully heard and inspected, it is ordered by the court that a township by the name of Washington be laid off from the north side of Sugar Creek township, beginning where the south line of township No. 79, range 15, crosses the east line of Sugar Creek township, and running west with said township line to the west line of Poweshiek county; thence north with the county line to the north line of said county; thence east with the said county line to the east line of said Sugar Creek township; thence south with said township line to the place of beginning."

In accordance with the provisions of this order Washington township was organized, the election for that purpose having been held on the first

Monday in April, 1852. At this election there were fifteen votes cast, the names of the voters having already been given at another place.

The first measures for the organization of Jefferson township were taken March 6, 1854. The record is as follows:

"Now at this day came the petition of sundry citizens of Bear Creek township, praying for a division of said township, and, after being fully inspected, it is ordered that a township called Jefferson be laid off from the north side of said Bear Creek township, commencing at the northeast corner of Poweshiek county, running thence west to the northeast corner of Washington township, thence south six miles to the line dividing townships 80 and 81, thence east on said line to the eastern line of said county, thence north to the place of beginning, embracing two half congressional townships, and that the first election held in said township be held on the first Monday in April next at the house of Norman Parks."

Early in the year 1855 the citizens of Bear Creek township became desirous for another subdivision of the township and on the 5th day of March, of that year, an order was issued to that effect. The order is as follows:

"Now, on this day, came the petition of citizens of Bear Creek township, praying for the organization of a new township, and thereupon, it was ordered by the court that a new township be stricken off bounded as follows:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of township No 80, range 13, and run thence west on said township line to the northwest corner of said township; thence south to the southern boundary line of Bear Creek township; thence east along said boundary line, to the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Iowa; thence north along said county line to the place of beginning, said township to be called, known and styled Warren, and that the first election in said township, be held at the school-house on the land of A. S. Ross.

On the 9th day of March, 1855, was issued the following order:

"STATE OF IOWA, }
"POWESHIEK COUNTY. }

"*The State of Iowa, to Edward Griswold, greeting:*

"You are hereby commanded to proceed to the organization of Warren township, by posting up copies of the accompanying notice, in three of the most public places in said township, at least fifteen days before the day of said election, and fail not under the penalty of the law.

"R. B. OGDEN, *County Judge.*

"NOTICE.

"There will be an election held at the school-house on the land of A. S. Ross, in Warren township, Poweshiek county, Iowa, for the election of Commissioners, etc., Register of the Des Moines River Improvement Company, County Surveyer, two Justices of the Peace, three Township Trustees, one Clerk, one Assessor, and as many Supervisors as there are districts in said township. Also, a vote taken by ballot for and against the prohibitory liquor law.

"R. B. OGDEN, *County Judge.*"

At this election the following officers were elected:

Justices of the Peace—Charles Comstock and John Morrison.

Trustees—Robert Manatt, Sam'l Drisminend, Isaac Drake.

Clerk—W. H. Elliott.

Assessor—Robert Manatt, Jr.

Constables—W. A. Negley, Thos. Manatt.

Supervisors—Robert Manatt, Wm. Scott.

Madison township was organized at the April election, 1855. The following was the order of the court, made March 5th, 1855:

Now comes the petition of the citizens of township 81, range 14, asking to be organized into a civil township. Wherefore it was ordered by the court that a township be organized, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 81, range 14, on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Tama, and run thence west along the said county line to the northwest corner of section 4, township 81, range 15, thence south to the northwest corner of section 33, in said township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of township 81, range 14, thence north along said township line to the place of beginning. Said township to be known and named Madison township. And it is further ordered that the first election in said township be held at the house of ———, on the first Monday in April next.

Owing to the large immigration into the county during the years 1854 and 1855 there were a great many townships organized at that time. We have already noticed the organization of three townships during the spring of 1855, and there remains to be noted the organization of still another at the same time, viz., Grinnell. The order was as follows:

"March 6th, 1855. Now comes the petition of the citizens of Grinnell asking to be organized into a civil township. Wherefore it was ordered that the following described territory be organized into a township, called, named and styled Grinnell: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 5, in township 81, range 15, and running thence west on the line between

the counties of Poweshiek and Tama to the northwest corner of Poweshiek county; thence south on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Jasper to the southwest corner of section 19, township 80, range 16; thence east along said section line to the southeast corner of section 20, in township 80, range 15; thence north along said section line to the place of beginning. And it was further ordered that the first election held in the township be held at the house of George W. Chambers on the first Monday in April, 1855."

Deep River township was organized in the spring of 1857. The following is the order:

"Now, to-wit, March 2d, 1857, comes William Carroll and presents a petition of many citizens of Jackson township, praying for a division of said township. And after having been fully heard and inspected it is ordered by the court that a township by the name of Deep River be laid off from the east side of said Jackson township, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 79, range 13, and running thence west six miles to the line dividing ranges 13 and 14; thence south on the said line to the south boundary of said county; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Iowa to the place of beginning."

According to the provisions of this order Deep River township was organized, the first election being held on the first Monday of April, 1857.

Pleasant township was organized under the administration of Judge Alanson Jones, in the spring of 1858. Here follows the order:

"Now, to-wit, on the 1st day of March, 1858, G. N. Wilson and others filed in this office a petition praying for the organization of a new township, to be constituted out of congressional township number 79, range 15 west. After due consideration of the premises it is ordered by the court that a new township be formed so as to include congressional township number 79, range 15 west, and to be called Pleasant township, and to be bounded by the boundaries of said congressional township number 79, range number 15 west."

The township was accordingly organized by the election of township officers on the first Monday of April, 1858.

Union township was organized in the fall of 1858. In the records of the County Judge, we find the following order:

"Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of September, 1858, Levi Hambleton filed in this office a petition praying for the organization of a new township, to be constituted as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Mahaska, at the section corner

between sections 34 and 35, in township 78, range 15; thence north six miles to the line between township 78 and 79; thence west four miles to township line of township 78, range 16; thence south on said range line, six miles; thence east four miles to the place of beginning. After due consideration it is ordered by the court that a new township be formed, to be bounded as follows: Beginning on the county line between the counties of Poweshiek and Mahaska, at the section corner between sections 34 and 35; thence north upon said section line, six miles, to the section corner between sections two and three, on the township line dividing townships 78 and 79; thence west four miles on said township line to the northeast corner of section 6 in township 78, range 15; thence south on the range line, dividing ranges 15 and 16, to the county line; thence east on the county line to the place of beginning, and the township to be called and named Union township."

The first election was probably held early in October of that year, and we read that Martin Snyder was elected one of the first justices of the peace.

Malcom township was organized at the same time. The order was as follows:

"Now, to-wit, on the 10th day of September, 1858, L. E. Cardell, and others, filed in this office a petition asking for the organization of a new township, to be constituted out of the congressional township No. 80, range 15. After due consideration of the premises, it is ordered by the court that a new township be formed so as to include congressional township No. 80, range 15, and to be called Malcom township, and to be bounded by the boundaries of said congressional township."

The order was issued to L. E. Cardell to give notice to the qualified voters of the said territory to meet at the house of E. Cardell on the second Tuesday of October following, and elect officers for the township of Malcom.

Chester township was organized under the administration of Judge Talbott, in the fall of 1860. The following order is on record:

"Now, to-wit, on the 22d day of October, 1860, D. F. Hays and others, filed in this office a petition asking for the organization of a new township to be constituted out of congressional township 81, range 16, and the west half of congressional township 81, range 15. After due consideration it is ordered by the court that a new township be organized so as to include congressional township 81, range 16, and the west half of congressional township 81, range 15, and to be called Chester township, and to be bounded as aforesaid."

The townships of Scott, Lincoln and Sheridan were formed in more recent time. It is very interesting to note the gradual growth of township organ-

izations from the original three townships to the present number of sixteen. The brief outline of this growth as already given, of itself affords a good idea of the growth of the county in population and the development of its material resources. Of the three original townships Jackson was the smallest, and although it has lost some of its original territory it has lost less than either of the others, and is now the largest. Thus we find that Sugar Creek township first lost about three-fourths of its original territory in 1852 by the creation of Washington township. Three years later Washington lost two-thirds of its territory by the formation of Grinnell township, and in 1860 Grinnell lost one-half of its territory in the formation of Chester. Bear Creek township as originally constituted, like an apple has been pared off from all sides till now there is but the core left; unlike an apple core, however, the part left has always been the most valuable part.

The civil townships as now constituted will doubtless remain for some time. With the exception of Jackson and Union they all correspond with congressional townships, and are each six miles square. When there are no natural barriers this is the best possible arrangement, and there is not likely to arise any cause necessitating a change.

The courts' official records of Poweshiek county while they are meagre, yet some of them show great care in keeping, while in some cases the spelling, punctuation and penmanship are curiosities to behold; yet it must be remembered that they lately inaugurated the "spelling reform" which is now becoming such a mania. Few of the old records have been copied, and yet there are some of the books in a good state of preservation, and the writing is as legible as the day when the entries were first made.

According to the District Court journal the first term of court was held in 1852, but it is said that a short term was held at the house of Rev. James B. Johnson in 1850, before the first court-house was erected. If there was such a court held, the record of its proceedings has been lost. The first District Court record now in existence is particularly well preserved. Thanks to the liberal appropriation made for books by the county commissioners, these records were made in books which up to the present time have withstood the ravages of rats and the tooth of time. Mr. Moore, the first clerk, and his successor, Mr. Adams, were both good penmen, and though neither of them were scholars of more than ordinary ability, yet they were careful and industrious—two qualifications more important in a clerk than scholarship. These officials were careful, industrious and reliable; although it has been over a quarter of a century since the records were made, they compare favorably with the best records of recent date when we recollect that at first the quality of the books, both as respects

the quality of the paper and the binding, was inferior; that the county clerk attended to all the work of the office without the aid of a deputy; and owing to his meager salary was compelled to spend a large portion of his time earning a living by working on a farm; and further, that for many years there was no suitable place to keep the records, the fact appears that the county must have been most fortunate in the selection of its first public officials.

In most instances throughout the State, courts were held in the several counties the same year they were organized. In this particular Poweshiek county furnishes an exception to the rule, no court having been held here certainly for two years after the organization of the county, and possibly none for four years. We are unable to account for this, except on the hypothesis that the people of the county were exceptionally peaceable, and the judge having a large district to travel over, and being in very poor health, was by the unexampled peaceableness of Poweshiek permitted to devote all his time and what energies he possessed to the quarrelsome litigants of the rest of his district. It must not be supposed that the absence of courts during the first years of the county's history can be accounted for on the grounds that there was no court-house. Courts in those days were independent of court-houses. There is every reason to believe that had there been occasion for holding court, the lack of a court-room would not have been considered an insurmountable obstacle. In certain counties the first courts were held in private residences, and there is at least one instance where the court was held out of doors. In the old county of Slaughter the judge tried a case under the shade of a grove of cottonwood trees, and when the evidence was all in and the judge had given his charge, the jury retired to an adjoining slough to consider a verdict. When the first term of court was held in Keokuk county there was no house except a shanty which the clerk had erected, in or around the county seat. The judge and jury, lawyers and court officers assembled during the forenoon, and after some preliminary business was transacted, the court adjourned two miles into the country for dinner. As before remarked, the first term of court of which there is any record was held in the court-house in Montezuma in October, 1852. The following is copied from the record:

Now at this day, October 4, 1852, being the day by law fixed for the sitting of the District Court in and for the county of Poweshiek, and State of Iowa, in and for this fourth judicial district of said State. And at four o'clock P. M. of said day, the judge of said court not being in attendance, it is therefore considered that court stand adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, October 5, 1852, at four o'clock p. m. of said day, the judge of said court still not being in attendance, it is therefore considered that court stand adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, October 6, 1852, five o'clock p. m., the judge not yet having appeared, it is therefore considered that court stand adjourned till next court in course, and that all causes pending in said court stand continued until otherwise disposed of.

CHARLES G. ADAMS, *Clerk of District Court.*

A word of explanation would doubtless be proper at this place. In the act of the Legislature organizing the county, it was directed that Powshiek county be a part of the Third Judicial District. In the meantime, however, after the organization of the county and before the first term of court, a new law was enacted with regard to the several judicial districts of the State, and under this new arrangement Poweshiek county, became a part of the Fourth Judicial District.

It will be seen from the foregoing record, that no judge appeared at the first term as provided by law, and there were no cases tried. It cannot properly be styled a term of court but it is given as such. The next record is as follows:

"Now at this day, October 3, 1853, being the day by law fixed for the setting of the District Court in and for the county of Poweshiek, State of Iowa, in the Fourth Judicial District of said State, and the judge of said district not being in attendance in consequence of sickness, the juries were called and notified to attend on Monday, the 24th inst, by eleven o'clock, and court adjourned till Monday, the 24th of October. Done by order of James P. Carlton, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

"CHARLES G. ADAMS, *Clerk.*"

It will thus be seen that there was a failure in having a session of court again in 1853, which failure as in the former case, resulted from the sickness of Judge Carlton. This failure was a source of great annoyance to the members of the bar, and especially to numerous lawyers from Polk county, who upon several occasions had come all the way from Fort Des Moines, to try certain change of venue cases. William McKay a prominent lawyer of Des Moines, had just been elevated to the bench in that district, and it was not proper for him to try any of the cases in which he had previously been interested, and they were accordingly sent to Poweshiek county for trial. By reason of the many fruitless attempts to bring the cases to trial, Montezuma was denominated by the Des Moines bar, "the sink hole."

When the time came around for the next term of court, which we are



D. P. Minner

about to describe, the Des Moines lawyers got together and decided that they would not go to "the sink hole," as their trip would be in vain. In the meantime, however, Judge Smythe, of Knoxville, had been specially appointed to attend the court here, and one Des Moines lawyer, a little shrewder than the rest, quietly placed in his saddle-bags his briefs, law books and a change of linen, and quietly mounted his horse and proceeded to Montezuma. The person was Curtis Bates; when he arrived here he found Judge Smythe on the bench, proceeding with the first cases on the docket. When the cases from Polk county were reached, Mr. Bates had them all disposed of to suit himself. In the course of a day or two the other Des Moines lawyers noted Mr. Bates' absence, and suspecting why he had gone, hastily set out, some in gigs, some on horseback, and others on foot; the advance guard of the procession arrived at Montezuma just as the court was about to adjourn, and in time to find their cases all disposed of; so far as their clients were concerned Montezuma proved a "sink hole" indeed. The record of Judge Smythe's court being as follows:

"Now on this day, October 24, 1853, at one o'clock P. M., the said court met pursuant to adjournment heretofore made by order of James P. Carleton, Hon. William Smythe, judge of the Fourth Judicial District, presiding. The following grand jurors of the regular panel were present and answered to their names:

Robert Taylor, Allen McDonald, William Rankin, William C. Light, O. P. Maxon, Harvey James, Robert Manatt, William H. Moore and Albert Morgan. The remainder of the regular panel of jurors not appearing nor answering to their names, the Sheriff, by order of the court, filled the panel with the following named persons: Stephen Moore, Timothy Parker, James Pearce, Thomas James, William J. Lyons and William C. Johnson, all good and lawful jurors. The grand jury was then sworn according to law, and Robert Taylor was appointed foreman.

The court was held in the then new court-house at Montezuma, and consequently Judge Smythe was the first legal dignitary to preside over an assemblage for which the house had been erected.

The court-house, which we shall more particularly describe hereafter, was situated on the southeast corner of the square; was a frame building, two stories high. The court-room occupied the entire room on the ground floor, while the second floor was subdivided into a number of rooms for the accommodation of the several county officers.

It will doubtless be of interest to the reader to peruse the following synopsis of the first docket disposed of. The first case on the docket was that of *The State of Iowa v. Jonas Carsner*. The record is as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA }
 v. }
 "JONAS CARSNER. } *Indictment for obtaining money under false pretense.*

"This case came on to be heard, and the said defendant, though three times solemnly called, came not, but made default; and John M. Parkinson and Jonathan Parkinson, sureties upon the bond of the said defendant, were three times solemnly called and came not, but made default, and were required to bring into court the body of said defendant and failed to do the same."

There were two other indictments against Carsner, both for larceny, and the record in each is the same as in the foregoing. This man Jonas Carsner was one of the most notorious characters who figured in Iowa at early times. We shall speak of him further elsewhere.

There were twenty-five other cases on the docket at this term, as follows:
 State of Iowa v. James Campbell; indicted for selling liquor.

State of Iowa v. Samuel Fleenor; security to keep the peace.

George Wimer v. Nicholas H. Moore; debt, appeal.

George Wimer v. Nicholas H. Moore; debt, appeal.

A. D. Green v. Joseph Newhall; claim.

George Wimer v. Joseph W. Satchell; debt, appeal.

George Wimer v. Wm. H. Moore; debt, appeal.

A. M. Cassidy, assignee of S. Hall, v. Joseph W. Satchell; debt, appeal.

Jesse Hiatt v. Samuel McPheters; debt.

Wm. F. Ayers v. Joseph Crews; ejectment.

Thomas J. Hill v. J. E. Jewett, administrator of the estate of James Sharp; appeal.

William D. Boone v. John Wright.

Edward Hall and Edwin Hall v. John S. Dean and Isaac J. Cole; debt, change of venue from Polk county.

Margaret N. Severns v. Hiram K. Taylor; breach of marriage contract and seduction.

Wm. D. Boone v. John Wright; attachment.

Henry R. James et al. v. Jonas Carsner; debt, appeal.

John A. Long v. G. W. Wasson; debt, appeal.

Jesse Hiatt v. Samuel McPheters.

Jacob S. Dalby v. John White; petition for specific performance.

Joseph Crews v. Wm. F. Ayers; chancery.

John B. Snow v. Arnold Shepherd; debt.

E. Darhling v. Elias Brown; debt.

Jesse B. Nichols v. Richard B. Ogden; debt.

Clarissa Stanley v. John T. Stanley; appeal.

John Farmer v. Bartholomew Vestal and John A. Long; appeal.

Jonas Carsner, the man who figures as defendant in the first three cases on the docket, was probably the most notorious man in the State in early times. An early citizen of Fort Des Moines in speaking of early times says that some renegade white men penetrated the region of central Iowa years before the Indian title expired, and when Des Moines was yet a frontier government post. These renegades sold whisky to the Indians, and after gaining their acquaintance and friendship, abused it by stealing their horses. Incidents of this kind caused the commander at the Fort, Capt. Allen, to send out a detachment of dragoons to capture the thieves and restore the stolen horses to their rightful owners.

This was a difficult task, the illimitable wilderness around affording an ample retreat for the miscreants. Finally one of them was captured and brought into the Fort. This was Jonas Carsner, since notorious in the criminal records of this and other counties, for felonies of every description. He was tried by the officers of the Fort, and, although there was no doubt of his guilt, no direct proof of it could be obtained. Captain Allen, therefore, thought it not best to sentence him under the civil law; but, knowing the culprit was certainly deserving of punishment, he delivered him over to the Indians (some say white men disguised as Indians). They took him out, tied him to a tree, and gave him an unmerciful whipping. This certainly should have had some beneficial effect, but subsequent events proved otherwise. One of the horses stolen by Carsner had been found. The same night Carsner was rewarded with the cat-o'-nine-tails two horses were stolen from a man by the name of Fish, who was bringing supplies to the Fort, and had encamped for the night a few miles from the settlement. The Indians kindly lent Mr. Fish the horse which they had just reclaimed, and he started to search for his own. But while following their trail through a lonesome strip of timber, suddenly Jonas Carsner appeared, mounted on one of Fish's horses, and riding abruptly up he dexterously cut the saddle girth with a huge knife, hurled Fish to the ground and bore away, at full speed, the twice captured horse.

The discomfited man now felt "like a Fish out of water." No recourse was left him but to trudge doggedly back to his Indian friends, whose curses, when they fully comprehended Carsner's last *coup d'etat*, may be imagined, but not recorded.

These events were happening in the region of Fort Des Moines, and throughout the whole of central Iowa during the early settlement of Poweshiek county. Two old cabins, one a few miles north of Montezuma,

and one in the northwest part of the county were found when the first settlers located in the county, and these old cabins contained evidences that they had been built and were occasionally occupied by the Long and Fox gang of horse thieves and desperadoes who were concerned in the murder of Col. Davenport, and with whom Carsner was supposed to be connected. This will be treated more fully in our chapter on "Crimes."

The next term of court begun May 15, 1854, and no Judge appearing court was adjourned and cases continued till next term in course, which begun May 21st, 1855, Hon. William Smythe presiding. The docket for this term contained some fifty or sixty cases.

It was during this term of court that the first applicant for admission to the bar was examined and was accordingly admitted. The record is as follows:

"Be it remembered, That on this, the 25th day of May, 1855, the committee appointed to examine H. C. Hawkins, an applicant for admission to the bar, as to his qualifications, report favorably and recommend his admission; and the said H. C. Hawkins having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully to discharge his duty as an attorney to the best of his ability, it is therefore ordered, that the said H. C. Hawkins be admitted to practice in all the District Courts of this State."

Reuben Mickel and Robert Cassidy were admitted to the bar at the same time.

The first case of foreclosure of tax title was disposed of December 12th, 1855. The case was entitled, "Willson & McIntire v. Samuel McPheters." The case was settled by the defendant making full redemption and paying all the costs in the case.

The first divorce case which appears on the docket is entitled, "Matilda McIntire v. John McIntire; divorce and alimony." The case was compromised by the defendant paying the costs in the case, amounting to nine dollars. This was in March, 1856.

At the same time George Carvie brings suit against Jacob S. Dalley for slander. The plaintiff finding that his character was, after all, not so badly damaged dismisses the case and pays the costs.

The first murder case on the Poweshiek county District Court record was that of the State against Wm. B. Thomas, commonly known as Cumquick. It will be recollected by some of the older citizens of the county that Cumquick was arrested for the commission of a most foul murder, and that after the case had got into the courts and while legal proceedings were being had, he was captured by a mob and hanged. The circumstances of

the murder and lynching will be given elsewhere; at this place we give a copy of the court proceedings in the case:

“THE STATE OF IOWA
v.
“WILLIAM B. THOMAS. } *Murder.*

“And now, to-wit, on this 7th day of May, A. D. 1857, the above named defendant, Wm. B. Thomas, was arraigned in court and the charges and presentments found against him by the Grand Jury of the District Court of Poweshiek county, at the May term 1857, were distinctly read to him by the prosecuting attorney of said county in open court and thereupon the court allowed the said defendant to the next term of the District Court to plead to said presentment of the Grand Jury. And thereupon the court ordered that the said defendant be imprisoned in the jail of Scott county, Iowa, to await his trial, and that the Sheriff of said county take the said defendant to the said Scott county jail immediately after the rising of this court.”

It appears that Cumquick was accordingly taken to the Scott county jail where he remained till the 14th of July, when there was held a special term of court. At this term of court the first case on the docket was that of the State v. Thomas. The record is as follows:

“STATE OF IOWA
v.
“WILLIAM B. THOMAS. } *Murder.*

“And now, to-wit, On July 14th, 1857, comes the defendant in the above entitled case by his attorney and files herein his plea of not guilty.

“Also, now, to-wit, On this 14th day of July, 1857, comes said defendant by his attorneys into court, and makes application for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice against him in this county.

“On which application the court granted a change of venue to Mahaska county, State of Iowa; said case to be tried at the first term of said court commencing on the first Monday in September next.

“The court further adjudged that the defendant be remanded back to the jail in Scott county there to be kept till the time of the said District Court being held in Mahaska county has come.”

The court record contains no further reference to this case till November 23d, 1857, when it is stated that the case of the State of Iowa against Wm. B. Thomas was by order of the court dismissed, and the prosecuting attorney made a motion to re-tax the costs.

The reason that the record is silent may be found in the fact that, immediately after Judge Stone's order for a change of venue, the people of

Montezuma and vicinity became so exasperated that they by force and violence seized the prisoner, and proceeded with him a short distance west of town and hanged him to a tree. The circumstances attending the murder, the arrest and lynching of Thomas, alias Cumquick, will be fully narrated further on in our chapter on "crimes."

The record shows that there have been seven different judges of this judicial district since the organization of the county. The judge who was on the bench at the time set for the first term of court in 1852, was Hon. J. P. Carleton, who resided at Iowa City. He was in very feeble health and died soon after. His successor was William Smythe, of Knoxville, who held that position until 1857.

January 1st, 1857, Hon. William M. Stone came into office, and was judge for six years, when, in 1863, he resigned in order to accept the candidacy of the Republican party for the office of Governor.

Judge Stone's successor was Hon. William Loughridge, who went into office in 1863, and served one term of four years. On retiring from the position of district judge, Mr. Loughridge was elected to represent the Fourth District in Congress.

Hon. E. S. Sampson succeeded Loughridge, January 1st, 1867, and served two terms of four years each, when he, too, was elected to Congress. Sampson was from Keokuk county; Stone was from Marion county, and Loughridge was from Mahaska.

Hon. H. S. Winslow, of Jasper county, succeeded Judge Sampson, January 1st, 1875, and served one term of four years, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Hon. J. C. Cook, of Jasper county.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The District Courts of the State becoming overcrowded with business, the Legislature which met in 1868 passed an act establishing the Circuit Court. By the provisions of this act the two courts have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases. The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases, while the Circuit Court has sole control of probate matters. Ever since the establishment of the Circuit Court, there has been in this circuit but one judge. The Hon. L. C. Blanchard, will, at the expiration of his present term January 1st, 1881, have held the office for three terms, a period of twelve years.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT-HOUSES.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a large majority, of the people in every county have very little practical experience in the

courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court unless it be on compulsion as witnesses or jurors, yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final arbiter in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court but the place of holding court is a matter of interest to the average reader. Not only so, but in many counties the court-house was the first, and usually the only public building in the county. These first court-houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present never can know; their uses were general rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night, when court was in session and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of those court-houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open night and day, and the small amount invested in those old basswood logs or walnut weather-boarding returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do those stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places. The memorable court-house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of uses, and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial old walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old unpainted weather-boarding often rang on the pioneer sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak they would tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion lost forever. The minister would mount a store box in the center of the room, and the audience would comfortably dispose themselves on benches situated around. There was no choice of seats except a choice of location, and not much choice in this particular, as the minister usually spoke loud enough to be heard all over the room; no private pews nor reserved seats, and the seats were all, alike, without cushions for both saints and sinners; the millionaire, had there been any, would have been compelled to seat himself on the same unyielding hard walnut board as did the poorest man in the community.

To that old court-house ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose path of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who did a song of Zion sing, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved

to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning the old building changed its character, and men came there seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Fine points of law were doubtless often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children came here to school, and sat at the feet of teachers who knew but little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were received with attention. The doors of the old court-house were always open, and there the weary traveler often found a resting place. There, too, the people of the settlement went to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visitors the news from the great world so far away to the eastward. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally assembled there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of a forum whither all classes of people went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and hearing and telling some new thing.

As a general thing the first court-house, after having served the purpose of its erection, and having served that purpose well, was torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote lot and thereafter was made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow stable on some dark alley. There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make up of Western society, and the old court-house, after it was superseded by a more elaborate and showy structure, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. It was then looked upon as only the aggregation of so many bass-wood logs or walnut weatherboarding, and the practical eye of the modern citizen could see nothing in it but the aforesaid logs or boards, and in his estimate of its value nothing but calculation relative to the number of hogs, horses or cattle which these reconstructed logs or boards would accommodate were the conditions bearing on those estimates.

In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore followed that nothing was retained as a useless relic which could be turned to some useful account; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes, and their removal was determined on, they should have been taken to some other part of the city and located upon some lot purchased by public subscription, where they might have remained,

to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the country's history. It is sad that, in their haste to grow rich, so few have care even for the early work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot, when comparing its humble appearance with the modern residences whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising spirit of the irrepressible "Young Americans."

Poweshiek county's first court-house was spared the humiliation to which the average first court-house has been subjected. It continued to be used for various purposes of a very creditable character until 1859, when it was torn down and the material was conveyed several miles northward and was there reconstructed into a dwelling-house. It now constitutes the residence of Mr. Joseph Hunter, who lives in the north part of section 19, Scott township.

This court-house was, as before stated, erected on the northeast corner of the square. It was properly begun in 1849 and completed in 1850, so that it was suitable for the use of public meetings. Many of the people of the county at that time were living in frame houses which were not plastered, and otherwise incomplete. If we are to believe the current reports, even those county officials known as county commissioners resided in log houses without floors and windows, and it is easy to be seen that these dignitaries were in no haste to have a court-house so much better than their own dwellings. The finishing touches were put on the building in 1852.

In the record made by Judge Ogden, dated January 6th, 1852, there is an order for the payment of one dollar to David Cassidy, in full for work done on the court-house. At the same time it was ordered that James B. Johnson be allowed the sum of two hundred and five dollars out of the municipal fund of Poweshiek county in full for plastering court-house.

The house, as before mentioned, was a two-story frame building. The first story was made into one room for the court-room. The second floor was subdivided into three apartments; one of these rooms was for the Clerk, one for the Treasurer and Recorder, and one for the County Judge. It was a very elaborate building for those days and was very probably better adapted and more creditable to the county than the present one is to the county in its present state of development.

The first step toward the erection of the present court-house was taken on the 25th day of June, 1856. It was proclaimed that there would be, at the regular election in the following August, submitted to the qualified

voters of Poweshiek county, a proposition for the building of a new court-house for said county on the public square in the town of Montezuma; also, for a proposition to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar upon the taxable property of the county for the year 1856, to pay the necessary cost of said building.

The vote was taken according to the tenor of the Judge's proclamation and resulted in a majority of nine votes; there were six hundred and seventy-one votes cast, of which three hundred and forty were in favor of the proposition and three hundred and thirty-one against.

The proclamation provided that it should be the duty of the County Judge to cause to be built a good and substantial court-house suited to the public wants of the county and with a view to the safety of the public records, at a cost of not to exceed the amount to be raised by the following proposition, and such other funds as are already at the disposal of the county or available for that purpose.

The proposition was to levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar upon the taxable property of the county for the year 1856.

Preparations were made during the fall of 1856 for the erection of the building during the following year. The contract was let to Dake & Dryden.

December 26th, 1856, it was ordered that Dake & Dryden be allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars for drawing draft of the court-house.

On June 2d, 1857, three orders were issued authorizing the payment of sums aggregating the amount of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars on the court-house contract. They were allowed at various times, in sums ranging from one hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred dollars, the aggregate amount of sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifteen cents additional, making the entire cost of the building twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. The last payment was made January 28th, 1859, at which time the building is supposed to have been completed.

THE JAIL.

Although Poweshiek county, since its organization, has had frequent need of a jail, none was erected till 1876. The county seat being situated in the south part of the county, and there being no railroad connection with other parts of the county and with the outside world, there was opposition to the investment of any more money in public buildings at Montezuma. In 1875 the railroad was completed to Montezuma, and at the March meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the year 1876 it was decided to meet this long-felt want. The following is a copy of the first order on that subject:

Ordered by the Board, that notice be given by the Auditor, four weeks in the *Montezuma Republican*, *Grinnell Herald* and *Brooklyn Chronicle*, to receive sealed bids at the April meeting of the Board for the erection of a jail in said county, according to the plans and specifications now on file in his office, not to exceed five thousand dollars, for the third day of the April meeting next, the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

There were two distinct plans proposed, one known as Crain's plan and the other Pickett's plan. The bids were as follows:

D. C. McLeod	\$4,745.00 on Crain's plan.
"	4,640.00 on Pickett's plan.
J. H. Kinear	4,815.00 on Crain's plan.
"	4,649.00 on Pickett's plan.
Geo. W. Crain	4,800.00 on Crain's plan.
John McDonald	4,875.00 on Crain's plan.
J. L. Myers	4,445.00 on Pickett's plan.
"	4,425.00 on Crain's plan.

After due deliberation the board decided to accept the bid of J. L. Myers, and to adopt Crain's plain. The contract was accordingly let to Mr. Myers for the sum of four thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. Some subsequent changes were made in the plans, which added somewhat to the cost of the original contract. The entire cost of the building was even forty-nine hundred dollars. H. B. Muscott was Auditor at the time, and the Board of Supervisors consisted of Thomas Morgan, Henry Sherman and J. A. Saunders.

The jail was completed during the fall of 1876. It is a brick structure with iron cells, and a residence attached for the accommodation of the jailer and his family. The cells rest on stone and brick walls; all around are two brick walls equidistant across the center, beside the joists, and all of which is three feet above the ground. Upon this foundation the quarter-inch thick cells sit. The structure presents a very good external appearance. It is well arranged internally, and is pronounced by good judges to be perfectly safe for any ordinary kind of offenders. Of course there are experts at jail breaking who, without the proper precaution on the part of the jailer, might be able to escape from the prison. The *Montezuma Republican*, in speaking of the jail when it was about completed, said:

"The job we pronounce a good one, and except offenders of justice expect to serve out the full term of their sentence they had better not allow the ponderous bolts that close the cell doors to shut on them, for we are confident escape would be impossible without a full kit of burglar's tools."

The jail is situated two blocks north of the public square, in Montezuma, and but for the iron bars might be taken for a private residence.

POOR FARM.

There were few applications in early days for county aid by persons who were poor and unfortunate. In those days few persons were very rich, and it is likewise true that there were few very poor. The history of Poweshiek county in this respect was not different from that of other counties. As the county settled up, farms were improved, elegant farm-houses erected, and the natural resources of the county developed; the more industrious and economical and fortunate became richer, and those who were less energetic or fortunate became poorer. After the lapse of some time the number of paupers was so great, and the expense of maintaining them so large, that the taxpayers began to clamor for some more economical method of relieving the deserving poor. Not only had the number of paupers increased rapidly, but exorbitant prices were frequently demanded for maintaining such, and, when accommodations could not be procured elsewhere, the authorities were compelled to pay the prices demanded. It is said that as much as six dollars per week has been paid for the maintenance of a single pauper. Under these circumstances the people began to inquire after some plan whereby the poor could be more economically cared for. In 1869 there seemed to be a general feeling in favor of purchasing a farm and erecting buildings suitable for an infirmary. The Board of Supervisors had been, previous to that time, frequently petitioned by various individuals, and the feasibility of the undertaking, doubtless, had frequently suggested itself to that honorable body.

At a session of the Board, early in 1865, the project of buying a farm and placing it in the care of an agent or steward was discussed, and, after viewing the matter from every available standpoint, the two standpoints of public economy and the advantage and comfort of the needy being thought to be the more important, it was at length determined to purchase a farm.

A report of the committee appointed for that purpose was made April 2, 1872. It was as follows:

"The committee heretofore appointed to purchase a poor farm submitted the following:

"The undersigned, chairman of said Board, heretofore appointed to purchase a poor farm for the use of the county, report that, in pursuance to said instructions, I have made an examination to my entire satisfaction. Believing it to be for the best interests of the county, have this day purchased from W. R. Lewis his farm south of Montezuma for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars. My reason for selecting this farm is this: The farm is situated near the town, and the prospect of a railroad being completed soon, said farm can be readily disposed of should the Board so

desire; and this being an experiment, and not knowing but the same may be abandoned, thought it best to so purchase that the farm may be readily sold without loss. And the same being near town, a better market will be at hand for marketing therefrom, while the same is handy to wood and coal as any offered, and handy to physicians, a fact that will save cost of medical attendance.

"For these reasons, among others, I am satisfied that this is the best purchase I could make. I purchased the land for the said sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable as follows: Fifteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, to be paid in hand by county order drawn upon the Treasurer of said county, and the balance to be paid as follows: Said county to assume and pay when due the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, due Jan. 1, 1873, and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents interest, and the further sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars Jan. 1, 1874, both of said demands due and owing to the heirs of Wm. Hally, drawing 8 per cent interest.

"C. G. CARMICHEL."

This report was accepted.

It was then resolved by the Board that the township trustees should be notified that on and after Wednesday, May 1, 1872, no bills for the care of paupers would be audited by the Board unless said paupers should first have been certified to the Superintendent of the Poor Farm at Montezuma, and the trustees of each township should, on application for relief, report the same at the poor farm at once.

The farm is situated one mile south of Montezuma. It contains eighty acres, and the buildings, with the improvements which have been recently added, are very well adapted to the uses for which they are employed.

The Superintendent, during the past year, was Mr. William Sanders. Some idea of the affairs of the farm may be gathered from the following last annual report of Superintendent Sanders:

"MONTEZUMA, March 2, 1880.

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County, Iowa:

"I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the past year, as Superintendent of the Poor Farm:

"I have sold six cows, one bull, eleven calves, for which I received two hundred and fifty-six dollars; twenty-seven head of hogs for one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

"Sold a wagon, oats and butter to the amount of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

"I have paid out during the year two hundred and fifty-seven dollars

and seventy cents for improvements and sundry articles, leaving a balance on hand of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

"The health of the inmates during the year has been reasonably good, considering the class of persons here. There have been three deaths and one birth.

"Admitted twelve; discharged ten.

"I would suggest to the Board the need of more room. The present accommodations are inadequate for the comfort of the inmates. I think it would be cheaper to put up a building more suited to the wants of the farm rather than to try to run it with the present buildings.

"The expenses of the poor farm for groceries have amounted to two hundred dollars; for clothing for the inmates, hardware and incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-three dollars; this does not include lumber for the building or improvements. All of which I would submit as my report.

Respectfully,

"WILLIAM SANDERS,

"Superintendent of the Poor Farm."

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County:

"I have the honor to report the following in addition to my last report:

"The amount of different kinds of grain raised upon the poor farm is as follows: (Supposed to be for the year 1879.)

Wheat	133 bushels.
Corn	1,080 bushels.
Oats	195 bushels.
Total	1,408 bushels.

"The acreage was as follows:

Wheat.....	11 acres.
Corn	17 acres.
Oats	6 acres.
Total.....	34 acres.

"There was a half acre of potatoes, yielding about sixty bushels.

"I bought two hundred and eighty-four bushels of corn. There was on hand when I came here about 130 bushels. I now have on hand 300 bushels, the balance was fed on the farm. I sold during the year twenty-seven head of hogs; I have now on hand seventeen hogs; butchered for use nine. Sold seventeen head of cattle, and have on hand six head.

"Acres of grass, 12, yielding about twenty tons of hay; on hand at present, five tons.

Respectfully,

"W. SANDERS."

Asylums for the poor and disabled are peculiarly Christian institutions, and they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations of antiquity in the times of their greatest prosperity established benevolent institutions for the unfortunate; but in this age, a State, or even a county of any considerable size, would be considered far behind the times in all the elements of progress unless some provision were made for the care of the unfortunate. "Over the hills to the poor-house" is a sad story, but there are many sadder ones to be found in the history of those people who have no such institutions.

CHAPTER VII.

ADDITIONAL COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Finances—Political—Official Directory.

DURING the early history of the county, revenues were light, although the rate of taxation was very little, if any, less than at present. During the first four or five years the county expenses ranged from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars. The books were not kept in a very systematic manner, and it is difficult now, even as it must have been then, to so far understand the system of book-keeping as to be able to determine accurately, the exact condition of the county finances. This much we know, that with the very limited resources at their command, the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs, kept the machinery in operation and no large debts were contracted.

A complete account of the finances of the county would, of itself, make a large book, and the facts necessary for such an authentic history are not at hand, even though we might desire to record them. There are to be found at various places throughout the county records, certain facts at our command, whereby we are enabled to form some idea of financial affairs from the first. It is our purpose, at this place to give a brief insight at some of the more salient features of money affairs.

The first record which is suggestive, is that of an order made by the first Board of Commissioners for the payment of five dollars to Mr. Stephen Moore for assessing the county; considerably less than is now annually paid for the assessment of one township.

The old law provided that the various county officers should make a

quarterly report of all the fees received, and divide the same equally between themselves to be applied on their salaries. According to the provisions of the rule, we find that the various county officers reported all the fees by them received during the quarter ending January 6, 1852, the sum total of which was twenty-one dollars and eighty cents.

April 12, 1852, being the close of the next quarter, the report was again made as follows:

"Now, on this day, came the County Judge, Clerk and Recorder, and made an exhibit of the amount of fees by them respectively received during the quarter ending at this time, and find that the same amounts to eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents, which was equally divided between them."

The first tax levy made on the valuation of 1848, was payable in 1849, and was the first tax list made out in the county. We have been so fortunate as to find said tax list, which is herewith given in full. This will be a most interesting matter, not so much because it affords an accurate datum whereby to estimate the wealth of the county at that time, as from the fact that it shows who were the first men of the county, and what their financial condition.

FIRST TAX LIST.

NAME.	VALUATION.	TAX.	NAME.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Stephen Moore.....	\$ 73	\$ 1.01	William Manatt....	\$ 789	\$ 6.02
Wm. H. Moore....	84	1.09	Edward Griswold...	1,050	7.85
Wm. J. Lyons.....	475	3.83	Robt. Manatt.....	1,132	8.42
Daniel Satchell....	546	4.32	William Manatt, Sr.	320	2.74
Sarah Moore.....	48	.34	James Manatt.....	320	2.74
John Moore.....	108	1.26	Thos. Manatt.....	320	2.74
Stephen Moore.....	58	.41	Robert Manatt.....	640	5.48
Nicholas H. Moore.	188	1.82	John J. Talbott....	1,183	8.78
Joshua Crispin....	108	1.26	J. C. Talbott.....	250	2.25
Jesse Hiatt.....	814	6.20	J. M. Talbott.....	175	1.72
Lewis Hiatt.....	30	.71	Sam'l Fry.....	160	1.37
John W. Hall.....	339	2.87	P. Houston.....	42	1.00
Anna Stout.....	132	.92	E. R. Medcalf.....	400	3.30
William Butt.....	525	4.17	S. B. Skeels.....	400	3.30
Elias Brown.....	372	3.11	V. G. Smith.....	600	4.70
John Cox, Jr.....	105	1.58	William Scott.....	2,756	19.79
John Cox, Sr.....	62	.93	John Manatt... ..	1,487	10.90
Daniel Orcutt.....	129	1.40	Henry Snook.....	1,280	9.46
John Gosnold.....	22	.65	George Snook.....	93	1.15

NAME.	VALUATION.	TAX.	NAME.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Benjamin Snow....	272	2.40	Jesse Gwyn.....	502	4.01
Peter Morgan.....	78	1.04	Wm. Harklerode...	581	4.50
Richard Cheeseman.	265	2.35	John Huston.....	397	3.27
Wm. H. Palmer...	3	.71	Robt. Taylor.....	190	1.83
R. B. Ogden.....	834	6.33	John Sargood.....	40	.78
Felix Cheeseman...	154	1.57	W. C. Light.....	40	.78
Isaac G. Dement...	223	2.06	Mathias Light.....	150	1.60
Samuel G. Dement.	539	4.27	P. Magaughan.....	82	1.07
Matthew Harden...	190	1.83	Gideon Wilson.....	4,555	32.40
John McVey.....	116	1.31	Jesse Schrader.....	45	.82
William Barnes....	326	2.78	Jesse Soey.....	699	5.39
P. Rivers.....	182	1.77	Isaac G. Wilson...	732	5.72
Wm. McNabb.....	682	5.27	James Wilson.....	130	1.40
C. Newsom.....	854	6.47	John Soey.....	95	1.17
E. S. Newsom.....	5	.53	John Cassidy.....		.50
Thos. Wenterly....	257	2.29	David Cassidy.....	1,073	8.01
J. Hall.....	607	4.74	Wm. Cassidy.....	76	1.03
Mahlon Woodward..	434	3.53	H. Sutton.....		.50
W. A. Woodward...	470	3.79	H. Hornback.....	115	1.30
Henry McDonald...	27	.69	Wm. McVey	700	5.40
Daniel McDonald..	53	.87	Wm. Hawkins.....	350	2.95
W. D. Yapple.....	35	.74	Wm. Coplinger....	350	2.95
R. F. Steele.....	272	2.40	S. Johnson.....	1,346	9.92
Alfred Reynolds...	62	.93	Jacob Rivers.....	580	4.56
A. McDonald.....	39	.77	N. A. West.....	640	4.98
Peter S. Pearce....	41	.78	Joseph Robertson...	652	5.01
Nathaniel Lattimer.	119	1.33	John McDowell...	849	6.44
D. N. Lattimer.....	25	.67	Conrad Swaney....	128	1.39
David Prosser.....	103	1.22	Wm. English.....	854	6.48
Wm. Prosser.....	75	1.02	James McDowell...	246	2.22
Wm. Prosser, Jr...	337	2.85	E. McDowell.....		.50
D. M. Rutlege.....	102	1.21	Sam'l McDowell...		.50
N. J. Lattimer.....	105	1.23	Benj. O. Payne....	950	7.15

This old tax list contains many interesting and important facts to such as will ponder it fittingly. It should be read and preserved, if for no other reason, that it may recall the names of some of those brave old pioneers, who have long since departed.

In 1852 a tax was levied amounting to nine mills on the dollar. The following were the orders:

Ordered, That six mills on the dollar of taxable property assessed in the county of Poweshick, be levied for the year 1852 for county purposes.

Ordered, That a tax of one and a half mills on the dollar, of taxable property assessed in the county, be levied for State purposes.

Ordered, That a tax of a half mill on the dollar, of taxable property, be levied for school purposes.

Ordered, That a tax of one mill on the dollar of taxable property, be levied for road purposes.

Ordered, That a poll-tax of fifty cents on each person subject to pay a poll tax in the county, be levied for county purposes.

It will therefore be seen that the rate of taxation had increased somewhat during the first three years; whereas, in 1849, it amounted, in all, to seven mills on the dollar and a poll-tax of fifty cents, in 1852 it amounted to nine mills on the dollar and a poll tax of fifty cents.

Persons then, as now, felt bowed down under the weight of onerous taxation, as will be seen from the following:

"Now comes Henry McDonald, aged about sixty-six years, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that he is unable to contribute to the public charges by reason of infirmity. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said Henry McDonald be exonerated from the payment of a poll-tax for county or road purposes."

It is somewhat difficult for those of us who live under the present admirable system of county supervision to fully understand the arrangement for watching one another which formerly existed. As near as we can learn from the following record, the County Judge watched the other officers, and, in his turn, himself was watched by the Prosecuting Attorney:

"Now, at this day, comes R. B. Ogden, County Judge, and submits his account of salary for the year ending August, 1852, to the Prosecuting Attorney, for his inspection, and the same having been fully inspected and approved by said Prosecuting Attorney, it is therefore ordered that R. B. Ogden, County Judge, as aforesaid, be allowed the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and five cents, in full, for his salary for the year ending this day."

In August, 1853, the tax was levied for the current year, amounting, in all, to eight and three-fourths mills on the dollar, distributed among the various funds as follows:

County, six mills; State, one and a quarter mills; school, one-half mill; road, one mill. In addition to this there was a poll-tax of fifty cents, levied for county purposes, and two dollars for road purposes.

The expenses for jurymen during the year 1853 were:

Grand Jury	\$ 61.20
Petit	54.00
Total	<u>\$115.20</u>

In September, 1854, the total tax levy amounted to the sum of six and three-fourth mills on the dollar, distributed as follows:

State, one and a fourth mills; county, four mills; school, one-half mill; road, one mill. In addition to this there was a poll tax of fifty cents for county purposes and a tax of two dollars for road purposes.

The tax levy of 1855 amounted to five and a quarter mills on the dollar. No school tax seems to have been levied that year, and the county tax was reduced to three and one-half mills.

In 1858, in accordance with the new school law, which went into effect first that year, the school tax for each township was levied separately. The tax in each township was as follows:

Teachers' fund, Jackson township, two mills.

Teachers' fund, Grinnell township, two mills.

School-house fund, Grinnell township, three mills.

Teachers' fund, Bear Creek township, one mill.

School-house fund, Bear Creek township, four mills.

Teachers' fund, Warren township, one mill.

School-house fund, Warren township, four mills.

Teachers' fund, Deep River township, one mill.

School-house fund, Deep River township, two mills.

Coming down to the year 1860, we find that there was that year levied for State purposes, a tax of one and a half mills; for county purposes, three mills, including a poll-tax of fifty cents; for the general school fund, one mill. The township school-tax, for teachers' fund, ranged from one mill to four mills, and for the school-house fund, from one to three mills.

Thus we see that the county affairs, during the first ten years of the county's history, were economically managed, and that the taxes, though not very light, were somewhat less than at present, while the valuation was very many times smaller than now.

In 1858, this county, in common with a large majority of the counties of the State, engaged in the speculation of railroad building, without fully counting the cost. The old railroad corporation known as the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company proposed to build a road across the county, on condition that the county would issue to it, in bonds, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. This, or a similar proposition, was accepted by a vote of the county, and the bonds were issued. It was afterward

claimed that the railroad which was afterward built, and is now known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, did not fill the conditions of the proposition, and the county, through its Board of Supervisors, refused to pay the bonds. This refusal resulted in much litigation, and the Supervisors, refusing to comply with certain orders of the Federal Court, were summoned to Des Moines, to answer for contempt. After much litigation and additional expense, the county officials made the proper provisions for the payment of the bonds, and this debt, which has been the source of so much excitement, is now being gradually extinguished. In order that the reader may fully understand the condition on which the bonds were voted, we give a copy of the proclamation issued by the County Judge, Alanson Jones:

“Now, to wit, on the third day of March, 1858, S. F. Cooper and Reuben Sears filed, in this office, a petition signed by one-fourth or more of the legal voters of the county, asking that a proposition be submitted to the people of the county, for the purpose of determining whether the county, in its corporate capacity, will subscribe to the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Thereupon, it is ordered by the court that a proclamation be issued, authorizing the legal voters of the county, at the April election, to be holden in the county, on the first Monday in April, 1858, at the several places for holding elections in the county, to vote on the following propositions, to wit: Whether the County Judge, for and in behalf of said county, be authorized and directed to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said railroad company, to and in constructing their road through the county of Poweshiek, Iowa, and whether, for the purpose of paying for said stock, the county will issue its bonds, payable in twenty years from the date of their issue, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum; and whether, for the purpose of paying the interest that shall accrue on said bonds, the county Judge shall levy annually a tax on all the taxable property, not to exceed one per cent. Provided, that no part of the said one hundred thousand dollars shall be expended without the county of Poweshiek; and provided, that the said railroad company shall receive said bonds in full for payment of said stock in said road to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and provided, the County Judge shall issue said bonds in manner following: Fifty thousand dollars of bonds when said company shall have expended fifty thousand dollars in said county, and the remainder when said company shall have completed said road, and put the same in operation to a point at least within ten miles in the limits of said county; and provided, still further, that said company

shall complete, furnish, and put in operation said road to a point ten miles within the county within eighteen months from the fifth day of April, 1858, and that the first fifty thousand dollars of bonds shall not be issued until satisfactory assurance be given by said company that the said road shall be completed, and put in operation; and provided, further, that said railroad company shall pay to the county, in par stock of said company, whatever interest said county may be compelled to pay upon said bonds until said road shall be completed, and put in operation to Des Moines City; and provided, further, that said company shall issue to said county certificates of stock in said road at the same time that the county shall issue its bonds to said company, and for an equal amount; that is, one hundred thousand dollars of bonds. It being understood that the above conditions and provisions are to be strictly complied with, on the part of the railroad company, the time above mentioned, to wit: eighteen months, being considered an essential element in said provisions. It is also further ordered that the manner of voting at said election shall be by ballot. Those wishing to vote for said propositions shall have written or printed on their ballots, 'For railroad stock and tax'; and those wishing to vote against said propositions shall have written or printed on their ballots, 'Against railroad stock and tax.'

"ALANSON JONES,
"County Judge."

The vote on these propositions stood as follows:

For stock and tax.....	616
Against stock and tax.....	286

On the fifteenth day of June, 1858, the directors of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company accepted the vote of the county, and filed a copy of the resolution of acceptance in the office of the County Judge.

A proclamation was issued by the County Judge, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, providing for an election to be held, on the fourth Monday in June, to vote on a proposition to amend the conditions upon which the bonds should be issued, to wit: whether the County Judge should be directed to add to the proposition taking stock in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad a provision as follows: "Provided, however, that said stock shall in no case be subscribed unless said company shall locate their road within one mile of the town of Montezuma."

The proposition to amend was carried, the vote being as follows:

For amendment.....	544
Against amendment.....	502

On the twentieth day of October, 1858, J. B. Grinnell and John M. Talbott filed, with the County Judge, a petition, asking that a proposition similar to the first one be submitted to the voters of the county. This proposition had no provision in it relative to the location of the line within one mile of Montezuma. The election was held on the nineteenth day of November, and a majority of the votes cast was in favor of the proposition; the vote was as follows:

For the proposition.....	621
Against the proposition.....	451

As our readers are aware, the road was built across the county, and the bonds were issued. After the completion of the road and the maturity of the bonds, the county defaulted in the payment of interest and principal, and suit was commenced in the Federal Courts against the county by the holders of the bonds. The suits were, of course, decided against the county, and provision was made for the payment of them. There yet remains quite a sum to be paid, and it will be a number of years before the debt is entirely canceled.

Having made these brief allusions to the county finances in times past, we come to speak of the finances of more recent times. We first give the county valuation, rate of levy and amount of tax for the past four years:

1876.

Valuation	\$6,274,337.00
Levy	12 mills.
Amount of tax.....	147,376.76

1877.

Valuation	\$5,021,695.00
Levy.....	11 mills.
Amount of tax.....	118,168.99

1878.

Valuation.....	\$5,358,385.00
Levy	10 mills.
Amount of tax.....	109,828.52

1879.

Valuation.....	\$5,261,259.00
Levy	8 mills.
Amount of tax.....	96,189.91

It will be seen that during the past four years there has been a decrease in the amount of tax levied, amounting to \$51,133.05, being a decrease of about 35 per cent on the levy of 1876.

The amount of taxes levied for the year 1879, for the various funds, was as follows.

State	\$10,522.32
Special State railroad	619.46
County	15,783.59
County school	5,261.33
Bridge.....	5,261.33
Railroad	5,261.33
Teachers' fund.....	29,794.76
School-house.....	3,568.54
School, contingent.....	9,375.95
Road	4,321.17
Municipal	4,872.41
Special.....	165.58
County poll	2,001.50
Total	\$96,809.27

In this total amount is included the special railroad tax, which the railroads pay for defraying the expenses of the Railroad Commissioners. This tax was \$619.46, which, deducted from the sum of \$96,809.27, leaves \$96,189.91.

For the sake of comparison, we hereby give the tax levy in the counties of Washington, Keokuk and Warren for the year 1879. These counties are introduced because they have about the same population and the valuation is about the same:

WASHINGTON.

State	\$ 10,611.82
County	23,453.15
School	5,305.91
Bridge	10,611.82
Poor house	5,305.91
Insane	2,652.96
District school.....	29,425.22
City	2,497.42
Railroad aid.....	29,780.62
Township	16.10

Township cemetery	375.64
Special State, railroad	330.82
Road	1,976.75
Washington City road	968.18
Total	<u>\$123,312.32</u>

KEOKUK.

Total valuation	\$4,999,537.00
State	\$ 3,997.07
County	14,995.61
School	4,998.54
Bridge	4,998.54
Insane	4,998.54
Poor farm	4,994.54
County bond	4,994.54
Poll	2,361.00
Road	1,473.15
District	31,155.34
Railroad	55,307.58
City	<u>1,032.60</u>
Total	\$141,315.04

WARREN.

Total valuation	\$4,905,937.00
County	\$ 19,607.03
State	9,803.50
School	4,901.75
Bridge	7,352.59
Poor farm	2,450.55
Bond	2,450.85
Insane	2,450.85
Poll	2,158.00
Road	4,915.88
District	18,185.16
School-house	5,708.12
Contingent	8,567.46
City	<u>2,118.99</u>
Total	\$ 90,733.03

The following was the valuation and levy for the various towns and townships in the county in 1879:

TOWNSHIPS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Jefferson	\$237,732.00	\$ 4,635.05
Madison	233,137.00	3,837.45
Sheridan	234,820.00	3,880.57
Chester	308,534.00	5,123.32
Grinnell township	370,815.00	5,127.63
Grinnell, city	420,371.00	14,234.62
Malcom township	323,872.00	5,423.64
Malcom, city	97,853.00	2,252.54
Bear Creek	327,435.00	6,272.39
Brooklyn	134,920.00	5,065.22
Warren	328,522.00	5,659.75
Victor	7,225.00	246.49
Lincoln	229,084.00	3,474.42
Scott	210,538.00	2,931.59
Pleasant	282,318.00	4,310.57
Washington	212,217.00	3,560.11
Searsboro, town	24,825.00	821.25
Sugar Creek	258,099.00	4,300.12
Union	171,780.00	3,273.18
Montezuma	146,042.00	1,303.53
Jackson	368,336.00	6,336.07
Deep River	272,784.00	4,120.30
Total	\$5,261,259.00	\$96,189.81

The county expenses are these in which the people most generally interest themselves, and in this direction do they most usually attempt retrenchment. They insist upon the privilege of voting one another's property away for the purpose of building railroads for the enhancement of the value of their own property; taxes are paid willingly for the erection of bridges and other public structures; the schools which after all are the most important and as a rule most economically managed, are cheerfully and liberally maintained; but the management of courts and county offices, which are sought after by so many aspirants, is closely scrutinized and the complaint of mismanagement and extravagance is often made, and the cry of retrenchment raised for the purpose of making political capital and to further the schemes of certain ambitious men who are desirous to fill the places. We give a statement of the county expenses for the year 1879, and also the county expenses in the three counties of Boone, Warren and Keokuk, in order that the people may, by comparing the items, be able to

judge whether or not their county officials are economical in the administration of affairs:

POWESHIEK.

Auditor's office	\$ 1,800.00
Treasurer's office	2,280.00
Attorney	100.00
Sheriff	150.00
Superintendent of Schools.....	609.20
Members of Board Supervisors.....	330.48
Township assessors	1,535.00
Election officers.....	386.20
Township clerks and trustees.....	855.60
Criminal prosecutions.....	3,953.55
District Attorney.....	307.72
Court Reporter, District.....	88.00
Court Reporter, Circuit	39.00
Sheriff's bailiff.....	212.50
Jail expenses.....	690.51
Insane....	151.95
Poor Farm.....	1,059.31
Poor, outside poor-house.....	1,892.56
Roads.....	35.55
Petit Jurors... ..	1,251.97
Grand Jurors.....	366.60
Wolf scalps.....	19 00
Books and stationery.....	894.01
Injuries from bridge	140.00
Printing.....	1,253.09
Insurance.....	190.00
Fuel	205.44
Printing bonds.....	42.00
Expense exchanging bonds.....	247.50
Timber for poor-farm.....	100.00
Wagon " "	75.00
Difference on transfer.....	115.00
Redemption of land.....	120.00
Asylum for feeble-minded	23.10
Change of venue case	186.00
Military company	39.00
Repairs	216.55

Furniture	82.96
Cleaning court-house	29.05
Assessing Chester township, 1878.....	32.00
Carpet, court-room	11.95
Postage.....	195.81
Total	<u>\$22,313.26</u>

BOONE COUNTY.

Treasurer	\$ 1,625.00
Auditor.....	1,950.00
Deputy Treasurer	845.00
Deputy Clerk.....	1,341.67
Sup't Schools.....	771.00
Clerk	106.25
Deputy Collector.....	110.78
Watchman.....	54.00
Mine Inspector.....	54.00
Coroner.....	53.30
Steward poor-farm.....	162.50
Sheriff and Bailiff.....	1,751.44
Physicians	254.00
Jail expenses.....	576.00
Supervisors.....	907.00
Agricultural Society.....	150.00
Judgments	326.45
Attorneys.....	711.00
Township officers.....	3,819.84
Poor... ..	1,779.93
Poor-farm.....	1,159.96
Roads	82.50
Bridges.....	2,479.79
Bridge over Des Moines.....	14,855.50
Redemption.....	310.63
Change of venue case.....	1,180.55
Jurors.....	2,969.40
Witnesses, State cases.....	1,275.50
“ Grand Jury cases.....	310.75
Fuel, lights and repairs.....	234.18
Insane.....	200.25
Treasurer's certificate.....	470.93

Printing and blank books.....	2,567.44
Wolf scalps.....	62.00
Court Reporters.....	541.00
Total.....	<u>\$46,051.28</u>

WARREN COUNTY.

Courts.....	\$12,390.34
Grand Jury.....	876.25
Township officers.....	1,419.55
Supervisor and county officers.....	7,508.68
Collecting taxes.....	50.90
Roads.....	23.50
Certificate of balance.....	5,219.76
Assessors.....	991.00
Fuel.....	315.29
Merchandise.....	181.29
Jail expenses.....	644.55
Books and printing.....	3,036.97
Janitor.....	520.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,541.34
County fund.....	14,044.76
Bridge fund.....	5,580.10
Poor-farm fund.....	1,784.03
Insane fund.....	357.55
Total.....	<u>\$41,158.10</u>

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Courts.....	\$ 2,390.34
Supervisors.....	765.86
Sup't schools.....	980.27
County officers.....	2,999.15
Township officers.....	2,235.66
Roads and bridges.....	6,270.86
Fuel light and repairs.....	873.44
Books and stationery.....	1,197.20
Sheriff's bailiffs.....	797.29
Jail expenses.....	754.45
Deaf, dumb and insane.....	1,705.24
Justices and constables.....	716.53

Witnesses in justice's courts.....	755.25
Election.....	579.75
Poor-house.....	2,709.83
Insane building.....	2,864.20
Poor outside poor-house.....	1,800.11
Printing.....	1,463.58
Miscellaneous.....	204.15
Total.....	\$32,063.16

The following statistics will be interesting to the reader:

Valuation of the personal property of the county by towns and townships, for 1880:

Jefferson.....	\$ 49,855.00
Madison.....	54,991.00
Sheridan.....	47,378.00
Chester.....	61,712.00
Grinnell.....	71,843.00
Malcom.....	53,284.00
Bear Creek.....	61,404.00
Warren.....	65,823.00
Lincoln.....	58,227.00
Scott.....	43,730.00
Pleasant.....	62,032.00
Washington.....	60,829.00
Sugar Creek.....	45,378.00
Union.....	32,896.00
Jackson.....	67,057.00
Deep River.....	71,569.00
Grinnell City.....	200,848.00
Malcom City.....	42,662.00
Brooklyn.....	63,102.00
Victor.....	965.00
Searsboro.....	7,138.00
Montezuma.....	77,443.00

Total.....\$ 1,300,156.00

The valuation of the railroads was.....\$ 419,178.00

The valuation of real estate was.....3,651,991.00

Making the entire valuation of property of the county for 1880

amount to the sum of.....\$ 5,371,325.00

POLITICAL.

As before stated, the first election occurred in 1848. This election, it is hardly necessary to state, had nothing of the nature of a political contest. The object was simply to organize the county, and political differences had not yet appeared. Very soon, however, there came a change, and the political issues between the Whig and Democratic parties, which had theretofore kept the people of older communities in a state of mental fermentation, were likewise introduced as an element of discord into this county. At first the citizens were generally quiet, industrious and at peace with one another. Occasional disputes arose, which in the main were soon overlooked or forgotten on account of the necessary and mutual dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for the common defense in their pioneer homes.

Dissensions and enmities, however, began to creep in, as the settlements progressed, and continued to increase in working mischief, very much in proportion as the settlers became more independently situated, and they became more exclusive in devotion to self-interest and advancement. The consciousness of dependency goes a great way toward making an individual affable and accommodating, and a long continued period of prosperity has a tendency to make people selfish as well as vain.

This unwelcome spirit of dissension began to manifest itself to the public most clearly about the year 1850, and continued to grow in intensity. There were numerous aspirants who desired to fill the offices made vacant each year; also by reason of the location of the county seat away from the geographical center of the county, was there early manifested a spirit of jealousy between the northern and southern sections of the county. The most bitter and unfortunate controversies which ever occur are those growing out of county seat contests. They engender animosities which are transmitted from father to son, and the strife in which people thereby become embroiled, lasts from generation to generation. By reason of the ill feeling thus engendered, the material progress of a community is retarded, and the evil effects produced on the manners and morals of the people are truly deplorable.

The offices, during the first years, of course presented no great inducement for being sought after, so far as the salary was concerned; but then the county official did not have much to do, and it was emphatically true, that to whom little was given, of him there was little required, either in regard to his qualifications or the amount of work to be done. Then, too, these offices afforded positions of influence and preference, and they might, in the near future, prove very convenient stepping-stones to more lucrative

and influential positions; besides it was no small honor to fill for the first time the offices created in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought for by those ambitious for official distinction, and the county office then, as now, was a prize for which many sought. To be able to say "I was the first incumbent of a county office," was for many years considered to be an undisputed recommendation to public favor. Those who remember Conrad Swaney, will not need to be told with what little meekness the pioneer minion of the law wore this badge of distinction. Conrad was a worthy citizen of Poweshiek county in pioneer times, and, although he was the possessor of but a modicum of that subtle substance known as cerebrum, was not deficient in the amount of cerebellum, which goes to make up the component part of an average healthy brain. Though not the most sagacious of fowls, cerebellum predominates in the brain of the peacock, and this vain fowl doubtless never paraded its gay plumage among the denizens of the barnyard with more haughtiness than did Mr. Prosecuting Attorney Swaney his blue pigeon-tailed coat with the brass buttons, on all State occasions. It is said by some, that Conrad was elected as a joke, but he did not at all regard it as such; with him it was a serious fact, and although he knew no law, and there would have been no occasion for the employment of legal knowledge, even had he been a veritable Coke, as there were no suits and no courts during his term of office, yet he carefully preserved his blue coat, and wore it on all State occasions until the day of his death. At fourth of July celebrations, elections and camp meetings, Conrad was a special object of interest, and wherever a spectator beheld a large crowd of full grown men and small boys gathered around a blue coat with brass buttons, he would always find, on close examination, an ex-prosecuting attorney within.

At that time, as well as now, there were many influential citizens, who, so far as their desire for official position was concerned, were entirely disinterested in the political canvass. These persons sought no such positions and would not have accepted an office of any kind. Public applause and criticism were not at all coveted by them. Nevertheless, they were as deeply interested in the welfare of the county as any other citizen, and had a decided preference as to who should receive their votes. They desired to entrust the county affairs in the hands of efficient and trustworthy men, who were willing to assume the responsibility and capable of conducting the business of the county in a safe and judicious way, while themselves preferred to engage in some other department of industry more congenial to their tastes. On the other hand, there was always a sufficient number to accept these positions, more or less cheerfully, upon being elected to office; indeed it was early the case that the number of offices was not equal to the

number of applicants, and the contests as to who should fill them were spirited and not unfrequently acrimonious. Then, as now, the prize did not always fall to the most competent and deserving; the wire-puller and the caucus bummer were developed during the first period of American civilization, and with the star of empire their course has ever been toward the west.

The desire to hold office is altogether natural and commendable; it becomes reprehensible only when dishonest means are resorted to. Our government was founded upon the principle that it is every man's privilege and duty to hold office, and the many official positions which are held out as prizes for industry and merit have done much to make people intelligent, industrious and loyal.

The adherents to the two old political parties, the Whig and Democratic, were very nearly equally divided in this county from its organization until the disintegration of the Whig party. The Republican party was popular in this county from the first, and its candidates at the election of 1856, which was the first trial of strength between the old Democratic party and its new adversary, the Republican party, were elected by an average majority of one hundred in a total vote of seven hundred and twenty. It was two years prior to this, when James W. Grimes was elected governor of the State, the people first manifested a disposition to generally oppose the party formerly in power; since 1856 the county, as well as the State, has been uniformly and decidedly Republican. The fact that the representative counties of the State have for many years been strongly Republican, can be accounted for on the same principle that a representative county in the State south of us had always been strongly Democratic. When Missouri and Iowa were first settled the question of slavery was the all-absorbing issue in politics. Those who believed in the peculiar institution usually went to the former State, and those who did not, although perchance Democrats, settled in the latter State. In those days it was the policy of the Democratic party to protect the institution and consequently Missourians became Democrats; the Republican party was founded on the platform of hostility to slavery, and many who were originally Democrats and had settled in Iowa because they were opposed to slave labor, fell in with the prevailing sentiment of the community and joined the new party. We can thus readily see why a majority of the people comprising a representative Iowa county, should be Republicans. It may be said that the issue has long since been changed and that the Democratic party of to-day stands on a platform of principles entirely different from those principles which constituted its platform during the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas. This is emphatically true, but party organizations are very tenacious of life, and, as a rule,



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men will be found rallying around the same party standard long after the emblems it bears have lost their significance.

The unexpected movement in 1854 which changed the large Democratic majority of the State over to an opposition majority, affected the political status of Poweshiek county, and party lines began to be strictly drawn, not only in National affairs but also in the choice of State and county officers. In order to show the comparative strength of the two parties, we herewith give the vote for certain officers at various times from 1851 to the present:

COUNTY JUDGE.

Richard B. Ogden.....	71
Wm. Harklerode.....	43

SHERIFF.

James W. Wilson.....	76
Isaac G. Dement.....	32

RECORDER AND TREASURER.

Joseph Newell.....	75
Isaac G. Wilson.....	49

SURVEYOR.

Wm. R. Cassidy.....	104
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SUPERVISOR.

John Farmer.....	56
John Moore.....	33
Washington Harden.....	16
William Butt.....	7
Joseph Allman.....	4

CORONER.

John Redmund.....	48
Wm. H. Palmer.....	42

JUDGE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

James P. Carleton.....	32
Wm. H. SeEVERS.....	1

It will be seen from the result of this election that the party lines were not closely drawn. Mr. Ogden was a Democrat, and received seventy-three votes against forty-three for his Whig opponent. Although Mr. Ogden remained firm in the Democratic faith, he was re-elected in 1855. Mr. Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff received a majority of forty-four votes, over his Whig opponent, but another Wilson, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, was beaten by Newell, Whig.

We now come to the election of August, 1852, at which time political lines were more closely drawn, especially in the vote for State officers. It will be seen that the two political parties were very evenly divided. As to the candidates for State and National offices, McClarey, Porter, Morris, Henn, Byington and Hutchinson were Democrats; their opponents were Whigs.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Geo. W. McClarey.....	75
J. W. Jenkins.....	82

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Asbury B. Porter.....	79
Wm. Pattee.....	76

TREASURER OF STATE.

Martin L. Morris.....	75
Hosea B. Horn.....	82

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Philip Viele.....	79
Bernhart Henn.....	78

STATE SENATOR.

Le Grand Byington.....	72
George D. Crosthwait.....	84

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert M. Hutchinson.....	85
Albert T. Cross.....	63

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Charles G. Adams.....	72
Hiram M. Taylor.....	48
Stephen Moore.....	37

In 1854 Augustus Hall, the Democratic candidate for Congress, received in this county one hundred and four votes, and R. L. B. Clark, the Whig candidate, received an even hundred.

In 1855 was the contest over the prohibitory liquor law. The vote in this county was one hundred and eighty-five in favor of that measure, and one hundred and forty-eight against it.

In 1856 the two candidates for State Senator from this district were J. B. Grinnell and Reuben Mickel. Grinnell received in the county four hundred and eighty votes, and Mickel received three hundred and twelve.

In 1857 the people of the State voted on the proposition to strike out the word "white" in the constitutional requirement for the privilege of suffrage. In its vote on this proposition, Poweshiek county repudiated the "man and brother" by a vote of nearly twelve to one. The vote in the several townships of the county was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	YES.	NO.
Grinnell.....	8	10
Jefferson.....		39
Madison.....		29
Jackson.....	12	272
Warren.....	3	47
Sugar Creek.....	26	70
Bear Creek.....	2	74
Washington.....	4	48
Deep River.....	1	12
Total.....	56	601

In 1858 H. H. Trimble was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and Samuel R. Curtis was the Republican nominee. Trimble received in this county three hundred and sixty-six votes, and Curtis five hundred and seventy-seven.

In 1860 this county cast the following vote for President:

Lincoln.....	721
Douglas.....	483
Breckenridge.....	2

At the Presidential election in 1864, the vote was:

Lincoln.....	753
McClellan.....	454

In 1870 the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court was as follows:

Chester C. Cole.....	1,378
J. C. Knapp.....	793

In 1872 the vote for Presidential Electors was:

Grant.....	1,956
Greeley.....	557
O'Conner.....	167

In 1874 there were cast in the county two thousand one hundred and forty-seven votes which were distributed between the candidates for Secretary of State, as follows:

Josiah T. Young.....	1,299
David Morgan.....	848

At the Presidential election in 1876 the vote was:

Hayes.....	2,508
Tilden.....	1,084
Cooper.....	79

The following is an abstract of the vote cast in the county at the last election, October, 1879:

GOVERNOR.

John H. Gear.....	2,215
H. H. Trimble.....	785
Daniel Campbell.....	827
D. R. Dungan.....	26

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Frank Campbell.....	2,254
J. A. O. Yeoman.....	775
M. H. Moore.....	833

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

J. M. Beck.....	2,254
Reuben Noble.....	768
M. H. Jones.....	844

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

C. W. von Coelln.....	2,238
Erwin Baker.....	768
J. A. Nash.....	855

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

W. G. Thompson.....	2,285
W. H. Calhoun.....	1,551

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

A. J. Wood.....	2,032
J. B. Grinnell.....	1,729

COUNTY AUDITOR.

H. B. Muscott.....	2,121
J. H. Tucker.....	1,715

COUNTY TREASURER.

Thos. Rainsburg.....	2,186
A. J. Blakely.....	1,648

SHERIFF.

Elza Sheley.....	2,204
Enoch Joy.....	1,626

SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.

A. L. Shattuck.....	2,245
John Hinds.....	1,616

SUPERVISOR.

H. J. Davis.....	2,315
Robert Ewart.....	1,553

SURVEYOR.

D. S. Morrison....	2,263
A. F. Meredith.....	1,588

CORONER.

E. R. Potter.....	2,253
O. M. Wheeler.....	1,342
G. H. Trasher.....	277

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The following official directory contains a full and accurate list of the officers of Poweshiek county from 1851 to the present time; it contains, also, the names of some of the men who have been elected from the county to the State Legislature, the names of all the State Senators and Representatives not being given, from the fact that the county was at various

times united with other counties in a senatorial and representative district, and from the fact that the records of the county do not contain the vote of the other counties composing the district we are unable in some instances to determine who were the successful candidates. From 1848 to 1851 there is no record of officers elected, and the list is incomplete, and may possibly be incorrect, as we have had to depend on the statement of individuals who did not reside in the county at the time. It should be remembered in consulting this directory that the dates have reference to the time of election, the persons named assuming the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of January following:

1848.

County Commissioners—Jacob Yearger, Martin Snyder, Richard B. Ogden. County Clerk—Stephen Moore. Sheriff—William English. Surveyor—Mahlon Woodward. Treasurer—Stephen Moore. Probate Judge—Isaac G. Dement. Prosecuting Attorney—Conrad Swaney.

1849.

Treasurer and Recorder—Isaac G. Wilson. Sheriff—Wm. J. Lyons.

1850.

County Commissioners—Thomas Fry, Robert Taylor, Richard B. Ogden. Clerk—Stephen Moore.

1851.

County Judge—Richard B. Ogden. Sheriff—James W. Wilson. Recorder and Treasurer—Joseph Newhall. Surveyor—William R. Cassidy. County Road Supervisor—John Farmer. Coroner—John Redmund. School Fund Commissioner—Wm. H. Barnes.

1852.

Clerk—Charles G. Adams. Prosecuting Attorney—Hiram M. Taylor.

1853.

Recorder and Treasurer—Hiram M. Taylor. Sheriff—James W. Wilson. Surveyor—William R. Cassidy. Coroner—Joshua Sheek. School Fund Commissioner—Wm. H. Barnes.

1854.

Clerk—Charles G. Adams. Prosecuting Attorney—E. F. Whitcomb.

1855.

County Judge—Richard B. Ogden. Recorder and Treasurer—Milton A. Malone. Sheriff—William S. Guffy. Coroner—James G. Reatherford. Surveyor—Thomas Holyoke.

It will be proper to state here that Mr. Malone was the incumbent of the Treasurer's office at the time of his election in 1855. Mr. Taylor, who was elected in 1853, died in the fall of 1854. On the 23d of October, 1854, the County Judge appointed John W. Carter to fill the vacancy; in the spring of 1855 Carter died, and on the 20th of June the County Judge appointed Milton A. Malone to fill the vacancy.

1856.

Clerk—George F. Lawrence. Prosecuting Attorney—M. E. Cutts.

1857.

County Judge—Alanson Jones. Treasurer and Recorder—Wm. M. Head. Sheriff—W. S. Guffy. Surveyor—George E. Holyoke. Coroner—James A. Craver.

1858.

Superintendent of Schools—L. F. Parker. Clerk—George F. Lawrence.

1859.

Representative—A. M. Cowing. County Judge—John M. Talbott. Recorder and Treasurer—Wm. M. Head. Sheriff—W. S. Guffy. Surveyor—O. Langworthy. Coroner—Charles Comstock. Superintendent Public Instruction—L. F. Parker.

1860.

Clerk—George F. Lawrence.

1861.

Representative—Thomas Holyoke. County Judge—Wm. M. Head. Treasurer and Recorder—H. A. Guild. Sheriff—George McLaughlin. Surveyor—T. J. Drain. Coroner—James A. Craver. Drainage Commissioner—Reuben Sears. Superintendent of Schools—Wm. R. Lewis.

Mr. McLaughlin having enlisted in the army shortly after entering upon the duties of his office, Angus McDonald was appointed to fill the position till the next general election.

1862.

Clerk—W. R. Lewis. Sheriff—Angus McDonald.

1863.

Representative—Reuben Sears. County Judge—James H. Tilton. Treasurer and Recorder—Henry A. Guild. Sheriff—Angus McDonald. Surveyor—T. J. Drain. Superintendent of Schools—John M. McConnell. Coroner—James B. Naylor. Drainage Commissioner—E. Hibbard.

1864.

Clerk—John W. Cheshire. County Judge—George F. Lawrence. Recorder—George F. Lawrence.

It will be seen that Mr. Lawrence was elected to the office of Judge and Recorder at the same time. Mr. Tilton, who was elected Judge in 1863, resigned to enter the army, and Lawrence was appointed to serve till the general election in the fall of 1874, when he was elected to fill out the remaining year of the unexpired term for which Tilton had been elected.

1865.

County Judge—J. Walter Dalby. Treasurer—Sylvester Bates. Sheriff—Nicholas Carr.

1866.

Clerk—John W. Cheshire. Recorder—John Hall.

1867.

County Judge—L. C. Blanchard. Treasurer—Sylvester Bates. Sheriff—Nicholas Carr.

1868.

Clerk—John W. Cheshire. Recorder—John Hall.

1869.

Representative—Erastus Snow. Auditor—J. F. Head. Treasurer—George W. Kierulff. Sheriff—A. M. Hardin. Superintendent of Schools—L. F. Parker. Surveyor—Wm. R. Cowley. Coroner—Wm. S. Green.

1870.

Clerk—John W. Carr. Recorder—S. S. Snider. County Supervisors—A. J. Wood, C. G. Carmichael, David Vanderveer.

1871.

Representative—L. E. Cardell. Auditor—Geo. W. Crain. Treasurer—Geo. W. Kierulff. Sheriff—A. M. Hardin. Surveyor—John A. Griffith. Superintendent of Schools—G. W. Cutting. Coroner—M. B. Johnson. Supervisor—Thomas Harris.

1872.

Clerk—John W. Carr. Recorder—Silas S. Snider. Supervisor—Joshua A. Leonard.

1873.

State Senator—John Conaway. State Representative—John Moore. Auditor—F. L. Pierce. Treasurer—Geo. W. Kierulff. Sheriff—John W. Farmer. Superintendent of Schools—J. R. Duffield. Supervisor—Thomas Morgan. Coroner—M. B. Johnson. Surveyor—John A. Griffith.

1874.

Clerk—J. W. Carr. Recorder—S. S. Snider. Coroner—E. R. Potter. Supervisor—Henry Sherman.

1875.

Representative—Charles A. Craver. Auditor—H. B. Muscott. Treasurer—Thomas Rainsburg. Sheriff—John W. Farmer. Coroner—M. B. Johnson. Surveyor—John A. Griffith. Superintendent of Schools—W. R. Akers. Supervisor—James A. Sanders.

1876.

Clerk—Philander D. Burton. Recorder—S. S. Snider. Supervisor—Joshua Leonard. Coroner—E. R. Potter.

1877.

State Senator—R. M. Haines. Representative—A. J. Wood. Auditor—H. B. Muscott. Treasurer—Thomas Rainsburg. Sheriff—Elza Sheley. Supervisor—Chas H. Spencer. Superintendent of Schools—W. R. Akers. Surveyor—J. A. Griffith. Coroner—E. R. Potter.

1878.

Clerk—Philander D. Burton. Recorder—C. B. Crane. Supervisor—James A. Sanders.

1879.

Representative—A. J. Wood. Auditor—H. B. Muscott. Treasurer—

Thomas Rainsburg. Sheriff—Elza Sheley. Superintendent of Schools—A. L. Shattuck. Supervisor—H. J. Davis. Surveyor—D. S. Morrison. Coroner—E. R. Potter.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that in many instances the county officers held their position for two terms. There are several cases when they were elected for a third term. The officer who appears to have been the longest time continuously in office was S. S. Snider, who filled the office of Recorder for four terms, from 1870 to 1878. Of the county Judges, Richard B. Ogden held the office for the greatest length of time. He held the office for one term of four years and one term of two years.

Of the Clerks there were three, Geo. F. Lawrence, John W. Cheshire and John W. Carr, who held the office for three terms each.

Of the Treasurers, George W. Kierulff held the office three terms, and Thomas Rainsburg is now serving his third term.

But one Sheriff has held that office for three terms, Wm. S. Guffy.

Of the Auditors, none have served more than one term, except Mr. Muscott, who has already served two terms and is now serving his third term.

The business of being a county official would seem to be a healthy one, as few men have died in office. Two deaths have occurred in the Treasurer's office, Hiram M. Taylor and John W. Carter.

Two county officers resigned in order to enter the army, George McLaughlin in 1861, and James H. Tilton in 1864.

One Superintendent, Mr. Lewis, resigned to become the successful candidate for a better office, and two other Superintendents were afterward promoted to good positions. These were L. F. Parker, who became Professor in the State University, and Mr. von Coelln, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The office of Recorder became separate from that of Treasurer in 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Schools was established in 1858.

Mr. Lawrence held two offices at one time. They were the offices of County Judge and Recorder, from 1864 till 1865.

Among those who early served the county in an official capacity but one remains, Charles G. Adams, who was Clerk from 1852 till 1856. Mr. Adams was an efficient and faithful officer, who might have served in that position much longer but for the fact that he was on the unpopular side in politics. Among those whose names constitute the long and honorable list of Poweshiek's official directory, there is no one which represents more unswerving devotion to principle than that of Adams.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCHOOLS.

THE following chapter we have found to be most difficult to write, owing to the difficulty of obtaining full and accurate information. It should be the most interesting of all the chapters of the book. We have endeavored to remain in the realm of the real and to deal as little as possible with the ideal and imaginative. With regard to the schools of Poweshiek county, the people should be told that they have been peculiarly fortunate. The management of the schools seems to have early been committed to men of more than ordinary ability and genius for the work. The very full and well arranged records of educational conventions and teachers' institutes, held from 1860 to 1873, speaks well for the industry and energy of Poweshiek county's teachers. From 1873 till the present, there has been a system of county normal schools, and a more rigid system of State supervision, whereby the records in all the counties are full and reliable. By consulting the old school records of Poweshiek county, we find that the educators who in early times were earnest and industrious in those more circumscribed fields of labor, have since been promoted to more honorable stations, where the range of their influence is co-extensive with the State. Especial reference is had to Prof. L. F. Parker, now of the State University and Hon. C. W. von Coelln, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Not only have the public schools of the county been most fortunate in their management and been characterized by rapid growth and continuous prosperity, but the same may be said of the higher institution of learning, Iowa College, located within the bounds of the county. But thirty years ago the whole region of country in and around the present seat of Iowa College was a howling wilderness. From its humble beginnings, twenty years ago, in this small village of Grinnell, that institution has grown to the full stature of a college, which is the peer of any throughout the country. The career of Iowa College has been truly a most remarkable one; its success has been such as to far exceed the most sanguine expectations of its founders and most hopeful friends of early days.

It is not our purpose at this place to write a history of Iowa College; that will appear in connection with the chapter devoted to the city with which its fortunes have been linked from the first. At this place we propose to speak of the public schools of the county in general.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle the title of the universities of the poor. The close observations of

working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more better fitted for business, and for usefulness, than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools afford less room for the growth of effminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factor, the education which the public schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this government is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools that they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hope; it is rather the silent social influence which the common schools incidentally exert.

It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race of life; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending scale. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office.

The first experiences of the American citizen, however, are in the public school. If he is a rich man's son his classmate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of our land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That State or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want will not lack for defenders in time of danger, and the hundreds

of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood.

Then, too, in a modest, unassuming way, our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises and sees him break them. Mr. Brown is promised ten dollars on Tuesday, but Mr. Brown calls on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, and finally gets the ten dollars on Saturday; the boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach that boy lessons of common honesty when the boy knows that the father three times disappointed Brown, and never gets to church in time. The boy soon learns at the public school that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark. A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced is a most potent conservator of public morals.

The public schools of America are a grand success; this as a rule has very few exceptions. Should we take but a superficial view of the public school system, and by taking as example some schools which are properly termed poor ones, and estimate their worth simply from the useful results obtained in a given time, we might be inclined to say that the public school is a failure; but viewed in a more thorough manner, and taking into account all its bearings, and then estimating its worth from results through a series of years, and then making a general average, we must say—an unprejudiced and unbiased mind must say—that even the poorest of our schools are good, and no other investment of public funds is so carefully managed and so profitably applied.

The public schools of Iowa are properly termed the best in the Union, and if Poweshiek county should undertake to enter the lists in any contest with the other counties of the State, we would suggest that her public schools will not suffer by comparison or contrast.

Poweshiek county educational affairs are in a flourishing condition—the contrast between the *settler's* school and the present accommodations has been marked. The puncheon floors and desks and doorless aperture for entrance, have given place to more finished edifices, in some cases elegant ones, possibly not more thoroughly ventilated, but more comfortably so.

The county has now become well supplied with comfortable, commodious school-houses, and good schools are taught in all the townships and towns, sufficiently numerous and convenient for the accommodation of all parts of the county. Educational interests have been considered of the

highest importance by the majority of the citizens, and means and efforts have not been spared to make their public schools a success, and under the efficient management of those who have held the office of superintendent for quite a number of years, the schools and educational interests are attaining a high standing.

The county teachers believe in the interchange of thought, also in the community of effort, and are making the profession of teaching a study as well as practice. Teachers' institutes are now becoming of regular and frequent occurrence, and are well attended by those who take special interest in the work. The superintendent's examination grade is now of such a standard that all applicants do not attain it, and for those who are successful, after diligent study and preparation, it shows a much more creditable standing, besides furnishing a more efficient class of teachers.

There has been as great a change in the character and qualifications of the teacher as there has been in the architecture and arrangements of the school-houses. Formerly schools were held at the residences of the settlers or else in cabins whose external appearance and internal arrangement very closely resembled the pioneer cabin; the teacher also very closely resembled the early settler, for, as a rule, he was a settler, that is he devoted a great portion of his time and energy in making rails, grubbing hazel-brush and attending to his stock and crops, while teaching was simply accidental or incidental. Teaching has now become a profession, and, as a rule, the teacher devotes his entire time to that business. We would not be understood as saying that both the old-fashioned teacher and school-house were anything but respectable, useful and of good reputation; on the contrary, they were all this; but we would say, that with an increase of wealth and population we have increased facilities for increased needs.

The first schools of the county were held in houses to suit the times. Some idea of these school-houses can be gathered from the following description of a typical one:

It was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed, and running clear across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through in the middle the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood-chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as there was none. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, hewing off the splinters from the flat side, and

then putting four pegs into it from the round side for legs. The door was made of clap-boards. On either side a piece of one log was cut out, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper, which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise immediately beneath the windows, upon which was laid a board, and this constituted the writing desks. The school district in which this wonderful structure stood extended from the east part of the county to the adjoining township line, and from Skunk River on the north as far south as one could see. Since the day of school-tax levies the people are a little more definite in defining their subdistricts.

The teacher who taught in this typical school-house located in a neighboring county to the southeast before the Indian title to the lands in this county was extinguished, and was a typical teacher. He still resides near the scene of his early trials and triumphs, and delights to talk of his schools, where there were achieved results of which he may well be proud. We quote his own language in narrating to the writer the circumstances which impelled or rather compelled him to teach school:

"I left Indiana in 1841, in company with two persons who were neighbors; had about two hundred dollars when I started, and we had one team in which we had each an equal interest. While crossing the State of Illinois I became sick and was compelled to stop at the house of a former acquaintance. My two companions went on, locating in the southeastern part of this State. I did not recover for some time, being sick during the entire summer. When I did recover, my money was nearly all gone. So I set out on foot and walked nearly the entire distance from central Illinois to Keokuk county, Iowa, where I arrived early in the summer. I immediately took a claim and set about improving it. I had no team, no money, and, what was worse than all, was again sick. I did not succeed in accomplishing much; my money was all gone, and my neighbors fearing I would become an object of public charity, proposed that I teach school for them. I had not had any experience in teaching, and my qualifications were very limited. They, however, insisted, and I complied. My first school was regarded as quite a success, and during the winter seasons I taught school for many years after. There were no public school funds and scarcely any private funds, and I took for my pay anything, such as potatoes, corn, rails and flax. The following was the article of agreement entered into between the people of the neighborhood and myself for the first school which I taught:

"Article of agreement made and entered into this 9th day of January, 1846, between R. F. Weller, of the Territory of Iowa, and the undersigned,

witnesseth that the said Weller agrees to teach a common school for the term of three months, viz.: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

“The undersigned citizens of the said county agree to pay said Weller one dollar and fifty cents per scholar; also, to furnish a suitable house and fire-wood, and board said Weller; the above amount may be paid in making rails at the customary price, one-third to be paid on or before the expiration of each month. School to commence when twenty scholars are signed.”

The first schools of the county were established in the south part of the county, and on Bear Creek, in the east part. They were of course subscription schools, and were held in buildings hastily improvised for the occasion. The sites of these first school-houses cannot now be definitely located, neither can we give the names of the first teachers of all of these schools. These were deemed to be matters of not sufficient importance to be preserved, and only such can now be mentioned as are remembered by the old settlers still living in the vicinity of the schools. In so far as we can determine, after diligent and careful investigation, the facts relating to the first schools in the various parts of the county will be given in connection with the history of the township in which each is located.

There was no County Superintendent of Schools till the year 1858, and although teachers were responsible to certain authorities, there was no effective system of supervision; examinations were very unsatisfactory; there was no inducement for any one to prepare himself for the work of teaching, and if there were some who excelled in their work it was because of the love they had for the occupation, and not because of a spirit of emulation and a desire to excel.

The new school law, which went into effect in 1858, threw protection around the school fund and shut out of the business of teaching much incompetence and ignorance. While it is a fact that the present high standing of the schools has been reached gradually, and not by sudden movement, yet it is likewise true that the most perceptible change for the better was between the years of 1858 and 1860.

The application of the law of rotation in office, making the tenure of office brief and necessitating frequent change of superintendents, has done much to impair the efficiency of the office; neither have the persons filling this office always been professional teachers, and not always persons of culture and education. This office, as is too frequently the case with other county offices, has at times been bestowed as a reward for party service to men not in sympathy with the public school system, and whose training had fitted them for managing a caucus or packing a convention rather than prepared them for organizing schools and stimulating teachers to energetic

and thorough work in the school-room. The public schools of Poweshiek county, however, have not suffered more in this particular than the schools of other counties. There have been many superintendents to watch over the educational interest of the county who were men of fine culture, and whose whole active lives have been in sympathy with the cause of popular education. If there have been poor superintendents, there have also been some very good ones, and, as a result, the schools of the county are fully up with the times, and will compare favorably with those of other counties.

Beginning with the first record now in existence, we give a synopsis of the various educational associations of the county, teachers' institutes and normal schools. We begin by giving the constitution of the first association of which there is any record:

ARTICLE I. This society shall be called the Poweshiek County Teachers' Association.

ARTICLE II. Its object shall be to promote popular education by the elevation of common schools, and by the improvement of common school teachers.

ARTICLE III. Its officers shall be a president, three vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer. These officers shall constitute an executive committee of the association. Their term of office shall be one year, or until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE IV. Any individual may become a member of the association by signing the constitution and paying twenty-five cents. Absence from two meetings of the association shall be deemed a withdrawal from it.

ARTICLE V. Meetings of the association shall be held according to adjournment, or at the call of the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI. Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Teachers of the county from time to time became members, till the membership amounted to about two hundred.

From the minutes of the association it appears that the first meeting was held at Grinnell, October 22, 1860. Prof. L. F. Parker was called to the chair. The following permanent officers were elected:

President, S. H. Herrick; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Lyman, Mr. Owens, S. Draper; Secretary and Treasurer, John Camey.

The sessions of this association lasted six days. The association then adjourned, with a recommendation that the executive committee call the next meeting in October of following year.

A special meeting of the association was, however, held on September

27, 1861. The object of this meeting was to determine what disposition should be made of the funds of the association. A committee of four was appointed to make settlement with the treasurer, and apportion the money among the paying members of the society.

The regular session of the association for 1861 began on the twenty-eighth of October. The meetings were held in the College Chapel, at Grinnell, and continued through the week.

Lectures were delivered by L. F. Parker, J. A. Reed, and S. S. Herrick, and various class exercises were conducted by members of the association.

Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That every teacher should have access to some good educational periodical, and should peruse it thoughtfully and regularly.

Resolved, That the elevation of our profession depends not on words, but deeds; not upon the elevation of our claims, but the elevation of ourselves.

Resolved, That we, whether in honor or dishonor, will strive to render our schools worthy the highest place among public interests.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we will adjourn to meet during the first week in September.

Resolved, That we will send an abstract of our proceedings to the *Montezuma Republican* and the *Iowa Instructor* for publication.

The next meeting of the association was held in the Methodist church, at Montezuma, beginning October 6, 1862, and continuing throughout one week.

During this meeting of the association, there was made the following financial report:

Received during present session of association.....	\$ 4.00
From State.....	50.00
Total in treasury.....	<u>\$54.00</u>

The following appropriations were made:

L. F. Parker.....	\$10.00
S. S. Herrick.....	5.00
J. A. Reed.....	5.00
Rev. Mr. Farrar.....	3.00
Total.....	<u>\$23.00</u>

The next meeting was held at Brooklyn, beginning December 29, 1863, and continuing throughout the week.

The meeting of the association for 1864 was held in the College chapel,

at Grinnell, beginning September 26, and lasting throughout the week. The name of the society had, by some means, in the meantime, been changed from that of the Poweshiek County Association to Poweshiek County Institute, and the first record on the minutes is to the effect that the institute was called to order by Professor von Coelln.

From the financial report made at this meeting of the institute, it appears that there was in the treasury the sum of \$58.00, and out of this sum were paid to

Mr. Kissell.....	\$17.00
Prof. Wells.....	16.00
Stationery.....	.25
Church.....	5.50
Coal.....	.50
Total.....	<u>\$39.25</u>

Leaving balance of \$18.75. This balance was in part disposed of as follows:

R. M. Haines, teacher.....	\$10.00
J. P. Lyman, teacher.....	5.00
Total.....	<u>\$15.00</u>

Leaving balance of \$3.75.

The next institute was held in the school-house, in Montezuma, beginning on the twentieth of November, 1865, and closing on the twenty-fifth. The assets of the institute at this meeting amounted to \$90.75.

Amount on hand.....	\$90.75
Amount paid out.....	83.90
Leaving balance.....	<u>\$6.85</u>

In 1866 the institute was held in the College chapel, at Grinnell, beginning November 26, and continuing throughout the week. This institute was under the management of that veteran teacher and institute instructor, Prof. J. Piper, and was of more than usual interest.

The institute for 1867 was also held at Grinnell, beginning November 25. In 1868 the place of meeting was again at Grinnell. In 1869 the institute met at Brooklyn.

There are no minutes of any meetings in 1870, 1871 and 1872, but in 1873 the institute met at Grinnell, and the minutes, which are very full, and well written, give a good idea of the proceedings of this, the last of

the county institutes under the old State law. We give the following synopsis of the proceedings:

The institute convened at the public school building in Grinnell, August 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Prof. Piper, the conductor of the institute, was present, and took charge of the same.

The proceedings commenced with a lesson on the sounds of letters, after which the conductor delivered a lecture on the duties of teachers.

Second day, exercise in physiology, and lesson on orthography and orthoepy. Afternoon session, exercise in reading, conducted by Prof. Macy, and exercise in arithmetic, by Prof. Piper.

On the third day there was an election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, D. G. Edmundson; Vice-President, J. A. Griffith; Secretary, H. N. Funk; Treasurer, G. W. Cutting; Committee, A. L. Shattuck, Miss A. J. Mills, D. G. Edmundson.

On the afternoon of the same day, Prof. Piper delivered a lecture on the examination of teachers, after which there was an address delivered by Prof. L. F. Parker.

A vote of thanks was passed by the institute, thanking Prof. Piper for his voluntary work in the institute.

The committee on resolutions was appointed, which reported four resolutions. The first acknowledged grateful thanks to Almighty God for the preservation of the health of the teachers. The second was a statement of the duties of parents and patrons to the schools and teachers. The third was an acknowledgment of thanks to J. B. Grinnell, for a hospitable entertainment. The fourth was a statement of the determination of the teachers to hold township teachers' institutes.

The new law providing for the holding of normal schools in each county for from one to four weeks each year went into effect in 1874, at which time the first normal school was held in this county. A session of four weeks was held each year until 1878, when the normal school was held at Grinnell, beginning August 5th and continuing four weeks. W. R. Akers was superintendent at that time, and he was assisted in conducting the school by A. C. Hart, A. T. Free, W. M. Cross, Susie J. Whitcomb, A. C. Osborne and G. H. Needham. There were enrolled at this normal two hundred and four pupils, of whom seventy-five were males, and one hundred and twenty-nine females. There was expended at this normal \$452.10, of which \$423 was for instruction, and \$32 for the payment of incidental expenses.

In 1879 a normal was held at Brooklyn, beginning August 4th and last-

ing four weeks. N. W. Boyes was conductor; he was assisted by C. G. Kretschmer, G. A. Brownson, T. M. Irish and W. J. Shoup. Lectures were delivered by D. R. Fox, H. H. Ragan, W. J. Shoup, D. W. Poor, R. S. Collier and Miss C. Wilder. There were a hundred and seventy-seven enrolled, of whom fifty-five were males, and a hundred and twenty-two females. There was expended \$411.10, of which \$347 was for instruction and \$63.10 for incidentals.

In 1880 the normal was held at Montezuma, beginning August 2d, and continuing four weeks.

A. L. Shattuck, County Superintendent; H. K. Edson, conductor; O. J. Laylander, secretary. Instructors: H. K. Edson, didactics and grammar; A. T. Free, history and language; A. Grundy, arithmetic; O. J. Laylander, physiology and orthography; Miss Jennie Shrader, orthography and reading; Miss R. E. Southard, geography and drawing.

Lectures were delivered as follows:

W. R. Akers; subject: Sherman's March to the Sea. Mrs. T. M. Curry; subject: Home Life Among the Colonies. H. K. Edson; subject: Rome. County Superintendent's Address, by A. L. Shattuck. The pupils were divided into three divisions, each division having eight recitations a day.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics will show the condition of the schools of the county:

Number of district townships.....	14
“ “ independent townships.....	24
“ “ subdistricts.....	116
“ “ ungraded schools.....	135
“ “ graded “	25
Average duration in months.....	7.70
Number of male teachers employed.....	97
“ “ female “ “	187
Average monthly compensation, males.....\$	32.78
“ “ “ females.....\$	27.16
Number of male persons between 5 and 21.....	3,629
“ “ female persons between ages of 5 and 21.....	3,315
“ “ pupils enrolled in schools.....	5,260
Total average attendance.....	3,300
Number of frame school-houses.....	140
“ “ brick “	0

Value of school-houses.....	\$ 91,205.00
“ “ apparatus.....	1,262.00
Number of volumes in libraries.....	108

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 3,061.81
Received from district tax.....	4,087.40
“ “ other sources.....	72.22
Total debit.....	\$ 7,221.43
Paid for school-houses and sites.....	\$ 2,629.75
“ “ library and apparatus.....	38.50
“ “ bonds and interests.....	400.00
“ “ other purposes.....	885.93
On hand.....	3,237.25

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 8,315.94
Received from district tax.....	10,894.15
“ “ other sources.....	1,188.19
Total debit.....	\$ 20,398.28
Paid for rent and repairs.....	\$ 5,416.35
“ “ fuel.....	2,625.52
“ “ secretaries and treasurers.....	1,088.26
“ “ records, etc.....	663.15
“ “ insurance.....	270.24
“ “ janitors.....	763.60
“ “ for other purposes.....	2,953.83

TEACHERS' FUND.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 26,103.41
Received from district tax.....	34,095.48
“ “ annual apportionment.....	7,455.83
“ “ other sources.....	1,340.46
Total debit.....	\$ 68,995.18
Paid teachers.....	40,140.36
Paid for other purposes.....	164.25
On hand.....	\$ 28,690.57

The foregoing statistics are for the year 1879, and the reader will observe that in giving the number of teachers we include all those who are employed during the year. During the year 1879 there were two hundred and thirty-five applicants for teacher's certificates. Out of this number twenty-five were rejected; ninety-four received first-grade certificates; one hundred and ninety-two received second-class certificates. No third-grade certificates are issued in this county, as a supply of teachers holding first and second-grade certificates is sufficient for the demand.

CHAPTER IX.

CRIMES.

The Fox and Long Gang—Adventures of Jonas Carsner—The Cumquick Case—The Murder of Claiborne Showers—Other Crimes.

HE who records the deeds of his fellow-men must reproduce the bad along with the good, and while it is his privilege to submit as models the record of the wise and the upright, it is likewise his duty to not wholly ignore the record made by the foolish, the dishonest and the depraved, who, by deeds both daring and cowardly, have appropriated to their own use the property of others, and, in the prosecution of their greedy aims, have not scrupled to imbue their hands in the blood of fellow-man. Then, too, will there necessarily be some reference to those who have been driven by anger and malice to the commission of heinous crimes, and the still more pathetic reader will be called upon to contemplate the deed of at least one unfortunate individual, who, bereft of reason, committed the almost incredible crime of matricide. The tourist, if his journeys be at all extended, beholds not only grand mountains, magnificent forests and luxuriant vegetation—at times he must plunge into miasmatic swamps, and cross dreary deserts, and mingled with the glad sound of joy will come wafted to his ear the wail of woe. Thus it is with one who journeys back through the records of the past; he will find there the records of those who were proof against all temptation, and who regarded a "good name rather to be chosen than great riches," and again, like the tourist, will he find such shocking instances of avarice and cruelty that he dreads to reproduce the story.

It is not our intention to impress the reader with the thought that Poweshiek county has been peculiarly unfortunate in this particular, for such has not been the case. Its fate has been the common fate of all, and the number of its inhabitants who by their crimes have made their names immortal, and to a certain extent brought the good name of the entire people into reproach, is probably not as great as in many other counties of

the State. It will be observed that at least two of the most shocking murders which have occurred in the county were committed by persons who did not properly belong in the county, and were simply sojourning within its limits at the time the deed of violence was committed.

THE FOX AND LONG GANG.

The fact has already been stated that at the time the first settlement was made in Poweshiek county there was an old cabin discovered in a grove a few miles north of the present site of Montezuma. A number of strangers were accustomed in those early days to occasionally visit the cabin, and, from the character of certain things which were afterward found in the ruins of the cabin, the early settlers were led to believe that it was originally the resort of a number of desperadoes known as the Fox and Long gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves. This supposition was confirmed by Mr. Snook, a blacksmith who early lived on Bear Creek, and who was frequently called upon by members of the gang to shoe their horses and repair certain tools for them.

On account of the supposition that the aforesaid cabin was the resort of counterfeiters and thieves the grove was named Bogus Grove by the settlers, and it went by that name for many years. From the fact that this gang undoubtedly had its headquarters in the county a local interest attaches to the history of these noted desperadoes. The members of the gang were the persons who murdered Colonel Davenport; they were afterward hunted down by a man named Bonney. We give the following brief account of the band:

For a number of years after the first settlement of Iowa the country on both sides of the Mississippi River was infested by a lawless gang of freebooters. Their main headquarters were at Nauvoo, in Illinois, and they had occasional places of rendezvous in Cedar, Linn and Poweshiek counties.

The fugitives from justice in the older States had fled to the western wilds for protection, and organized themselves into regular bands for counterfeiting, horse stealing, murder and robbery. They at length advanced so far in their grand schemes for crime and escape, that in some places justices of the peace and other officers of the county were elected to office by their intrigues, and many men of good standing became associated with them.

At this stage of affairs a grand mass meeting was held and it was resolved by the people to rid the community of these desperadoes. One of the ring-leaders and his three sons were taken, tried by a self-constituted jury, condemned and shot the same day. Another member of the gang was shot and the rest fled from the country.

The murder of Col. Davenport in daylight and in full view of the citizens of Rock Island and Davenport sent a thrill of terror to every heart and made all honest and well-disposed citizens fear for their lives and property. So foul a crime, attended by such appalling circumstances, aroused the energies of every one to assist in discovering the murderers. Public meetings were called and companies of horsemen sent in every direction but no trace of the guilty men could be found. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars was offered by George L. Davenport and the Governor of Illinois offered a reward of one thousand dollars. It was subsequently ascertained that the robbers had for days been secreted in the bluffs previous to the attack on Davenport and selected the 4th of July, when all the family except the Colonel was away.

Mr. Davenport lived long enough to relate the circumstances attending the robbery. He had been fearful of robbers and noticed some suspicious looking persons around the town, and he had taken the precaution to fasten the doors and have arms in readiness. He had but a few moments prior to the attack been to the well for water and on his return fastened the door behind him. He was seated in an arm-chair in his sitting-room when he heard a noise in the back part of his house, and opening a door that led there was confronted by three men, one of whom exclaimed, "Seize him, Chunkey!" At the same instant he received a flesh wound from a pistol in the hand of one of the robbers. He endeavored to reach his pistols, which lay on the mantle, but was laid hold of and bound and blindfolded. The robbers, after many ineffectual attempts to get into the safe, led Col. Davenport up stairs and compelled him to unlock the safe. This he did and the robbers, after obtaining about six hundred dollars, fled. Davenport soon afterward died from the effect of the wound and other injuries inflicted upon him.

All attempts to capture the robbers were for some time ineffectual; at length Edward Bonney, of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out the place of their concealment. He entered upon the enterprise about the middle of August, 1845, a month and a half after the killing of Davenport. He finally got trace of the robbers by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested Fox at Centerville, in Appanoose county, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th of the same month he arrested Long and Birch at Sandusky, in Ohio. Several other arrests followed. Birch and Fox escaped from jail after having been tried and convicted. John Long, with one or two others, was hanged at Rock Island. Before suffering upon the gallows Long made a confession revealing the facts in the case of Davenport's murder and many other crimes which up to that time had been unheard of.

These prompt and energetic measures to bring the ruffians to justice gave to the western banditti such a shock that the country was for many years free from their depredations.

THE ADVENTURES OF JONAS CARSNER.

Among the disreputable characters who at an early time infested the settlements of central Iowa, and whose name appears among the first upon the criminal records of Poweshiek county, was Jonas Carsner. Although he was frequently arrested, he could not be convicted, and although the people were morally certain of his guilt, he could always bring into court a cloud of witnesses who would swear that he had been elsewhere at the certain time when a crime had been committed.

In 1845, when the whole region of country west of this was Indian territory, and Des Moines was still a military post, Jonas Carsner plied his trade in various parts of the country. The Indians in and around the Fort at times had some money and very good horses, and Jonas operated with very good success among these savages. The Indians complained to Capt. Allen, who dispatched a squadron of dragoons in quest of the offender. The dragoons, who seldom went anywhere without accomplishing their purpose, returned, bearing with them the offender. He was tried by military court, and, the evidence not being conclusive, Captain Allen let him off with a flogellation, which was administered by the Indians.

A few days after Jonas was released, a teamster who was conveying supplies from Keokuk to the garrison at Fort Des Moines, encamped some distance east of the Fort, and during the night one of his horses was stolen. Not being able to proceed without the horse, he visited a band of Indians near by and from them borrowed a horse to ride while searching for his missing animal. After following the trail for quite a distance, he came to a dense thicket, and just as he was about to enter the thicket Jonas Carsner came riding up to him, mounted on the stolen horse. The teamster, whose name was Fish, was for an instant completely dumfounded and did not know what to do, but he was soon released from any doubts, as Jonas rode right up to him and coming along-side, drew a huge knife with which he cut the girth of the saddle upon which Fish was mounted, and giving the latter a quick wrench, threw him to the ground, and grasping the reins of the now disencumbered steed, galloped away, taking both horses with him. Poor Fish was now like a fish out of water, and was compelled to return to the Indians and relate the result of his sad adventure.

Carsner was again arrested and placed under five hundred dollar bonds to await his trial. A friend appeared with the money which was placed on the justice's table; while the justice was preparing some papers, Jonas

walked out of the building and his friend grasping the money leaped from a window; both disappeared, leaving the magistrate without prisoner, money, or bondsman.

Jonas Carsner has the honor of occupying with his name the first two pages of the Poweshiek county court record. What finally became of him no one knows, but certain it is he was not convicted in any legally constituted court of this county.

THE CUMQUICK CASE.

During the summer of 1856, Andrew J. Casteel and his brother, who resided near Lafayette, Indiana, determined to emigrate to Iowa. Andrew, who had but recently been married, started in advance intending to stop for a short time with some of his wife's relatives near Bloomington, Illinois. The brother started about one week after, and from some reason not finding Andrew at the appointed place of meeting, crossed the Mississippi River at Muscatine, and proceeded to Boone county where he located. Andrew crossed the river at Burlington, and his brother in Boone county heard nothing further of him until he was summoned to Poweshiek county, to identify the dead and half decomposed remains of him and his wife, which were found hidden away in some corn fodder, a few miles west of Montezuma. It was evident that Casteel and his wife had been murdered, and the bodies were hidden away in order to give the perpetrators of the deed an opportunity to escape. Nothing farther could be learned of the matter, and although special effort was made to solve the ghastly mystery no facts were developed. Thus matters stood till the early part of 1857, when a man by the name of Morgan, residing in Des Moines, accidentally received an intimation which led him to believe that the crime had been committed by a man residing in Polk county.

A man by the name of Wm. B. Thomas, but commonly called Cumquick, residing in Polk county, not far from Des Moines, came home one evening very much intoxicated and shamefully maltreated his wife. Morgan happened along the road at the time, and overheard the woman remonstrating with her husband, and among other things understood her tell Cumquick if he didn't do better she would tell about the Poweshiek county affair. Morgan, upon hearing this, suspected that Cumquick was the perpetrator of the murder. It will be well to state here that the murder of Casteel and his wife created intense and wide spread excitement, and there were persons in all parts of the State constantly on the lookout, for some evidence which would solve the mystery. This fact will account for Morgan, upon overhearing the quarrel between Cumquick and his wife, immediately concluding that there was the guilty man and determining upon his arrest.

Upon arriving at Des Moines, Morgan went before the proper officer and made affidavit to the effect that he believed Cumquick was the perpetrator of the murder. The latter was immediately arrested and taken to Poweshiek county, where he had a preliminary examination. At this examination Cumquick had a host of witnesses, all of a bad character, who testified that the prisoner had been in Polk county at the time the murder was supposed to have been committed. There were other witnesses, however, who testified most positively to the effect that they had seen Cumquick on the road between Oskaloosa and Montezuma, in company with two other men and a woman, about the time the murder was committed. A certain landlord, who kept a country tavern on the road leading from Oskaloosa to Pella, testified that Casteel and his wife had halted at his house, and that Cumquick and another man were in their company when they left. Persons testified that on the same day the Casteels left the aforesaid tavern they saw Cumquick and his companion driving a four-horse team toward Montezuma, which team corresponded with the one the landlord said was in Casteel's possession in the morning. About six miles west of Montezuma the team was seen to turn south, and, after proceeding to Miller's saw-mill, to return to the main road, and go along it to a point about four miles west of Montezuma, where they stopped to water the team. Here they acted very strangely. Among other things it was noted that while Cumquick was at the well drawing water the owner of the cabin approached the wagon and bantered the man in the wagon for a horse trade. When he came near the wagon the driver whipped up his horses and drove off at a rapid rate, followed by Cumquick, who dropped the bucket and left without watering the horses. It also appeared in evidence that when they came to Joseph Hall's place they turned south on a by-way and encamped for the night, and it was about a half mile from this camping place, on the farm of Thomas Beason, that the dead bodies were found a short time afterward.

Cumquick was a peculiar looking man, and could be readily identified by any one who had ever seen him, and at the preliminary examination there were persons who testified to having seen him pass through Montezuma early the next morning, after encamping west of town; also persons who saw him driving along the road between Montezuma and Iowa City, and at the latter place two of Casteel's horses were found in possession of the stage company. A saddle and some harness, found in Cumquick's possession at his home in Polk county, were also identified by James Casteel as being the property of his murdered brother. The evidence seemed to be sufficient to warrant the holding of Cumquick, and the magistrate ordered him to be held to await the action of the grand jury. He was in the meantime committed to the Scott county jail.

The District Court for Poweshiek county did not convene till May, and in the meantime every citizen of this and adjoining counties constituted himself a special detective to procure evidence against the prisoner. Thus it was that by the time court convened much additional evidence was accumulated, and the people, especially of Mahaska and Poweshiek counties, were in a fever of excitement. By this time it was generally conceded by all that Casteel and his wife had been murdered by Cumquick and his companion, in Mahaska county, shortly after leaving the country tavern before alluded to; that after killing them they placed them in the wagon, and, having covered them over, proceeded northwest a distance, and then turned abruptly east to avoid suspicion; that they turned south past Miller's saw-mill, which had been idle for years, with the intention of burying the bodies in the sawdust, but, seeing some persons near the mill, turned back, and proceeded to the place where they camped, and during the night placed the bodies in the fodder shocks where they were found.

On the 7th of May, 1857, Cumquick, having been indicted by the grand jury, was arraigned for trial. He plead not guilty, and upon plea of his attorneys was allowed a continuance till the next term of court. He was remanded back to the Scott county jail, where he remained till July, when court again convened at Montezuma. The people in Montezuma, and the whole surrounding country had in the meantime become thoroughly convinced of Cumquick's guilt, and were greatly enraged at the delays occasioned by technicalities and legal quibbles. Thus it was that when Cumquick was brought back from the Scott county jail in July, there was a large and excited crowd in Montezuma. The excitement was intensified by one Dr. Moser, a brother of Mrs. Casteel. He resided in Indiana, and had been subpoenaed as a witness when the case first came up in May. When the case was continued it was necessary for him to return home. He had to come back in July, and in sundry speeches which he made to the crowd remarked that if Cumquick should be tried and acquitted he would regard the verdict as final and satisfactory, but that he would submit to no further continuances and delays. Such was the feeling of the people, who had fully determined upon lynching if the trial was not immediately proceeded with. The session of court begun on the morning of July 14, 1857, Hon. Wm. M. Stone presiding. The case of the State v. Wm. B. Thomas was the first one called, and Cumquick's attorneys filed an affidavit to the effect that the people of Poweshiek county were so much prejudiced against the prisoner that he could not have an impartial trial, and they therefore moved for a change of venue. The court had assembled in the old court-house, workmen being at that time engaged in the erection of the present court-

house. The weather was intensely warm, and the crowd was so large that it was decided to adjourn to the school-house to hear the argument of counsel on the motion for a change of venue. It was about eleven o'clock when the arguments were concluded, and Judge Stone decided to grant the motion. The news soon spread through town that a change of venue had been granted to Mahaska county, and that the case would not be tried for some months. A mob immediately proceeded to the school-house, and by violence took the prisoner from the officers, and proceeded with him through town and west along Main street to a tree located on the north side of the street, on what is now part of the Cheshire estate in West Montezuma. A rope was placed around the neck of the prisoner, and he was suspended for a time; he was then let down and asked to confess; refusing to make any confession he was again drawn up and hanged by the neck until life was extinct. He was cut down later in the day and buried. Thus ended the case of Iowa against Wm. B. Thomas, alias Cumquick, who undoubtedly was one of the murderers of the Casteels, and thus in this summary manner was avenged one of the most frightful murders ever committed in the State.

A grand jury subsequently investigated the lynching, but no persons were indicted. Although this summary manner of punishing crime is to be deplored, it is probably well enough that no one was indicted, as it would have been impossible to convict anyone. At this late day the people of Montezuma have no hesitancy in giving the names of certain ones most prominent in the lynching, and a certain individual boasts that he carried the rope from the store where it was purchased to the place of execution.

Cumquick had now paid the penalty of his crime, but justice was but half satisfied. All the evidence against Cumquick was to the effect that he had an accomplice, and no effort was spared to find out who this accomplice was. Rewards were offered and every effort made to trace out the identity and location of the partner in crime. The great obstacle in the way of success consisted in the fact that the man who was with Cumquick in the wagon did not suffer himself to be seen; he never left the wagon and when he met anyone always gazed in another direction, consequently it would have been impossible to have identified the man even had he been discovered. Through the stimulus of rewards many persons were arrested and brought to Montezuma but the evidence against none was sufficient to warrant an indictment. At the previous home of Cumquick in Polk county there was a special effort made to ferret out the guilty man. There was a man living at Des Moines at the time by the name of William H. Meachem who had previously been very active and successful in his efforts to suppress horse thieves; it was through his efforts in this direction that Jonas Carsner

had frequently been arraigned for trial. This man Meacham determined to find Cumquick's accomplice. Accompanied by several persons he made a descent upon some suspected parties, and by dint of curses and threats, and brandishing of deadly weapons succeeded in capturing a man by the name of Van Schoick, whom he fastened with a chain and forcibly took to Poweshiek county. In Poweshiek county Van Schoick was pronounced not to be the man whom circumstances had identified as the murderer. Mr. Meacham had, therefore, kidnapped an innocent man and after he had been detained in illegal custody for nearly a week he was released and told to go home.

But other evidence, or at least what was supposed to be evidence, having been obtained, again this bevy of men, who were officers *ad libitum*, burst upon the unsuspecting Van Schoick, and captured him with his father-in-law, Mr. Ridgway, and, barely allowing them time to get their coats, they were put into a sleigh and threatened with death if they attempted to resist, and borne away to Montezuma. But from the intense cold, and the difficulty of reaching Montezuma on account of the state of the roads, after reaching Jasper county, Mr. Meacham brought his prisoners to Des Moines, where he surrendered them to the Sheriff and filed information against them for murder. A trial followed, but the proof against them was of the most trifling nature, and they were speedily acquitted.

Fear of again falling into the hands of the merciless Meacham induced Ridgway and Van Schoick to commence an action against their late illegal custodian for kidnapping, but it appearing to the court that Mr. Meacham was a monomaniac on the subject of taking horse thieves, and various other felonious characters, he was on this and similar facts acquitted.

THE MURDER OF CLAIBORNE SHOWERS.

This tragedy created a most profound sensation throughout the entire State, and owing to the long and exciting trial of the supposed murderer, was more generally commented upon than any other criminal prosecution which has yet occurred in the State. We deem this case of sufficient local interest, to devote some considerable space to a statement of facts of the murder as elicited during the trial and, also, some extracts from the arguments of counsel. The counsel employed in trying the case was the most able which could be obtained from the States of Illinois and Iowa, and it would be well if a full synopsis could be herewith given; such, however, would take up more space than can well be devoted to the matter.

About the 6th or 7th of May, 1863, the town of Brooklyn, in Poweshiek county, was thrown into great excitement resulting from the finding of the

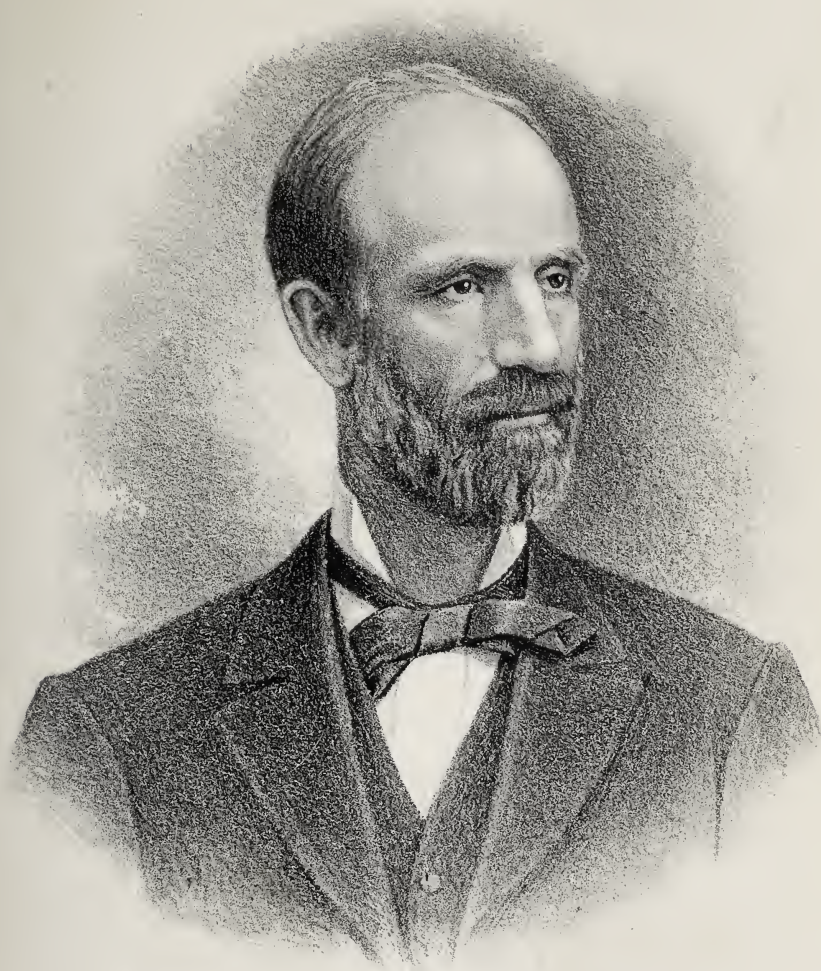
dead body of a young man, a short distance east of that place. The head was severed from the body, and was subsequently found a few rods away covered with leaves and bark. This head was recognized by John and Sampson Manatt, as being that of one of two boys who had stayed at their house a few nights previous, and who were as they said then on their way to the gold mines. The boys left Manatt's together on Saturday morning, May 2d, with a dun colored team and covered wagon, in the direction of Brooklyn. It was remembered by the citizens of Brooklyn that, on the morning of the 2d of May, a team answering to the description of the one that had stayed at Manatt's came to town accompanied by *one* young man, who left his team in Brooklyn and hired a livery horse for the purpose, as he said, of going to a grove where he had encamped the night previous and get a hatchet which he had forgotten. He was gone about two hours, came back, took his team and drove out of town toward the west.

Public opinion immediately fastened upon this young man as being the murderer of his companion. He was described as being a tall, well built and well dressed young man, about twenty-two years old, good looking, a keen eye, and of sharp shrewd appearance. Diligent search was made by the officers of the law, but as some time had elapsed no trace of the supposed murderer could be found further than a few miles west of Brooklyn. The head of the murdered boy was taken in charge by Dr. Conway and preserved.

Three years and more had passed by when one morning in the latter part of May, 1866, a stranger took passage on the stage coach from Newton to Monroe, and took a seat on the outside beside the driver, Gaines Fisher. In their conversation on the way, the subject of crime came up and Mr. Fisher related the circumstances of the murder at Brooklyn. The stranger became interested, inquired the description of the boys, their team, etc., and instead of continuing his journey south, returned to Newton, and thence to Brooklyn, where he procured all the information possible in regard to the tragedy. The result of this was that Kirk G. Vincent was arrested a few days subsequently at Cambridge, Illinois, on the charge of committing this murder in Poweshiek county. An examination was had before Judge Hinman, which resulted in defendant being held to answer a requisition from the Governor of Iowa. In July he was brought to Brooklyn on the requisition of Gov. Stone. A preliminary examination was had before Justice Walter. The prisoner was bound over to appear before the grand jury, who found an indictment against him at the December term, 1866.

The case came up for trial on the 15th of April, 1867, and the following jury was impaneled to try the case:

C. W. Fenner, Homer R. Page, Thomas Heaton, James G. Mullikin, S.



W. R. Lewis

B. McLean, M. A. Malone, Alex. McCoy, E. R. McKee, C. L. Roberts, John Minseer, John Wood, and A. F. Page.

After the jury had been impaneled, Hon. M. E. Cutts, special prosecutor, proceeded to read the indictment. The indictment is somewhat lengthy and is not reproduced here. Mr. Cutts' associate counsel for the prosecution was Maj. H. W. Wells; the counsel for the defense was J. S. Buckles, H. M. Martin and Judge Howe, of Illinois. The first witness placed upon the stand was Mrs. Lucy M. Showers, mother of Claiborne Showers, the boy who was murdered. She testified as to the time when her son left for the west, that Kirk G. Vincent returned about the last of June, and of his peculiar conduct when she met him and inquired about her son. She further testified to the identity of the head in the possession of Dr. Conway. She stated that her son and Vincent were cousins, and so far as she knew had always been good friends.

John D. Randall, a farmer living in Illinois, near Cambridge, testified that he had loaned his wagon to Vincent and Showers when they started on their journey.

Several other witnesses from Cambridge were sworn, who testified with regard to the departure from that place of Vincent and Showers.

George Haine, of Monticello, Iowa, was then sworn, who testified to having seen Vincent in that city in April, 1863, of a boy answering to the description of Showers, who was with him, of the team which they drove, and other facts going to show that Vincent had been in Monticello with Showers during an entire week in the latter part of April, 1863. A. J. Yarvel, of Monticello, also testified to his having seen the two boys together in Monticello during the spring of 1863. C. H. Pierce, of Monticello, also testified to having seen the boys together at that place in the spring of 1863. The same fact was testified to by James Middaugh, who saw the boys in Marengo in April, 1863. Mrs. Arabella Tinker, of Bear Creek township, Poweshiek county, testified that during the first week in May, 1863, she was out looking for the cows when she found the body of the murdered boy.

The next witness introduced by the prosecution, and probably one of the most important ones, was Sampson Manatt, of Bear Creek township, Poweshiek county. We give his testimony in full:

"About May, 1863, resided about four miles east of Brooklyn; still reside there; had resided there about fourteen years then. About the first of May, 1863, there were a couple of young men stopped at my mother's to stay over night, and camped in the barn-yard. They cooked their own victuals and slept there over night. I have seen the head of one of those boys since; I have seen the other. The first time I saw one of them after

they left there was in Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois. Saw the body of the one that was killed, and the head that was found. I do recognize this defendant as one of them; I am positive. They had what I would call a dun team, medium sized and well matched. Cannot describe the wagon very well; do not think it was new; it was a very good two horse wagon, with a white canvas cover. They got there sometime before sundown, perhaps an hour before. Do not recollect the color of the manes and tails of the horses. Was with them in the evening till ten o'clock or after, and some time the next morning. Spent the evening with them; had conversation with them. They stated they were from Wisconsin; they gave no name that I heard. We had a kind of a jovial time in the evening; a little cutting up, dancing, fiddling, etc. The oldest of the two fiddled some, a few tunes; this defendant was the larger one of the two, and did the fiddling. The smaller one danced some; he was quite an active jig dancer; he danced considerable; could not say that he tried to mimic any one. Think they left between the hours of seven and eight next morning; was not at the house when they left. Don't know which one claimed to own the team. They said they were going to the gold mines; cannot say whether to Pike's Peak, or where. Think they came there Friday; am not positive. Think they left on Saturday morning. I first saw that body a half mile west of where we lived. Could not tell what day of the week it was. It was sometime during the next week after the boys left, perhaps six or eight days after. The body was lying just at the edge of some small hazel brush, not concealed, and I think lying on the back. The head was found a rod or a rod and a half from the body, covered up with leaves, bark and dirt. I recognized the head at first sight as being the smaller of the two boys that were at our house, that is, as soon as I saw the face. Recognized the pants, which was all the clothing I recognized. He had on a pair of pants, pair of socks, and three shirts, no coat, vest or hat. I took the younger one to be from seventeen to nineteen years of age. Could not give the color of his eyes and hair, only that he had dark hair. He had no whiskers, but a very light moustache, if any. The larger one had no mustache, or if he had any it was light; could not say in fact. He had on light colored pants and vest, a dark cloth cap and dark coat. Did not notice where the wagon was made. I next saw defendant in Cambridge; did not recognize him at first, but the second day was satisfied in my own mind after I saw him about more, from his general appearance, that he was the man. At first he did not seem tall enough. The first time I saw him he was sitting in the court-room. When I saw him at my mother's place he was moving about most of the time. I found the dead body in Poweshiek county, Iowa. (The head of the mur-

dered boy having been produced.) I am satisfied it is the same head I found in the woods covered up; recognized it then and do now as being the younger of the two boys that were at our house; don't know whether that scar on the forehead was there at the time or made since; could not say whether the scar was new when I found it. The nose was flattened a little; it seemed to have rested against the log. Did not notice the teeth of the younger one."

Jane Carroll, of Warren township, James Shiner, a blacksmith of Brooklyn, James E. Johnson, a merchant of Brooklyn, Michael Cuning, a carpenter of Brooklyn, William Forbes, a livery stable keeper of Brooklyn, John Davidson, of Bear Creek township, Mrs. Mary Manatt and W. X. Sigafos of Bear Creek township, each testified to having seen one or both of the boys in and near Brooklyn early in May, 1863. Amos Gould, clerk of the courts of Henry county, Illinois, N. B. Gould, a farmer living in Cambridge, Illinois, John B. Cady, formerly of Geneseo, Illinois, John Manatt, of Warren township, Poweshiek county, William B. Brison, of Henry county, Illinois, Nathan Worley, of McDonough county, Illinois, Dr. J. B. Cox, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, A. McDonald, formerly sheriff of Poweshiek county, Alexander H. Showers, of Peoria, Illinois, Richard Muscall, of Cambridge, Illinois, Joseph Tilson, of Cambridge, Illinois, J. D. Baker, of Cambridge, Illinois, and Samuel H. McDay, of Cambridge, Illinois, all testified in behalf of the prosecution, after which the prosecution rested their case. Some fifteen or twenty witnesses were introduced by the defense. They were mainly from Illinois, and their testimony was intended to prove the good character of the defendant, and to show that he did not leave that State in company with Showers. The most remarkable circumstance of the trial was the testimony of Charles W. Kyle, of Henry county, Illinois, who testified to having seen Claiborne Showers in the army in October, 1864, a year and a half after the murder was committed. The following is a part of his testimony:

"The last time I saw Claiborne was in the army, at Altoona Pass, Georgia, on the 7th of October, 1864. We were sent to reinforce the Twenty-third Army Corps, at Altoona Pass. They had a fight there Friday evening, October 5, 1864. We got there and I saw him on Sunday morning, the next day after the battle. I was sitting on a log there with some more of the boys, and he came and inquired if there was a man there by the name of Charley Kyle. I said there was; could not at first call him by name; he was dressed in soldier clothes; knew his countenance. Said I, 'You are ahead of me!' Said he, 'Don't you know Claiborne Showers?' I then knew him and shook hands with him. He took my tobacco and filled

his pipe, and sat down on the log and talked with me for about twenty minutes—talked about the folks at Cambridge. Said he, ‘God! I hustled my boots out of Cambridge!’ I went with him up the side of the mountain where the battle had been fought. Suppose we had been there fifteen minutes together, and I left him there on the battle-field. A soldier of the 112th Illinois was about to be buried with military honors, and I left him to go down and see him buried. He remarked about the dead bodies as we were going over the field. Have no doubt but that was Claiborne Showers. It was the same boy I saw at Mr. Showers’ when he was keeping hotel, and at those parties. I came home from the army in August, 1865. I had not then any knowledge of the charges against the defendant; was not acquainted with him; believe I had seen him before hauling stone for the new jail; never had seen him but three times before I came here this time.”

Nine days were consumed in taking the evidence of the witnesses, and the argument of counsel began on the tenth day. The first address to the jury was by Major H. W. Wells, on behalf of the prosecution. J. S. Buckles then addressed the jury on behalf of the defense, who was followed on the same side by H. M. Martin. The jury was then addressed by Judge Howe on behalf of the defense. His argument was a most able and exhaustive one, and occupied about four hours.

The closing argument on behalf of the prosecution was made by the Hon. M. E. Cutts, and the effort was one of the ablest ever made by this able attorney. His address was quite lengthy and it is to be regretted that we have not room for the entire speech. We give the following extracts as a sample of the whole:

“May it please the court, and gentlemen of the jury:—If I understand myself, I know that I have no disposition or desire in the least, to undervalue the importance of this case. It probably seldom occurs, in the history of the jurisprudence of this, or of any State, that a case of such importance, surrounded by such a variety of circumstances, extending as it does over territory of hundreds of miles in extent, covering years in duration, is brought for examination before a jury of the country.

“It is true your verdict *may* affect the life of the defendant—it may affect, simply his liberty. It does not follow that because a man is indicted for murder that he must, therefore, be hung or acquitted—by no means. It may be, gentlemen of the jury, that there is no more involved here than in an ordinary case of larceny. Now if the defendant were indicted for simply stealing a span of horses it would not be necessary for attorneys to get up here and spend hours in telling you what an extraordinary case it was. It

is important to determine from the evidence what degree of crime has been committed. The penalty for the first degree of murder is death. The second degree is less important, and manslaughter is still less, for it simply involves the liberty and not the life of the defendant.

"I am sorry that it has been thought necessary to state here that the State is actuated by feelings of ill will, and a desire to injure the defendant. I could have desired that counsel should have argued this case upon its merits, and let this question of malice alone.

"If I know myself, I know that towards the prisoner at the bar I have not the slightest feelings of malice, I have no feelings of revenge. I care no more about this case than you do. I have no more interest in it. I am a citizen of this State, and as a member of society I have an interest in seeing that our penal laws are executed. If a murder is committed, I as an humble member of the community have an interest in having the murderer punished. It is necessary that the laws be executed—our own liberties depend upon it. Not only, then, are the life and liberty of this defendant concerned, but our own lives and property are involved in this case. It is not, then, a matter of fact, as the eminent counsel have asserted here during the past day and a half, that it is simply the life of the defendant that is concerned here. If that were so, it would be of far less consideration than now. If you say that the man who commits arson cannot be punished, and the man who commits murder cannot be punished, how much are your own lives and liberties worth? This question then involves the protection of your own wives and little ones, and your own property as well. I have an interest then in seeing that the laws are executed. I hope you have, and if you have not, then you have no business in the jury box. But I know you have an interest—that we all have an interest, and I say I am sorry that they have seen fit to assert that we are actuated by a feeling of revenge. It seems to me that it would have been enough to have spoken on the merits of the case—to have argued from the facts alone.

"Counsel have suggested that we wish a verdict here simply for a victory. O my God! what a suggestion! I pity the heart that could even make such a suggestion. Shocking! what a horrible idea that anyone should ask for a verdict of the terrible crime of murder, only that they might record a victory! Such a man is only fit associate for fiends and devils. I will attribute such a desire to no one; counsel for the defense may attribute such feelings to me, or to my associate counsel, but I don't believe there is a man in Poweshiek county, or in the State of Iowa, who desires to have a man convicted simply that he may see him hung! No: gentlemen. I think it is not the desire of any one on the part of the prosecution to have a convic-

tion unless the case demands it. We do not desire that you should go beyond the evidence in the case; but we desire that you shall make up your verdict by such rules as the court shall lay down to you. It is the law, then, that shall govern this case, and no feeling of malice or prejudice shall decide it one way or the other. The court will steadily hold the reins of law, and no decision can be made contrary to law. I don't believe your judgment can be carried beyond what the facts warrant.

"Counsel have seen fit to flatter you. They have told you how good looking you are, and what honest countenances you possess, and that you are the *best* men in the county! Why they have even flattered his honor here. Now he does not require it; he has been elected Judge of this 6th judicial district, and that is enough for him. Now there are other men in Poweshiek county as good as you are, but I know that you have judgment and intelligence enough to decide this case without my attempting to flatter you.

"I first became connected with this case at the examination last summer at Brooklyn. My sympathies were with the defendant. I thought he looked too well, too manly to be hung. But I thought we would commence the prosecution, and as the case progressed I became as thoroughly convinced of his guilt as that the sun shines. And I am glad that I am—not that I am glad that he did the deed—God forbid! but inasmuch as I am prosecuting the case my acts shall go with my feelings. At that time he was assisted by the same eminent counsel as to-day. Judge Howe then opened the case and made about the same statement as he did here the other day. He said the State had no case—that it had not testimony enough to create hardly a doubt against the defendant. Nevertheless, said the Judge, we have brought over a few witnesses to show that we are entirely innocent. It was a fine speech—it was well done. Judge Howe never does anything otherwise; his periods are all well rounded and he has an easy flow of words. Why, bless me! said I, we might as well gather up our duds and go home. But we thought we would stay and commence the trial. Now mark you, they introduced the same witnesses that they have here. They had Kyle, Mrs. Davis and Capt. Peyton. And mark you further, when the evidence was all in they submitted the case without argument! Judge Howe told the justice they would make no argument in the case. So I knew when the Judge made his opening speech here, that you could not take quite one hundred cents on the dollar. It was a fine way of stating the case and he could not help stating it in that way. He told you that he would explain every circumstance, that he would tell you where that team came from—he would take away every doubt. 'Aye,' said he, 'the State will not be able to raise even a doubt against the fair character of the defendant.' But yes—

terday he entreated you on bended knees to give him the benefit of a doubt! I say then that I knew you could take off a little from what he said—that it was not worth quite one hundred cents on the dollar, because I knew he would not prove what he said he could.

“The defense have scraped together considerable testimony, and by grouping together certain portions of the testimony for the prosecution and leaving the rest out, and taking all the defense, and then testifying themselves while making their argument, they have made what appears to be a fair argument for the defense. They take certain portions of the testimony and group it with certain other portions and say that don’t fit. I admit it, but it is all to be taken together. Judge Howe in his four hours speech yesterday never mentioned Worley’s testimony at all. Now I submit whether this is a fair way to argue a case. I desire to give the defendant the benefit of the testimony, and if I leave out any portion of the testimony on the part of the defendant I hope you will call me to an account for it. I hope to give it a careful attention, but to say that I believe it all I cannot, neither am I going to say that everybody lied. They start out here by saying that they were not going to call hard names, and then on account of the peculiar names of our witnesses they say they are murderers and ought to be hung! My God! can anybody help his name? But the defendant is all right—he

‘Is as mild mannered a man,
As ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship.’

“Now about that question of the wagon: Worley says defendant told him it was a Camden wagon. But he understood that the wagon with which he camped out in Iowa, was not the same wagon. The boys from Monticello testified that it was a Dubuque wagon and covered. Now, all there is about it, the defendant traded wagons. Here defendant says he was never in Iowa with a wagon. But there was no object for the defendant to lie about it to Worley, and he told him then that he got the horses in Iowa; that he started to go west, and when he got as far west as Council Bluffs he found some trouble and turned back. Defendant to-day tells you that he was never in Iowa but once, and then he came out to Marengo one day and back the next! Gentlemen, it is not so, it cannot be so. If it is true, then, that old man Worley stands here covered all over with perjury—with the brand of Cain upon him! Gentlemen, do you believe old man Worley is a man of that character? You cannot believe it—I hope never to argue another case if I am so deceived as that. The man that would believe it would believe that Christ betrayed Judas rather than his Lord and Master!

“He started to make a trip out into Iowa, and he told Worley that his cousin gave him a frying-pan to cook his eggs in. Look here! gentlemen,

what in the world would he want of a frying-pan to cook his eggs in, if, as Mrs. Davis says, he was there all through the month of May? She says he was there all through the month of May, and was not out here at all; but the defendant said he was on a trip through Iowa and camped out. He started for the gold mines but could not get beyond Council Bluffs without a pass. Now how would Worley make that up? He could not make it up only from what the defendant told him. He knew where he had been, and he spoke the first promptings of his heart as he did it. Then if he did, Mrs. Davis is the greatest liar that ever went unhung. 'He frequently spoke of his trip into Iowa, and used the word *we*.' 'He always spoke about it as though there was some one with him'; he used the plural *we*. That is what he told Worley. To-day he says he did not camp out; that he did not have that frying-pan; that he did not make a trip into Iowa; that he did not have that team! But, gentlemen, if you believe this, you will find that old man Worley is covered all over with the slime of perjury. But if you believe him, then it is the same team and the defendant is guilty.

"Again, how long did the defendant say he had been from home? He said that he had not been home to see his mother for four weeks. Now this kind old man Worley says—and it is the first impulse of his heart—'Why don't you go home and take care of your mother?' He said when he went away he borrowed \$18 of his mother, and he wanted to make some money and pay her. Now if he went away on the 20th, the 26th of May makes five weeks from the day he left. Over four weeks he told Worley he had been from home. Can you doubt it? If you do it is a fictitious doubt, put in for the purpose of an excuse. But recollect your doubt must be a *reasonable doubt*, not a captious one. Again, this shows that he left home without money, while they claim that he left home with money enough to buy horses with. We say the facts show that he had no money and could not have bought that team.

"Cady says there was a horse-race there the 18th, a few days before defendant left, got up by defendant and Munson Pierce, and the wrong horse won and the defendant told his uncle Cady that he would not care a damn about it, but he had lost every dollar he had and \$25 borrowed money besides. Right here they talk about his good character; but here it seems he got up jockey horse-races to make money out of somebody. And now let me refer you to the testimony of James Showers. He says he saw the defendant have money, but it was before the horse-race, and defendant told Cady *after* the horse-race that he had lost every dollar he had. Would Kirk Vincent borrow \$18 of his poor old mother to go away with when he had \$250 in his pocket, and that, too, when his poor old mother earns his

livelihood by honest toil? Borrow \$18 of her when you had \$250 in your pocket! *You didn't do it, Kirk Vincent!* He did borrow the money but he had no more."

The arguments of the counsel occupied three days, making the entire time consumed in the trial twelve days.

The charge to the jury was then read by Judge Sampson. It was quite lengthy, consisting of forty-three paragraphs, to each and every paragraph of which the counsel for the defendant excepted. The jury retired to their room for consultation on Saturday evening April 27th, and after an absence of about six hours returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Kirk G. Vincent, guilty of manslaughter.

"AARON PAGE, *Foreman.*"

On Monday, April 29th, the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence, which was pronounced to be eight years in the penitentiary and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Vincent served the term of imprisonment, somewhat shortened by good behavior, and is now living in Illinois.

KILLING OF THE MARSHALS.

In the draft of 1864 certain men drafted in Sugar Creek township failed to report themselves in obedience to orders, and under the law became deserters. On Saturday, October 1st, the Provost Marshal of the 4th district of Iowa, with headquarters at Grinnell, sent out two officers with orders to arrest the deserters. These officers were, Capt. Jno. L. Bashore, of Appanoose county, Deputy Provost Marshal, and Josiah M. Woodruff, of Knoxville, with headquarters at Oskaloosa. These men entered Sugar Creek township before noon, and meeting with a certain Mike Gleason, made some inquiries as to the men of whom they were in search, thinking Gleason was a loyalist. After leaving Gleason they proceeded to the house of Mr. Craver, where they stopped for dinner. After refreshments they had not proceeded far when they met three men, John and Joe Fleener and the man Gleason. The manner of the men convinced the officers that they meant mischief, and Bashore sprang out of the buggy, and with revolver in hand commenced remonstrating with the men, telling them they were not the persons of whom they were in search, and that they had no business with them. Woodruff remained in the buggy. Almost immediately the Fleeners and Gleason commenced firing. Woodruff was shot through the head and killed instantly. Bashore was shot in the back, the ball entering near the kidneys, from the effects of which he died in a few hours,

but not till he had given an account of the shooting. Gleason was shot, probably by Bashore, in the thigh, and was so severely wounded he was not able to leave the spot, but had strength enough to break his gun over the head of the prostrate Marshal. The Fleeners made good their escape, leaving Gleason to his fate.

Several people living in the vicinity, hearing the shooting, came to the spot immediately and removed the dead and wounded to the house of Mr. Craver near by.

If the testimony of Gleason is to be believed, he went, after meeting the Marshals in the forenoon, to a meeting of the so-called "Rangers," in that vicinity, at which it was decided that the Marshals should "be attended to," and certain parties were appointed to take care of them. It is also stated that several wagons loaded with men passed the spot after the Marshals were shot, and were lying in the road, without offering assistance. Where they had been is purely a matter of conjecture.

James Matthews, of Grinnell, Provost Marshal, immediately on hearing of the shooting, ordered two companies of militia, one from Grinnell, and one from Montezuma, to the scene of the difficulty, to assist in making arrests; and on Sunday evening Gleason, with seven other men, were sent to Oskaloosa under guard. They were subsequently sent to Davenport, but as there was no evidence against any but Gleason, all but him were released.

On Monday following the bodies of the dead Marshals were taken to Oskaloosa, and the sight of them created such excitement that Gleason had to be strongly guarded to prevent lynching. The following day the corpses were removed to Centerville and Knoxville, the separate homes of these victims of mad and unprovoked assault.

An effort was made to find the Fleeners, but without success. They immediately left the country, and have never been publicly seen since. It is said they now live in Kansas under assumed names, and that at least one of them has more recently visited Sugar Creek in disguise.

Gleason lay in jail at Oskaloosa for a number of months waiting for his wound to heal. He was indicted by the Grand Jury of Poweshiek county, but was never tried here as the Federal Court assumed jurisdiction of the case, and Gleason was tried before that tribunal at Des Moines. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung. The sentence, however, was not carried into execution from the fact that his wife made a journey to Washington City, and, through her intercession, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. After serving a part of his sentence Gleason died.

Thus ended this unfortunate and most deplorable affair as far as Gleason was concerned, but not so in reference to other parties concerned. Some time ago a motion was made by some of the heirs of John Fleener that, as an absence of seven years raised the legal presumption of his death, an administrator be appointed to dispose of his property; he having left behind him a quantity of land in this county. J. G. Hambleton was accordingly appointed, and there was published the usual administrator's notice, calling upon all who had claims against the estate to present them in the usual time. In the meantime S. W. Woodruff, the father of Josiah Woodruff, one of the marshals, had the court appoint John Hall, of Montezuma, administrator of the estate of Josiah Woodruff, deceased, and Mr. Hall, as administrator aforesaid, recently filed the following claim:

"The estate of John Fleener, deceased, to the estate of Josiah Woodruff, deceased, debtor: To damages for the wrongful, unlawful and malicious killing of Josiah Woodruff by John Fleener, in 1863, in the sum of ten thousand dollars." Unless the claim is paid, which is very doubtful, or compromised, the matter will come up before the courts, and the people of the county will have an opportunity to hear the whole affair again thoroughly canvassed.

THE SKUNK RIVER WAR.

On Saturday, August 1, 1863, a Democratic mass meeting was held near English River, in Keokuk county. The speaking occurred in a grove about a half mile from the town of South English. The chief speaker was George Cyphert Tally. Several hundred persons were present at the meeting most of whom had come in wagons, in the bottoms of which it is said there were arms secreted. Wild and idle threats were made that the party would come up in the afternoon and clean out the town, which was quite a Republican stronghold. To be prepared for emergencies, the people of South English were armed so far as there were arms for their use. In the afternoon the Tally party came up to the town in a procession, in the front wagon of which were several men, including Tally, who stood up in the rear part of the wagon. Some persons warned Tally that he had best not go through the town, but he claimed the right to go where he pleased and went. As the first wagon came into the crowd there were cries from the street of "Coward," "Copperhead," "Afraid to shoot," etc. At that instant a citizen accidentally discharged his pistol, and immediately the firing became general from both sides. Tally was shot through the head and fell dead in the wagon. One or two others were slightly wounded and presently the firing ceased. The remains of Tally were taken to his home in Jack-

son township, Keokuk county, south of Skunk River, and there was an imposing funeral the following Sunday, and messengers were sent in every direction informing Tally's friends of his death and calling upon them to avenge it. During the following night and the next day wagon loads of men came from Wapello, Mahaska and Poweshiek counties to the place appointed for rendezvous on Skunk River. Owing to the fact that they encamped in a grove near Skunk River, the forces there gathered were commonly called the Skunk River warriors, and the affair is generally known as the Skunk River War. Quite a number went from Poweshiek county and it is on account of the representation which the county had there that gives the affair a local significance. The Skunk River army has been variously estimated at numbers ranging from five hundred to four thousand, and presented a formidable front. Threats were made of marching immediately upon Sigourney and South English, and the people of those places were greatly frightened. Loud calls were made for troops, and Gov. Kirkwood was soon on the ground, followed by a detachment of troops and two cannon. The forces on Skunk River soon disbanded and the disturbance ended without further bloodshed.

THE COON HOMICIDE.

There was a spelling school at a school-house in Lincoln township, on the evening of January 21, 1870, at which time and place Thomas McCabe made an assault on Dennis Coon, inflicting injuries from the effects of which Coon afterward died. McCabe was indicted and his case was taken to Keokuk county on a change of venue, where he was found guilty and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. McCabe served the term of his sentence, and some time after being released, died.

McCabe and Coon had a difficulty of long standing, but there had been no act of real violence committed until the two met at the time mentioned. The circumstances of the altercation are briefly narrated in the following affidavit, made by David Byers, Jr.

"I was at the spelling school and the first I saw of the fracas was Dennis Coon coming into the school-house from the outside, and went behind the door, still open. I then heard the defendant, outside the school-house, say to Coon, 'Come out you papal son of a b---h'; am positive defendant meant Coon. I stepped across the house to where Coon stood and attempted to pacify him; am positive he was under the influence of liquor at the time. I said to him, 'Come, go out with me.' We then went out of the school-house together. Two or three steps from the door McCabe struck Coon knocking him down; am positive that McCabe was the person who

struck him. Coon raised to his feet; McCabe saw him raising to his feet and again made for him the second time. They then both rolled to the ground. A few seconds after I heard a faint report of a fire-arm; am positive that Coon was under and the defendant above him at the report of the fire-arm. This took place about thirty feet from the school-house door; I pressed forward with others and heard defendant say, as he raised from off Coon, 'There, take that, G-d d---n you.' He then replaced his revolver in his side pocket and walked slowly away to the north; am positive that McCabe was not under the influence of liquor.

"DAVID BYERS, JR."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of January, 1870.

"IRA B. CRAIN, J. P."

The affidavits of Benton Grier and John Smith are substantially the same.

THE KILLING OF NANCY CANNON.

Mrs. Nancy Cannon, residing in Lincoln township, was killed by her son Owen, on the nineteenth of April, 1879. Owen Cannon was evidently insane at the time, as was clearly shown by the evidence at the inquest. He was arrested, and upon the decision of the commission appointed to pass on his sanity, he was so adjudged and sent to the asylum at Mount Pleasant.

With regard to the circumstances attending the commission of this most frightful deed, we herewith give the evidence of Hugh Cannon, brother of Owen and son of Nancy Cannon.

"The deceased, Mrs. Cannon, is my mother. My brother Owen has shown signs of insanity for over one year. There has been no family trouble to cause a disturbance of his mind. Owing to a spell of sickness about three years ago he has since that time shown signs of insanity. Had not known of his drinking any liquor since coming to this State. My brother Owen was at home all the day before the death of my mother."

James Cannon in his testimony at the inquest said:

"Never had any family trouble with my brother Owen; he was not in the habit of drinking. The first indication of insanity was one year ago last March, at which time he attacked a house in the neighborhood with sticks and stones; was prevented from doing any harm by persons interfering. On the nineteenth day of April, being the day Nancy Cannon was murdered, my brother Owen was, to all appearance, in a pleasant state of mind. After supper he was unusually talkative on subjects which indica-

ted a disturbance of his mind. He had previously manifested similar feelings, but little was thought of it. Soon after the family had retired Owen raised the alarm of fire; waked me up and we both went down stairs, after which he violently threw a pail of water at me; being no light in the room he did not hit me; afterward commenced cursing and ordered me out of the house; I took hold of him and tried to quiet him but could not; I then got him out of doors and started for my brother's house about fifty rods away; he followed me about ten rods, throwing at me and using harsh words. On my return I found my mother dead by the wood-pile near the house, her face and arms badly mangled; supposed to be caused by the hand of my brother Owen; and he was found in a raving state of mind at one of the neighbors about daylight."

J. A. Dougherty, Paddy Galagher and John Galagher testified very much to the same effect, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her son Owen Cannon, while in a state of insanity.

CHAPTER X.

POWESHIEK COUNTY IN THE WAR.

THE record made by Poweshiek county during the war is a creditable one. By comparing the number of the inhabitants and number of volunteers in the county with the same items in other counties of the State, it will appear that this county was not one whit behind the others in its practical exhibition of patriotism.

At the outbreak of the war, the county was in the full tide of prosperity. The people were just recovering from the financial crisis of 1857, and the men who had just passed through the struggle with poverty, were just beginning to rejoice in approaching victory, when a literal struggle with a literal enemy, for the time being dissipated their fond hopes of peace and plenty.

Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 12, 1861, and on the 15th of the same month, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been, and are now, opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I, therefore, call upon the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress the said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for state aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, national union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs already endured.

"The first services assigned forces will probably be to repossess forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. The utmost care should be taken, consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with property of peaceable citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons commanding the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety as its interests may demand.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

"President of the United States."

"By W. H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State."

The frequent calls for volunteers which were subsequently made, the sad partings, the anxious waiting, the varying fortunes of war, and the triumphant vindication of the Union cause, are all familiar to our readers.

The following record of the regiments, companies and soldiers recruited in Poweshiek county has been compiled from the Adjutant-General's report.

TENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Fremont, Iowa City, in August, 1861. It was mustered into service September 6, 1861, embarked September 24th for St. Louis, arriving on the 27th, where it was armed, clothed and equipped. October 1st it moved to Cape Girardeau, to aid in protecting that point from the menaced attack of Pillow and Hardee. November 12, it moved to Bird's Point, where it did scouting, general and picket duty until March 4, 1862, when it moved to New Madrid. While at Bird's Point the loss from exposure and measles was ninety-six. It took active part in the capture of New Madrid, on March 13th and 14th, which with a brilliant movement on Tiptonville, April 7th and 8th, resulted in capturing the force of Island No. 10, of about six thousand prisoners. April 10th it moved with the army of the Mississippi to Pittsburg Landing, disembarking at Hamburg, April 21st, where it served in Pope's command during the siege of Corinth, on the left of the army. After the surrender of Corinth, it pursued the enemy to Boonville, when it returned and remained in camp at Corinth and Jacinto until September 18th, when it was ordered to engage General Price, then supposed to be near Iuka, which was a disastrous blunder for the regiment and brigade. The pursuit of the enemy on the 20th, the bloody battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and the pursuit of the rebels to and beyond the Hatchie, form the next chapter in their

history. November 22d it moved to Moscow, Tennessee, where it joined Grant's march down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; December 22d it marched with its division from Lumpkin's Mills, Mississippi, to Memphis, as guard of a provision train, which completed, the regiment went to White Station, where it passed the winter guarding the railroad. March 4th it joined the Yazoo Pass expedition, which was abandoned after an unsuccessful effort of several weeks to get in the rear of Vicksburg by a flank movement. It was a tedious and perilous expedition. It next joined in the Vicksburg campaign, commencing at Milliken's Bend, and terminating in the fall of Vicksburg. It was in reserve at the battle of Port Gibson; at the battle of Raymond, May 15, it was in the second line; on the 14th fought at Jackson, driving the enemy. On the 16th, at Champion's Hill, the enemy was met in force, the Tenth being on the left of the brigade, exposed to heavy flank movement and murderous fire of the enemy. Out of 1,300 engaged of the brigade, 500 were killed; the Tenth lost thirty-four killed and 124 wounded, which attests the obstinancy with which the brigade held its ground and turned the tide of battle. On the 19th of May the regiment took its position in the line in front of Vicksburg, where it remained until June 22d, when it was moved to Black River, where it remained till the fall of Vicksburg, when it was sent to Jackson, Mississippi, in pursuit of Johnson; returned to Vicksburg, July 19. September 29th the division was ordered to Memphis to join Sherman's march to Chattanooga, leaving Memphis, October 10th, and arriving at Chattanooga, November 19th, after a march of thirty-two days. On the 25th the Tenth was a part of the heroic force who stormed Mission Ridge, and earned a noble record. This, and the battle at Champion's Hill, are regarded as the hardest battles fought by this regiment. December 4th the regiment moved to Larkinsville, Alabama, thence to Huntsville, arriving January 9th, 1864. February 1st the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and remained at Huntsville, making sorties with Roddy's cavalry until June 15th, when it started north on a veteran furlough. In July it returned to the front, arriving at Kingston, Georgia, August 1st. While here it was transferred to the second brigade. September 28th, the non-veterans were mustered out, the regiment was filled up, and then joined Sherman's march to Savannah. January 19th, the regiment was moved from Savannah into South Carolina, and joined the expedition on Columbia, thence to Goldsboro, entering the latter city August 22d, after severe fighting, having marched five hundred miles from Savannah in an inclement season of the year. Many of the soldiers were nearly naked and without shoes, but all were contented and joyous, satisfied in the consciousness of duty done. The regiment traveled

eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-five miles, served in ten States of the Confederacy, and fought in eighteen pitched battles beside numerous skirmishes. Up to the battle of Mission Ridge, not a man had been taken prisoner on a battle-field. The regiment was mustered out as veterans at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 15, 1865, having served months beyond their term of enlistment, and for which they received high commendations from the department.

For list of casualties see page 184.

Poweshiek county was represented in companies B, D, F, I and K, and on the staff by John Dellahoyd, adjutant and Mahlon Head, quartermaster's sergeant.

COMPANY B.

Adkins, Brazil B., enlisted August 29, 1862.

Deeds, Franklin, enlisted August 29, 1862; wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

March, Abraham, enlisted August 29, 1862.

Parson, Archibald, enlisted August 29, 1862.

Reed, Stephen, enlisted August 29, 1862; wounded at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; died June 1, 1863, at Champion's Hill.

Farrer, Alonzo R., enlisted January 20, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Stout, Stephen G., enlisted September 13, 1861; discharged April 1, 1863,

COMPANY F.*

†Albert Head, captain; wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862; at Vicksburg May 22, 1863; mustered out December 17, 1864.

‡David H. Emery, first lieutenant; wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; mustered out September 28, 1864.

John W. Carr, second lieutenant; resigned January 20, 1862.

Oliver P. Maxon, first sergeant; discharged September 27, 1862.

Wm. J. Lyon, second sergeant; died January 25, 1863, at Keokuk.

Gustavus W. Ela, third sergeant; discharged August 19, 1863.

Cary A. Head, fourth sergeant; discharged December 19, 1861.

Thomas D. Rayburn, fifth sergeant.

Rees N. Larkin, first corporal; discharged October 18, 1862.

John M. Voorhees, second corporal; February 26, 1862.

Eli W. Griffith, third corporal.

‡Carlton Dryden, fourth corporal; veteranized as sergeant.

J. W. VanVoorhees, fifth corporal; died at Bird's Point February 26, 1862.

‡Mahlon W. Taylor, sixth corporal; veteranized as sergeant.

*Enlisted August 21, 1861, unless otherwise stated. Discharges were for disabilities.

† Re-enlisted as veterans.

Edgar S. Rice, eighth corporal; transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.

John L. D. Walker, musician; died at Bird's Point February 24, 1862.

†Thomas J. Levake, musician.

†Charles Newcomb, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Atherton, John H.

Bell, Theodore E., transferred to Marine brigade January 1, 1863.

†Brown, Wm. P., promoted to corporal; wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862.

Bryan, Silas, promoted to corporal; killed at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Bushing, Geo. W., transferred to invalid corps November 20, 1863.

Carlton, George W., wounded date and place unknown; died at Keokuk March 14, 1864.

†Cardell, Elias R., wounded at Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863; promoted to corporal.

Champ, William, died at Mound City Hospital December 9, 1861.

Clark, Wm. A.

Clark, John M., transferred to invalid corps November 15, 1863.

Cook, Wm. E., wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

Coon, Chas. H.

Crispin, John, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Delahoyd, John, promoted to second lieutenant February 1, 1862; to adjutant May 1, 1862.

†Re-enlisted as veterans.

Ela, Levi C.

Garing, John, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; discharged October 1, 1863.

Gosnell, Hiram, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Hays, Geo. W., wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863.

Head, Mahlon, promoted to quartermaster sergeant; appointed as second lieutenant May 1, 1862; wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; mustered out January 1, 1865.

Heyliger, Theodore, died at Bird's Point December 12, 1861.

†Jacques, John P., wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Kesler, John B., discharged August 22, 1862.

†Lawrence, George.

Martin, Wm. H., wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

McCain, Thos., captured at Chattanooga November 25, 1863.

†McCalla, Wm. H., wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Miller, Richard J., discharged September 22, 1862.

Nelson, Samuel R., Jr., discharged January 31, 1862.

Nelson, Alfred N., discharged April 17, 1862.

Nelson, Edward.

Nichols, Daniel H., discharged October 24, 1863.

†Nichols, Jesse B. T.

Reed, Charles.

Rakestraw, Benton, discharged September 24, 1862.

Robertson, Horace, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1862.

Rowley, Thos. E., died at Bird's Point March 15, 1862.

Sanders, Franklin, wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Sheley, Wm. M., died at Bird's Point December 14, 1861.

Sheley, Granville.

Springer, Geo. W.

Wood, John.

SUBSEQUENT ENLISTMENTS.

†Billingham, Albert, discharged 1862.

†Clayburg, Isaac.

Clark, John G.

Delahoyd, Chas. G., wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

†Keiser, Nicholas, wounded accidentally on steamer May 1, 1863; discharged May 12, 1864.

†Kennard, Harvey W., discharged August 22, 1862.

††Parker, Wm. S., wounded at Kingston, Ga., October 21, 1864; discharged August 21, 1865.

†Smith, Joshua, died February 1, 1861, at Mound City Hospital.

†Woolters, Chas., died at Bird's Point February 26, 1862.

††Young, Martin, wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.

Harris, Charles W., enlisted February 28, 1864.

Havlin, Luther C., enlisted December 11, 1863.

Satchell, Nicholas, enlisted January 1, 1864.

White, Gardner W., enlisted January 5, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Hays, Salvador, enlisted August 28, 1861; discharged July 29, 1862.

Wren, James W., enlisted August 29, 1862.

Smith, James, enlisted February 1, 1864.

Sanders, Ralph M., enlisted July 21, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Bell, George, enlisted August 26, 1862.

Hardy, John M., enlisted August 26, 1862.

Bell, W. Allen, enlisted August 26, 1862; wounded at Chattanooga November 25, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth infantry regiment was organized under the call of July 4, 1862, for 300,000 men. It was mustered into the United States service August 6, 1862, with a rank and file of 860 men, John Edwards, colonel. On the 11th of August it started for the field. While it has not the prominent record of some Iowa regiments, it was none the less efficient in service, brave in action, prompt in duty. That it is not so notable is because

†Transferred from company K, enlisted February 28, 1861.

†Re-enlisted as veterans.

there is less known of it. From the time it whipped and cleaned out the braggart Marmaduke at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1862, who attacked with at least 1,870 men, while the Eighteenth had only 500 men, on to the fight with Price, April 30, 1864, its conduct was such as to elicit high commendation from division commanders. It had the reputation of getting out of difficulties through smaller chances than few would have dared attempted. At Poison Spring, April 18, 1864, was a notable instance. The regiment got completely isolated and hemmed in on all sides by the enemy. It flocked together and wormed itself out, fighting rod by rod, scattering the enemy by charges, when it would re-form and occupy the vacuum, and thus it cut its way out and returned to Camden. In May, 1864, it returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, having marched 730 miles over mountains, through swamps, subsisting on raw corn, wading days and nights through mud and water. At Fort Smith it remained during the summer and fall of 1864, making, in the meantime, several long and brilliant expeditions. February 26, 1865, four companies were sent to Van Buren, Arkansas, for garrison duty, until July 6, when the regiment was ordered to Little Rock for muster out. July 21 it started for Davenport, where, August 5, the men were discharged, having served three years and two days. The regiment marched 4,160 miles. Of the original number of the regiment but four hundred returned for muster out. Of the original officers but eight returned.

Poweshiek county was represented in companies I and K. The list of casualties will be found on page 184.

COMPANY I*

James E. Vore, fourth corporal; captured at Poison Springs, April 18, 1864; died September 16, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.
William N. Vore, musician.

PRIVATES.

Hilliard, George, enlisted October 1, 1864.
McCalister, Wm. C.
Litzenberg, enlisted October 1, 1864.
Martin, James M., discharged March 14, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Gerrard, John, enlisted July 24, 1862.
Halstead, Daniel V., enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged March 10, 1863.
Martin, Byron, enlisted July 24, 1862.
Mendenhall, A. S., enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged Feb. 24, 1863.
Sutton, Schuyler, enlisted July 7, 1863.
Schook, David, enlisted July 7, 1863.
Schook, John, enlisted February 15, 1864.

*Enlisted October 7, 1862, unless otherwise stated.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was enlisted in Benton, Tama, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa and Johnson counties; rendezvoused at Iowa City, and left for the field November 1, 1862, going to Helena, Arkansas, where it was brigaded with the Twenty-fourth. Its first march was made to Oakland, Mississippi; thence it joined the White River expedition under Gen. Gorman, the first week in January, 1863. No occasion presented itself on this expedition for the regiment to distinguish itself, but the hardships and exposures endured told with terrible effect on the men. The regiment met the enemy for the first time on the final Vicksburg campaign. It was a part of Gen. McClernand's corps, which led the van of Grant's army. On the 29th of March, 1863, the corps began the march across the country from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, which formed the neck of the great bend in the Mississippi. It was thirty-five miles across, and the march was made with great hardships. On the 30th of April McClernand having moved with a part of his command around by Port Gibson, reached Thompson's Hill about eleven o'clock in the evening, where he encountered the enemy's pickets, and after some sharp firing on both sides the fighting ceased for the night. The Twenty-eighth crossed the Mississippi early the next morning and arrived at the foot of Thompson's Hill at sunrise, and after a hasty breakfast prepared for battle, taking a position on the crest of the hill, where at different points it engaged the enemy until he left the field, at dusk. The regiment, which was all day separated from its brigade, was ordered to re-join it, and that night camped on the bloody field of Port Gibson; only one man was killed and sixteen wounded.

At Champion's Hill the regiment distinguished itself, and met with great loss. It held the left of the division, and in endeavoring to resist the flank movement of the enemy, was subjected to a terrible enfilading fire of musketry. Four companies lost every commissioned officer, the killed and wounded being one hundred. From Champion's Hill the regiment moved to the Big Black, thence to the rear of Vicksburg.

August, 1863, the regiment started from Natchez, arrived on the 3d, and went to Second Bayou, and was engaged in erecting cotton fortifications until the 12th, when it was ordered to Carrollton, Louisiana, and during the summer and fall served throughout Louisiana. It moved to Lake Ponchartrain in February, 1864; thence joined Gen. Banks in his masterly Red River campaign, being attached to the third division of the Thirteenth army corps. During this campaign the regiment was engaged at Sabine

Cross Roads, April 8, where the Union forces were driven from the field with serious loss. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-fourth were the last to leave the field, which they did in good order, fighting step by step, and holding back the rebel center so as to save the wagon trains.

Subsequent to this campaign the regiment made most of its history in Shenandoah Valley, and the Southern Atlantic States. It met the enemy in the three memorable battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, where it spilled its blood and left its dead.

At Winchester, after crossing the Opequan, early on the morning of the 19th of Sept., 1864, the regiment formed in line of battle at the extreme left of the brigade. An advance was immediately ordered and the regiment became warmly engaged. The first brigade soon after gave way and was forced through the regiment, which did not falter, but pressed forward about fifty yards under a terrible fire of shot and shell and cannister. Then it held a position, making a terrific fight until the right of the brigade was pressed back, exposing the right of the regiment to terrible flank fire, which compelled it to fall back to the cover of timber. Soon after it rallied and drove back the enemy who were charging upon a protecting battery. It advanced to its former position, when its ammunition gave out, and it was temporarily relieved by "Crook's Command." After getting a supply of ammunition, it pressed to the front of the line where it held its position until the enemy gave away, when it joined in the pursuit to Winchester. Night then came on and with it the needed rest. In this engagement not a man flinched or failed to do his whole duty. Capt. Carr of Co. C was severely wounded, but he continued to cheer on his men until he was borne from the field. Lieut. Dean of Co. C was also wounded, but he ordered his son not to leave the ranks until the rebels were whipped, and he did not, until ordered by Col. Wilson to go to the assistance of his father.

From Winchester the enemy retreated to Fisher's Hill, where they entrenched themselves. On the morning of the 22d, the Union forces started to dislodge them. The 28th was ordered to the front line on a commanding position, where it remained until 4 p. m., principally dodging the bullets of rebel sharp-shooters. At that hour it was ordered at the right of the 22d Iowa to advance on the works of the enemy, which it did, pouring in rapid succession volley after volley upon the enemy, until within three hundred yards of their works, when it went after them with a charge, scaling their works, driving them out, and capturing a six-pound-gun battery and a large quantity of ammunition, and several prisoners. It pursued the fleeing rebels more than a mile, when it returned for its knapsacks, which

had been laid aside when the charge was made. The loss was very light, but the men did bravely.

The battle of Cedar Creek followed, Oct. 19th. The Twenty-eighth was on the extreme left of the Fourth brigade and second division, about one-fourth of a mile east of the Winchester pike, to hold the crest of a hill. In the hurry of the movements, the other regiments of the brigade did not come up to the line and the Twenty-eighth was left exposed to the enemy on the right. The enemy coming up on the left in great force, the Twenty-eighth was forced to fall back, slowly at first, but which soon changed to "double quick" to prevent being cut off by the enemy, who were seeking to get in their rear. For one-third of a mile the boys passed through a regular leaden hail, and a few, rather than run the hazard, laid down their guns and went to Libby Prison. After reaching General Sheridan's headquarters, the regiments rallied again, but were soon ordered to the rear about two miles to get beyond the enemy, who were attempting to flank them. Then came the lull before the storm. The two grand armies were crouching and gathering force for the final spring. They formed front to front. The enemy held the Union camps, their battle-field, their dead—all but their guns.

Says John Meyer, major commanding the regiment—the colonel having been wounded—in reporting the scene at this critical moment, from the field, in camp, November 30:

"Major-General Sheridan comes upon the field. The awful scene opens. We see nothing but our own commands and the enemy in front. No officers ever did better, nor any soldiers ever fought more bravely than did those of my command in that hour which turned our defeat into a victory. We press forward; the enemy yields; he flees! The victory is won! The rout transcends all others of the war. It seems so cruel, yet so satisfactory to the loyal heart, to see our boys drop the running foe, and, when he gets beyond the reach of the rifles of the infantry, to see the cavalry plunge with their carbines, revolvers and sabres into the disorganized masses of the traitors, to kill, to terrify and to scatter them in all directions. The Twenty-eighth goes to its old camp. Our food and clothing are all gone. We had no breakfast, no dinner and nothing for supper, nor any rations nearer than Winchester, 13 miles away. We go forward to guard a captured train, two miles long. It is cold and dark. The mind grows calm—sadness and solemnity comes over us all. The last struggles of our brave comrades—the heroic dead—are forever engraved on our memories. In after years, we invite all interested in the Twenty-eighth, as they pass by on the hill, on the right of the pike, just before they cross Cedar Creek, to

pause and read the names over the nine graves of the killed of the regiment on that day. They, with those mortally wounded and the crippled and scarred for life, are some of the tokens of the unflinching fidelity of the regiment to an undivided nationality."

After the battle of Shenandoah Valley, the regiment remained in camp until January 6, 1865, when it was sent by water to Savannah, Georgia, arriving on the 19th. Two days after it was moved outside the city, and the same evening the city magazine was set on fire, and a terrible conflagration followed, with great loss of life. The regiment was called to assist in checking the fire when the air was filled with flying and bursting shell, scattering death and destruction on every side; but the regiment never wavered and did its duty fearlessly. March 12 it was sent to North Carolina, landing at Morehead City, April 13, when it was put on fatigue duty, furnishing supplies to Sherman's army. While there Johnson's army surrendered. May 4 it embarked for Savannah; arrived on the 6th; on the 9th started on the march for Augusta, Georgia. At Augusta it was stationed as guard over the public buildings. June 23 it returned to Savannah, where, July 31, it was mustered out. July 2 embarked for Baltimore, thence to Davenport, where it was disbanded July 8.

For casualties, see page 184.

Poweshiek county was represented in companies B, C and H, and on the staff, to-wit:

John W. H. Vest, surgeon; resigned December 3, 1864.

Stephen M. Cook, hospital steward.

John W. Carr, major.

COMPANY B.*

Bateman, Milton, January 5; died June 16, 1864, at New Orleans.

Bateman, Cassius M., January 5; wounded October 19, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Cole, Elijah H., January 5.

Kennedy, Daniel A., January 5.

Montee, Abram, January 5.

Montee, Melvin J., January 5; transferred June 17, 1864, to veteran reserve corps.

COMPANY C.†

John W. Carr, captain, July 29; wounded at Winchester September 19, 1864; promoted to major July 18, 1865; mustered out as captain.

Daniel S. Dean, first lieutenant, August 13; wounded at Opequan September 19, 1864; resigned November 2, 1864.

James H. Tilton, second lieutenant, August 11; resigned May 29, 1863.

*Enlisted in 1864.

† Enlisted in 1862, unless otherwise stated.

- Henry D. Jones, first sergeant, August 8; wounded February 14, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant July 18, 1865, but mustered out as first sergeant.
- George W. Bennett, second sergeant August 4; discharged, date unknown.
- Ely Sheeley, third sergeant; August 11; promoted to first lieutenant July 8, 1865, but mustered out as second sergeant.
- James B. Roach, fourth sergeant, July 28; wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.
- John W. Wilson, fifth sergeant, August 13.
- Robert S. Welch, first corporal, August 11.
- Alexander B. Pike, second corporal, August 14.
- Isaac N. Neal, third corporal, August 6; died October 27, 1863, at Opelousas, La.
- James B. McCurdy, fourth corporal; transferred to invalid corps September 30, 1863.
- Perry Howard, fifth corporal, July 28.
- Milo Morgan, sixth corporal, August 2; discharged February 2, 1863.
- William B. Willson, seventh corporal, July 28.
- John G. Rayburn, eighth corporal, August 13.
- Veritas S. Keckley, musician, August 14; discharged January 5, 1865.
- Jacob Balcom, musician, August 13; discharged February 14, 1863.
- Alfred J. Shipley, wagoner, August 11; discharged February 13, 1863.

PRIVATES.

- Applegate, Ira, August 11.
- Baughan, Zachariah M., August 14.
- Bearnes, Geo. W., August 9; captured at Helena, Ark., Dec. 29, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864.
- Bernard, Christ. C., July 28; discharged April 24, 1863.
- Bernard, Wm. H., July 28; discharged August 25, 1863.
- Bone, Addison, August 13; died May 25, 1864, at Carrollton, La.
- Bowen, Wm. N., August 7; wounded at Winchester September 19, 1864.
- Boydston, Benj. F., August 13; discharged March 11, 1863.
- Brannan, John H., August 13.
- Bryan, Matthew, August 13; discharged March 11, 1863.
- Burns, John W., August 4; died May 14, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Butt, Henry, August 18; wounded June —, 1863, at Vicksburg; discharged April 26, 1865.
- Capehart, John S., August 15; discharged February 28, 1863.
- Cartwright, Frank M., August 9; died February 23, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Cassidy, Benj. F., August 2; killed at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863.
- Cassidy, Wm. R., August 13; died May 5, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
- Cook, Stephen M., August 18.

- Craver, John W., August 9; died February 4 at Helena, Ark.
- Craver, Cornelius C., August 11; wounded at Winchester September 19, 1864.
- Croucher, Alfred G., July 29; died January 21, 1863, at mouth of White River, Ark.
- Darnell, James A., August 9.
- Davisson, Samuel H., August 14.
- Dean, Erwin, August 11.
- Dellescaille, Peter, August 13; captured at Sabine Cross Roads April 18, 1864.
- Diffendaffer, David J., July 28; wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; transferred to invalid corps November 20, 1863.
- Dillon, Peter C., Aug. 18; wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.
- Dorrance, Orange F., July 29; promoted to second lieutenant May 29, 1863; to first lieutenant November 3, 1864; to captain July 18, 1865; wounded at Sabine Cross Roads April 18, 1864.
- Evans, James D., July 28; captured at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864.
- Evans, Ellis E., August 14; died June 19, 1862, at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Evans, John D., August 2; wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; discharged September 5, 1863.
- Gordon, Alexander, August 9; captured at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864.
- Green, Edwin A., July 28; died May 15, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Hall, Wm. F., August 2; killed December 6, 1862, at Cold Water River, Arkansas, by guerillas.
- Harden, Thos. J., August 14.
- Harris, Wm. B., July 28; captured at Winchester September 19, 1864.
- Hayter, James M., August 14; discharged July 10, 1865.
- Hayter, Joseph, August 4; wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; died August 23, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
- Hegliger, Richard S., August 14; died February 23, 1863, at St. Louis.
- Hibler, John, August 11.
- Hillhouse, James B., July 28; captured at Winchester, September 19, 1864.
- Hillhouse, William, July 28; wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; discharged for wounds December 16, 1864.
- Horner, Marcellus, August 11, 1862; captured April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads; supposed to be dead.
- Johnson, Sylvester, August 7; transferred to invalid corps.
- Johnson, James M., August 7; wounded and captured at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- Kiernaff, Benj. F., August 14; transferred July 9, 1864, for promotion to hospital steward, U. S. A.
- Killen, James W., August 4.
- McCalla, Josiah, August 11; died May 1, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.

- McCune, Theodore G., August 9; wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
- McVey, Nathaniel, July 28; wounded accidentally November 16, 1863; discharged October 5, 1864.
- Mace, William, August 13; discharged August 14, 1863.
- Mullett, Jacob, August 22; captured December 29, 1863, at Helena, Ark.; captured October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
- Musgrove, Andrew J., August 14.
- Myers, John A., August 13; wounded September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
- Myers, Andrew J., July 28; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Neal, Thos., August 18; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.; discharged October 3, 1863.
- Newcomb, Joseph, August 11.
- Parker, George L., August 18; wounded April 7, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.
- Pierson, Jephtha H., August 14; discharged January 2, 1864.
- Porter, John, August 2.
- Rouch, Don., July 28.
- Robertson, James W., August 29; wounded April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
- Robinson, John, Aug. 28; wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.
- Saunders, John, August 2; transferred November 20, 1863, to invalid corps.
- Sanders, Marion, July 28; discharged June 11, 1863.
- Satchell, George K., August 7; captured October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
- Satchell, Wm. W., July 28; died February 2, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- Satchell, Joseph, July 28.
- Shipley, Joseph, August 17.
- Skeels, Augustus, August 7; killed May 16, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Stowe, Burdette A., August 13.
- Sullivan, Pleasant, August 14; missing at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; supposed to be dead.
- Swangel, Benj. F., August 4; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Taylor, Matthew, August 9.
- West, James A., August 9.
- Wilkason, John, August 7.
- Willey, David H., August 13; killed June 19, 1863, at Vicksburg.
- Williamson, John J., August 14; discharged March 11, 1863.
- Wisner, Wm. F., August 13.
- Wisner, James., August 13; killed April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

- Brown, Andrew J., enlisted February 29, 1864; captured October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; died March 15, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
- Binnegar, George W., enlisted February 27, 1864; wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; discharged January 10, 1865.

Bowman, James A., enlisted February 1, 1864; wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

Cross, Silas N., August 24, 1862; wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; promoted to fifth corporal.

Farmer, Silas F., February 15, 1864; wounded at Winchester, September 19, 1864; discharged February 9, 1865.

James, Marcus L., February 22, 1864; died July 12, 1864, at Algiers, La.

Evans, Andrew S., February 8, 1864; wounded September 5, 1864, at Perryville, Va.

Evans, Thos. W., February 8, 1864.

Farmer, Allen K., February 8, 1864.

James, John W., February 25, 1864.

James, Wm. D., February 17, 1864; died September 12, 1864, at New Orleans.

Mitchell, Clinton, February 8, 1864.

Walkins, Simeon L., Feb. 6, 1864.

Whitaker, James B., Feb. 17, 1864.

COMPANY H.*

George Phillips, first lieutenant, 10th; promoted to captain August 3, 1863.

John Buchanan, second lieutenant, 1st; wounded at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; died in hospital of wounds June 7, 1863.

James J. Shimer, first sergeant, 15th; died June 29, 1863, at Young's Point, La.

John W. Lantz, second sergeant, 14th; transferred to veteran reserve corps, 1863.

Emery Gary; promoted to second lieutenant; mustered out as first sergeant.

Edward M. Wilkison, fourth sergeant, 10th.

Russell B. Sigafoos, fifth sergeant, 14th; promoted to second lieutenant June 20, 1863; discharged as first sergeant July 26, 1863.

Robert L. Miles, first corporal, 10th; promoted to first lieutenant August 3, 1863.

Fred S. Sanford, second corporal, 6th; discharged January 23, 1863.

Wm. M. Millo, fourth corporal, 14th; died March 25, 1864, at Brooklyn.

John T. Drake, fifth corporal, 11th; died January 14, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

James W. Price, sixth corporal, 14th; died June 9, 1863, at St. Louis.

Bassell M. Talbott, seventh corporal, 14th; wounded at Vicksburg; transferred to veteran reserve corps 1863.

James M. Walters, eighth corporal, 15th.

Albert E. Quaife, musician, 21st.

PRIVATEs.

Armington, Nelson, 21st; discharged February 3, 1863.

Brenaman, Reuben, 21st.

Brenaman, Frederick, 21st; wounded September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

* Enlisted in August, 1862.

- Bruce, John, 7th; died May 12, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Boynton, Henry H., 14th.
- Beal, Horatio L., 2d.
- Caulson, Saul, 20th.
- Caulson, Emlin, 21st; discharged August 3, 1863.
- Childress, Henry J., 18th.
- Conrad, George, 19th; died September 14, 1863, at New Orleans.
- Crofford, William, 21st; captured, date and place unknown.
- Cook, Christopher C., 15th.
- Conner, Peter H., 2d; captured, date and place unknown.
- Donavan, William L., 1st; died December 19, 1862, at Helena, Ark.
- Drake, Charles A., 11th; wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.
- Devore, George W., 14th; died March 24, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Davidson, Moses, 12th.
- Fry, Robt. G., 18th.
- Gantz, Lewis, 18th.
- Givin, Nicholas, 10th; discharged March 16, 1864.
- Goodenough, Sylvanus, 7th.
- Hawkins, Alfred, 13th; transferred Dec. 15, 1863, to invalid corps.
- Hartley, Wm. H., 14th; discharged February 24, 1863.
- Haskwell, Arthur, 12th; captured April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.
- Harper, John S., 7th.
- Huston, David H., 7th; died August 12, 1863, on Steamer Lebanon, near New Orleans.
- Hoyan, Patrick, 21st; killed May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Ingham, Cyrus, 15th.
- Kent, Samuel P., 14th; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill; discharged September 24, 1863.
- Laycock, Joseph, 15th; discharged October 10, 1863.
- Loveland, Alonzo P., 7th.
- Lance, Geo. W., 11th.
- Lance, Andrew J., 20th.
- Manatt, Alex. 28th.
- Miller, Joseph, 4th.
- Miller, Morris S., 15th; discharged February 12, 1863.
- Mills, John H. 15th.
- Maddy, James W., 14th; discharged September —, 1864.
- McDaniel, James, 2d.
- McCarl, John, 13th.
- McCarl, Daniel, 2d; discharged January 28, 1863.
- Martin, Lycurgus, 14th; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Mower, William, 14th; discharged February 28, 1863.
- Murphy, Francis, 18th; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill, Miss.
- Morris, George W., 15th; killed April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.
- Pflaum, Andrew, 18th; wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion's Hill; discharged August 8, 1863.
- Pflaum, Lawrence, 18th.
- Plummer, John P. 14th; died June 5, 1863, at Champion's Hill.
- Plummer, Thomas J., 14th; died June 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Plummer, Nicholas, 14th; died July 8, 1863, at Vicksburg.	Tinker, Wesley, 10th; wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.
Peck, Henry H., 22d; discharged February 3, 1863.	Weichman, John D., 12th.
Ryne, Michael, 15th; discharged June 28, 1863.	Welch, Thomas, 12th.
Shine, Frederick, 7th.	Welch, William T., 12th.
Shine, Christian, 2d; died May 25, 1863, at Helena, Ark.	Weaver, John, 13th; wounded at Vicksburg; captured April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.
Sheets, Harvey J., 21st; died November, 30, 1862, at Keokuk.	Weaver, Cyrus, 21st.
Sowerwine, Jacob, 14th; killed May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.	
Stephens, Alfred, 14th; discharged February 28, 1863.	
Swaney, Wm. B., 14th.	
Stull, David D., 14th.	
Tinker, Wainright, 12th; died January 8, 1863.	

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Koester, John Martin, January 2, 1864.
McHone, Millington, January 2, 1864; died February 15, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
McHone, Asa B., January 5, 1864.
Sheets, David, January 2, 1864.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service, at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, and immediately moved to Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 18th, where it remained during the winter, until March 3, 1863, when it moved to Paducah. May 31, by order of General Grant, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg. It reached Sartatia, on the Yazoo River, June 4, and during the siege of Vicksburg it was stationed in the vicinity of Haine's Bluffs. It did not meet the enemy in battle, but it encountered a more deadly foe in the disease-laden waters of Yazoo River. Its fifty days service there was the worst in all its history. It next moved to Helena arriving there July 26, and after a short rest, joined General Steele's force, against Little Rock. Reduced by malarial disease as was the regiment, this march told fearfully on their weakened constitutions; and of the six hundred men who started, only two hundred and fifty reported for duty on the morning of the entry into Little Rock. The regiment remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864, when it moved with Steele's forces on the Camden expedition. April 3, it met the enemy at Okalona, when company B took a lively tilt with them into the woods and brush. The enemy caused company B to fall back for a time, when the boys gathered up their pluck and rushed upon the enemy driving him from the field. On Sun-

day, the 10th, the regiment came upon the enemy at Prairie d' Anne, under cover of brush and thicket, but after a short, sharp skirmish the enemy were dislodged and driven away. It was in the great battle of the campaign, at Jenkin's Ferry, April 30, the regiment distinguished itself, though for some reason it was divided, and only companies H, E, K and G were engaged, and for four hours without relief, in the hottest of the fight, they held their ground and covered themselves with renown. They remembered the little speech made to them in the morning by Colonel J. A. Garrett, typical of the man, and his confidence in the men. Said he:

"Boys! we will probably have a little fight. Remember your own good name, and the fair fame of the glorious young State which sent you to the field. Don't tarnish it. Do you see that flag? Follow and defend it! Don't shoot at the sky; there are no rebels up there. That climate does not suit them. Aim low, and send them where they belong. That's all."

Company B was deployed as skirmishers to the left, while company D was sent to the support of Vaughn's battery.

The battle was fought in Sabine bottoms, covered by heavy forest, mud and mire, it having rained hard the night before. The boys had drawn no rations of bread for five days. They had only coffee for supper the night before, and coffee for breakfast, but they waded into the fight with heroic valor, firing one hundred rounds during the battle. The loss out of the less than 600 men, was six killed; thirty-four wounded (several mortally); four captured and one missing. After this battle the regiment started for Little Rock, living almost entirely on coffee until the night of May 2, when nine miles out of Little Rock it received a supply of hard-tack. The next day it entered Little Rock, where it remained until the following February, when, in response to a request of Brigadier-General Bussey to the war department to send him a first-rate regiment, the Fortieth was ordered to Fort Smith, as what he wanted. It was subsequently sent to Ft. Gibson, where it remained until mustered out, August 2, 1865.

The casualties were: killed, 19; died, 173; discharged for disease, 140; total, 332 enlisted men. Of officers: 3 killed; 3 dismissed; 29 resigned; total, 35.

Poweshiek county was represented in companies B and D, and on the staff, to-wit:

Samuel F. Cooper, September 18, commissioned from battalion adjutant Fourth cavalry. Col. Cooper commanded the regiment from Paducah, Kentucky, to the arrival of the regiment at Haine's Bluff, in the rear of Vicksburg, including the expedition to Sartatia, and while Col. Garrett was sick in June, 1864, Col. Cooper commanded from Helena to Little

Rock, after leaving Haine's Bluff, leading his regiment, which was the first to cross the river, which it did in the face of the enemy. Though Col. Cooper was sick and nearly delirious with fever, he would not leave his post until the victory was won.

David W. Robinson, surgeon, August 13; discharged December 28, 1863.

Achilles W. Ballard, sergeant-major; promoted from sergeant, company B.

COMPANY B.*

Frank T. Campbell, captain; commissioned Nov. 18; resigned, January 13, 1865.

John Morrison, first lieutenant; Nov. 15; resigned March 3, 1864.

Simeon J. Dalbey, second lieutenant; September 9, discharged February 27, 1864.

Achilles W. Ballard, first sergeant, 13th; promoted to sergeant-major November 7, 1862; transferred June 18, 1864, for promotion to captain company G, 6th Arkansas infantry.

Benj. B. Griffith, second sergeant, 14th; discharged October 28, 1863.

James M. Dryden, third sergeant, 14th; discharged August 28, 1863.

Joseph Klinker fourth sergeant, 15th; died April 1, 1865, at Ft. Smith, Ark.

Alfred N. Nelson, fifth sergeant, 4th; transferred May 1, 1864, to invalid corps.

John Larkin, first corporal, 15th.

Morgan S. Kisser, second corporal, 15th.

Wm. Wright, third corporal, 15th.

John W. Farmer, fourth corporal,

15th; promoted to first sergeant; to first lieutenant, January 14, 1865.

Charles Larkin, fifth corporal, 15th.

Charles Phillippi, sixth corporal, 22d.

John A. Beason, seventh corporal.

Edward H. Day, eighth corporal.

PRIVATE.

Allen, Charles W., 6th.

Allen, Daniel M., 10th.

Allen, Thos. J., 22d.

Boltzle, George, 22d.

Burrows, Albert, 14th.

Booze, Paschal, 14th; died August 20, 1863, at Montezuma.

Bryan, Alanson, 22d.

Cheshire, John W., 22d; discharged May 26, 1863.

Deardorff, Pleasant, 14th.

Deardorff, Wm. H., 14th.

Darland, Martin, 14th; discharged August 22, 1863.

Daley, Oliver P., 14th; transferred March 12, 1864, for promotion first lieutenant company H, sixth Arkansas infantry.

Davis, John, 18th; died August 23, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

*Enlisted in August, 1862, unless otherwise stated.



John Hall



- Draper, Clark R., 14th.
 Day, Stephen A., 15th.
 Ewing, Samuel, 14th.
 Fauquer, Owen H., 18th.
 Garsuch, Ezekel W., 14th; discharged October 7, 1863.
 Garsuch, Thos. B., 13th.
 Garsuch, Thos. R., 14th; died October 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Graham, Francis M., 14th.
 Guffy, Wm. S., 14th; promoted first lieutenant March 4, 1864; to captain, January 14, 1865.
 Hillhouse, W. K. S., 11th; discharged October 7, 1863.
 Harris, James A., 15th.
 Harris, Samuel E., 21st.
 Hall, John, 22d.
 Heinberger, George, 21st.
 Hiatt, John W., 22d; discharged March 25, 1863.
 Hiatt, Absolom, 22d; died December 13, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark.
 Hiatt, James M., 8th.
 Jones, Lewis, 21st.
 Kisor, Cary M., 15th; died August 20, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
 Kiser, John H., 14th.
 Klinker, John, 15th; died April 1, 1865, at Ft. Smith, Ark.
 Lamond, John, 13th.
 Lynes, Charles R., 21st.
 Lyons, James M., 22d.
 McAllister, Able J., 20th.
 Mulliken, Jands G., 12th.
 McNeal, Thos., 20th; died August 7, 1863, at Mound City.
 Neff, Andrew S., 22d.
 Popejoy, Wm. R., 26th.
 Peagan, Leonidas, 13th; promoted to hospital steward, March 19, 1864.
 Parker, Hobson, 14th.
 Parker, Edwin W., 22d; discharged December 28, 1864.
 Powell, James M., 22d.
 Pexton, William, 20th.
 Rayburn, Amos F., 14th.
 Shipley, Johnson, 14th; died September 22, 1863, at Memphis.
 Stillwell, Andrew J., 22d; died November 6, 1863, at Memphis.
 Skeels, Leander W., 22d.
 Sargeant, Daniel K., 18th; transferred April 1, 1865, for promotion to second lieutenant, Eleventh U. S. colored infantry.
 Schooley, Eli M., 22d; died August 27, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
 Schooley, Aaron B., 22d; died November 11, 1862, at Iowa City.
 Swena, Flavel, 19th; died October 21, 1862, at Little Rock Ark.
 Sheperd, Ephriam, 5th; discharged November —, 1863.
 Thompson, John J., July 28.
 Upton, David, 1st.
 Vestal, Helery L., 22d.
 Vestal, Fletcher A., 22d.
 Watkins, John E., 13th; died July 8, 1865, at Port Gibson, Cherokee Nation.
 Whiteacre, William, 13th; discharged December 23, 1863.

Wheeler, Ezekiel, 13th.	Canada, James, September 1, 1864.	
Wright, Joseph L., 13th; discharged October 26, 1863.	Farmer, Louis W., February 24, 1864.	
Wilkinson, John P., 14th.	Graham, John Wesley, February 3, 1864.	
Wilcox, Stephen, 18th.	Hiatt, Abijah, January 2, 1864.	
Whitney, Norman, 20th.	Klinker, Wesley, February 3, 1864.	
Wright, Wm. H., 14th; died at Iowa City, October 27, 1862.	Larkin, David H., Rutledge, James M., November 25, 1862; died March 17, 1863, at Pa- ducah, Ky.	
ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.		
Barrell, Seth H., August 15; pro- moted to commissary sergeant February 20, 1863.	Tuttle, Van Rensselaer, March 31, 1864.	
Bryan, John M., January 18, 1864; died March 6, 1865, at Ft. Smith, Ark.	Whittier, Cyrus B., January 11, 1864.	
Beason, Timothy, January 18, 1864.	COMPANY D.	
Cornelius, Edward F., January 11, 1864; died October 18, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark.	Reed, James.	
	Wolf, George W., died March 24, 1863, at Paducah, Ky.	

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS.)

This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under proclamation of the President, April 21, 1864, calling for 100,000 men to serve 100 days in fortifications, or wherever they might be needed. This was for the purpose of relieving the veterans from such duty. Four days later the Governor issued his proclamation for the quota required from Iowa, and the people promptly responded. Poweshiek county contributed a full company. It was mustered in June 10, 1864. Mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

The regiment was stationed at Memphis and Collierville, Tennessee, where it did heavy duty, guarding railroads. They had but one crack at rebels which was in August, when thirty guerrillas in ambuscade fired upon a squad of sixteen. The fire was promptly returned and three rebels bit the dust.

COMPANY B.

James H. Tilton, captain.
 Leonard F. Parker, first lieutenant.
 Charles Scott, second lieutenant.
 Edward Hall, first sergeant.
 William A. Chapman, fourth sergeant.
 Calvin R. Eaton, fifth sergeant.
 Flint S. Boynton, first corporal.
 Geo. W. Lancaster, second corporal.
 Garland M. Johnson, third corporal.
 John C. Morgan, fourth corporal.
 James E. Ellis, fifth corporal; died at Memphis, ——— 16, 1864.
 Homer R. Page, sixth corporal.
 Frank L. Rouse, seventh corporal.
 Jacob P. Lyman, eighth corporal.
 Charles W. Hobart, musician.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Geo. M.
 Acord, Joseph.
 Bailey, Charles M.
 Billings, Burton A.
 Bodurtha, Henry J.
 Bailey, Charles L.
 Cox, Charles E.
 Cooper, Charles N.
 Copeland, Levi B.
 Crain, Theodore F.
 Cook, Clement A.
 Duffus, James.
 Dunlap, Sylvester M.
 Eaton, William J.

Ford, Francis W.
 Fuller, Evelin M.
 Foster, William A.
 Fuller, Thomas.
 Findley, Dennis.
 Farmer, John A.
 Grinnell, Geo. P.
 Hill, Gershon H.
 Houghton, William U.
 Herrick, Stephen H.
 Hamilton, Charles L.
 Johnson, Zimri S.
 Keauffer, Johann Michael.
 Kerr, Adam.
 Korns, Jacob C.
 Manatt, Irving J.
 Manatt, Samson C.
 Mills, Robert W.
 Morgan, William G.
 Martin, James M., wounded at Colliersville, Tennessee, and died July 19, 1864.
 Morrison, Frank Henry.
 Nosler, William L.
 Oxley, William E.
 Phelps, Loyal C., Jr.
 Parks, John.
 Reed, Charles F.
 Sanders, Daniel M.
 Sharp, Webster.
 Smith, Geo. D., died at Benton barracks, August 29, 1864.
 Sheley, James.
 Wolcott, Martin P.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Fourth cavalry was rendezvoused at Camp Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, and mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1865; paid and disbanded at Davenport.

The *personnel* of this regiment was above the average. The schools of Mt. Pleasant were largely represented. It also represented, perhaps, more fully than any regiment, the homes of the State. Its outfit was superior; its horses were unusually fine, its colonel being a critical judge of a good horse. The history of its first year's service is identical with that of the first cavalry—it scoured Missouri, sharing the same labors and trials. In May, 1863, it entered into more active and perilous service. It led the advance of Sherman's corps from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to Jackson, Mississippi, and was the only cavalry regiment with Grant from Grand Gulf to Jackson and Vicksburg. From Jackson it went to the rear of Vicksburg, operating on the right rear of the Union army and in front of Sherman's line on Big Bear Creek and Big Black River; thence returned with Sherman after the capture of Vicksburg to Jackson; thence with Bussey to Canton; thence with the expedition to Memphis, across the country *via* Yazoo City, Lexington, Granada and Panola. In September, 1863, took part in the diversion of the enemy from Sherman's movement from Memphis to Chattanooga. In October went with McPherson's reconnoissance toward Canton; led the van of Sherman's army in its rapid march from Vicksburg to Meridian. In the spring of 1864 re-enlisted as veterans, took a furlough, returned to the front in April at Memphis; thence, with Sturgis, made the expedition against Forrest; returned to Memphis, and in September joined in the pursuit of Price; thence joined the Grierson raid from Memphis down the railroad to Okalona; thence to Vicksburg; thence joined the brilliant march of General Winslow through Alabama and Georgia to Macon. In all these movements the Fourth was a prominent actor, and several times distinguished itself for its bravery and skill.

In 1863, during six months, it took part in thirty different engagements, and traveled over two thousand miles. In 1864, February 4, at Tunnell's Hill, it fought Ferguson's rebel cavalry from sunset till nine o'clock in the evening, driving them ten miles over a mountainous country. In the chase after Price the rear-guard of his flying army was overtaken by the Fourth on the 27th of September and routed, but he subsequently took a position on the Osage, and in the glorious charge upon it the Fourth led, crushing his lines, capturing his guns, and routing his whole army. For their bravery the regiment was ordered to inscribe "Big Blue" and "Osage" on their banner. In the Macon march, at Selma, where General Winslow met and whipped Forrest for the third time, the Fourth, in the final charge, rushed on the rebels like the whirlwind, scattering them in every direction. Forrest and Price had now learned to fear and respect Winslow's brigade.

During the campaign from Chickasaw, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia, in 1865, the regiment captured in battle 2,436 prisoners, including 146 commissioned officers; 21 pieces of artillery; 16 caissons; 10 battle flags; 1,650 stand of small arms; 738 horses and 142 mules. It captured and destroyed a vast amount of government property, and the great military supply depot of the Confederacy. It was one of the most brilliant and important achievements of the war. No officer or private failed to do his whole duty. If one gained more prominence than another it was because they happened to be at the right place at the right time. The Fourth never failed to do its duty, and the effectiveness of cavalry is in the promptness and celerity of its movements—its vigorous dash. The casualties will be found on page 184. Poweshiek county was represented in companies C and E, and on the staff to-wit:

Alonzo B. Parkell, major.

Samuel F. Cooper, battalion adjutant.

William Robinson, assistant surgeon.

COMPANY C.

Stickle, George W., enlisted September 15, 1862; promoted to fourth corporal November 21, 1862.

Stickle, Emanuel, enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged July 5, 1864.

Andrews, John M., enlisted October 27, 1862.

COMPANY E*

Alonzo B. Parkell, November 23; promoted to major August 10, 1862.

Orson N. Perkins, first lieutenant September 18; resigned June 23, 1862.

Edward W. Dee, second-lieutenant September 18; promoted to first-lieutenant June 24, 1862; to captain August 10, 1862.

Simon K. Fuller, quartermaster-sergeant September 14.

James C. Kelsey, second sergeant September 14; promoted to first-sergeant June, 1862; to second lieutenant August 10, 1862; resigned August 22, 1864.

Hugh H. Ditzler, third sergeant September 18; promoted second sergeant June, 1862; to first sergeant September 1, 1862; to quartermaster-sergeant; transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.

Samuel F. Cooper, fourth sergeant September 18; promoted to battalion adjutant December 25, 1861; mustered out Sept. 6, 1862.

William K. Short, October 5; promoted fifth sergeant June 8, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863.

John W. Jones, second corporal, September 23; promoted first corporal June, 1862; to fifth sergeant September 1, 1862; fourth sergeant November 1, 1862.

*Enlisted in 1861 unless otherwise stated.

Wm. S. Leisure, third corporal, September 14; discharged April 8, 1862.

Hiram H. Cardell, fifth corporal, September 6; promoted fourth corporal June, 1862; to third corporal September 1, 1862; second corporal October, 1862; sixth sergeant November 1, 1862; to third sergeant; to second lieutenant November 26, 1864.

John H. Park, sixth corporal, September 16; promoted to fifth corporal June, 1862; to third corporal October, 1862; to first corporal November, 1862.

Charles G. Penfield, September 25; discharged June 30, 1862.

Levi W. Little, musician, September 14; reduced to ranks.

Chas. W. Black, musician, September 16; reduced to ranks.

Ephraim T. Palmer, farrier, September 18.

Ithamer C. Kellogg, wagoner, September 25; reduced to ranks; discharged, date unknown.

PRIVATEES.

Allen, Eli, September 28.

Arnold, Henry D., September 28; appointed second farrier February 21, 1862; discharged November 29, 1862.

Barnett, Fenton, September 16; promoted to saddler July 1, 1862.

Bates, Norman F., September 16; promoted eighth corporal October 1, 1862; to sixth corporal November 1, 1862.

Baysley, Jeremiah J., September 23.

Black, Henry, September 14.

Blanchard, W. P., September 24; promoted to seventh corporal; to sixth corporal September 1, 1862; to fifth corporal October, 1862; to third corporal November 1, 1862.

Carrey, John, September 14.

Connor, Andrew W., September 24; promoted to seventh corporal.

Chapman, Wm. A., September 30; discharged September 19, 1862.

Craver, Chas. F., October 5.

Craver, Henry, October 8.

Craver, Joseph A., October 8.

Cox, David M. S., October 9.

Dow, Isaac N., September 27; discharged July 23, 1864.

Davidson, William, September 30; died December 30, 1861, at Mt. Pleasant.

Dalby, J. Walter, October 5; promoted to fifth sergeant April, 1862; to fourth sergeant June, 1862; to second sergeant, date unknown.

Fisher, Edward, September 24; discharged August 27, 1862.

Griffith, Benjamin T., September 27; captured February 18, 1864, at Marion, Miss.; died February 25, 1865, at Florence, S. C.

Griswold, Albert, Sept. 30.

Harrington, John, September 25; discharged February 23, 1864.

Heckman, Henry L., September 25.

Horn, Martin L., September 25.

Harmon, Henry, September 25.

Hays, William M., September 28.
 Jones, Uriah C., September 25; appointed saddler; discharged June 21, 1862.
 Johnson, John I., October 5; died at West Plains, Mo., May 10, 1862.
 Johnson, Garland G., October 22; discharged November 17, 1861.
 Lyon, John, September 16.
 Meigs, Sylvanus R., September 16.
 Morrison, Alexander, September 23.
 Merriam, Harvey R., September 23.
 Morrison, Jesse, September 30.
 Norris, John S., September 23.
 Parks, Henry F., September 14.
 Price, Wm. H., September 16.
 Pruyn, Chas. T., September 16.
 Robinson, Wm., September 27; promoted battalion hospital steward January 15, 1862; to assistant-surgeon January 7, 1863.
 Shaffer, Joseph, September 18; discharged October 18, 1862.
 Spicer, David, September 18.
 Stewart, James H., September 18.
 Soper, Chas., September 23; died at Springfield, Mo., May 1, 1862.
 Sterling, Martin, September 23.
 Shaw, Chas. H., September 23.
 Smeed, Fayette, September 23.
 Snyder, Israel J., September 25; discharged December 18, 1862.
 Wasson, James W., September 16.
 Wallace, Warren P., September 18; discharged October 15, 1862.
 Wilmoth, Leonard C., October 1; discharged November 20, 1862.
 Yaple, Emory, September 16; discharged February 5, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Craver, Theophilus, January 4, 1864.
 Craver, Thomas H., January 4, 1864; died May 17, 1864, at Memphis.
 Daggett, Landon H., September 20, 1862.
 Frazier, Donald, February 20, 1864.
 Harrington, Benjamin F., February 11, 1862.
 Griffith, John A., February 15, 1864.
 Hamilton, Charles L., September 3, 1862; discharged February 8, 1863.
 Lattimer, Nathaniel T., February 29, 1864.
 McVey, Stephen H., January 4, 1864.
 O'Connor, Martin, January 15, 1864.
 Morrison, Fred. P. T., October, 1862.
 Palmer, States D., September 12, 1862.
 Pendlum, Charles, January 4, 1864; died June 21, 1864, at Memphis.
 Rakestraw, Benton, January 4, 1864.
 Simpson, Thomas, March 31, 1864.
 Smith, Cortland V., September 2, 1862.
 Wilmoth, Lemuel C.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS.

COMPANY E.

Edward W. Dee, captain.
 Exum R. Saint, first lieutenant; promoted to captain November 26, 1864.
 James C. Kelsey, second lieutenant.
 Simon J. Fuller, first sergeant.
 John W. Jones, second sergeant.
 John V. Park, fourth sergeant.

Walter P. Blanchard, third corporal; promoted to fifth sergeant, May 1, 1864.	Cardell, Hiram H.
Norman F. Bates, sixth corporal; promoted to first corporal January 1, 1864.	Griffith, Benj. T.
Andrew W. Connor, seventh corpo- ral; promoted to fourth corporal January 1, 1864; sixth sergeant May 1, 1864.	Harmon, Henry.
Levi W. Little, bugler.	Hayes, Wm. M.; promoted to eighth corporal May 1, 1864; to seventh corporal July 1, 1864.
Charles M. Black, bugler.	Horn, Martin L.
Ephraim T. Palmer, farrier.	Harrington, Benjamin F.
David S. Spicer, farrier.	Lyon, John.
Fenton Barnett, saddler.	Meigs, Sylvanus R.
James H. Stewart, teamster.	Marion, Harvey R.; promoted eighth corporal January 1, 1864; seventh corporal May 1, 1864; killed at Ripley, Miss., June 1, 1864.
	Morrison, Alex. C.
	Morrison, Jesse P.
	Norris, John N.
	Parks, Henry F.
	Price, William H.
	Shaw, Chas. H.
	Shaffer, Joseph.
	Totten, Charles; promoted to seventh corporal May 1, 1864; sixth cor- poral July 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Eli.
Bagsley, Jeremiah J.
Black, Henry C.
Craver, Henry.
Craver, Charles F.
Craver, Joseph A.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Bernard, William, company H; en-
listed June 1, 1861; discharged
November 26, 1861.
Harris, Charles W., company H;
enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged
November 26, 1861.
Rayburn, Joseph, company H; en-
listed June 1, 1861; wounded at
Shiloh April 6, 1862; at Jackson,
Miss., July 12, 1863.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

*Porter, James H., enlisted October
28, 1861; mustered out July 26,
1862.
*Fenno, Edgar D., enlisted October
28, 1861; mustered out July 26,
1862.
*Porter, Fred. W., enlisted October
28, 1861; mustered out July 26,
1862.

* Members of regimental band.

*Loveland, Alonzo P., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Stockwell, Elmer, enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Larrabee, Andrew J., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Osborne, Samuel, enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Harriman, James G., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 22, 1862.

*Grinnell, Ezra H., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Ladd, John M., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Critzler, David W., enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 22, 1862.

*Crooks, John, enlisted October 28, 1862; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Ritchheart, John, enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1862.

*Beerton, William, enlisted October 28, 1861; mustered out July 22, 1862.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Jones, Nathaniel B., corporal, company B; enlisted December 1, 1861; wounded at Iuka September 19, 1862; died of wounds September 21.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Cornelius, John, company F; enlisted July 24, 1861.

Eirp, William, company G; enlisted December, 1861; died August 1, 1864, at Marietta, Ga.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Gwinn, John R., company G; enlisted September 3, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died at St. Louis July 20, 1862.

Gaumer, Levi, company G; enlisted September 3, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged October 14, 1862.

Marks, Joseph, company G; enlisted September 3, 1861; captured at Shiloh April 6, 1862; died March 2, 1865, at Memphis.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

McLaughlin, Geo., first lieutenant, company I; enlisted October 11, 1861; promoted to captain February 3, 1863; wounded at Atlanta July 24, 1864; mustered out December 20, 1864.

†Benninger, George M., company I; discharged October 12, 1862.

†Beason, William L., company I; died August 28, 1863, at Montezuma.

††Byers, John T., company I.

Hudson, Andrew J., enlisted November 1, 1861; promoted first lieutenant February 3, 1863; wounded July 22, 1864, at At-

*Members of regimental band

†Enlisted October 11, 1861.

†Veteran.

lanta; died of wounds at Nashville August 16, 1864.

†Myers, Andrew S., company I; discharged February 6, 1863.

††Satchell, Joseph W.

††Sheley, Alonzo, company I.

Sheley, Horace, company I; enlisted February 17, 1864; captured at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

†Sanders, Selkirk, company I; died January 6, 1862, at St. Louis.

†Watkins, Theophilus, company I; promoted to fifth corporal; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Fagan, William, wagoner, company D; enlisted August 14, 1862.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Dryden, Cary, enlisted August 9, 1861; company G.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Collins, John P., company L; enlisted September 13, 1862.

Munger, Reuben C, company L; enlisted September 13, 1862.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Ayers, William C., company D; enlisted March 11, 1863.

Barris, John K., company D; enlisted March 11, 1863.

Lockard, George W., company D; enlisted March 11, 1863.

White, Louis J., company D; enlisted March 11, 1863.

Hillman, Charles D., fourth corporal, company H; enlisted May 4, 1863.

Crozier, George W., company G; enlisted December 6, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Chapman, O. J., company A, November 4, 1863.

Adams, Francis M., company B, September 5, 1863.

Beason, Martin, company L, October 12, 1863.

Rogers, James W., company L, October 6, 1863.

Henrie, Jeffries J., company L, September 23, 1864; died September 30, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Wright, Richard N., company L, October 12, 1863.

DODGE'S BRIGADE BAND.

James H. Porter, leader, September 12, 1862.

Frederick W. Porter, August 22, 1862.

Alonzo P. Loveland, November 4, 1861.

Frank Wyatt, August 22, 1862.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

William Rakestraw, fourth battery; fifth corporal, August 19, 1863.

† Enlisted in October 11, 1861.

† Veterans.

RECAPITULATION.

Poweshiek county responded nobly to the call for aid to preserve the Union, and the heritage of the founders of the Republic. None more valiant or patriotic went to the field than went out from her borders. She was represented in eighteen regimental organizations. She furnished 563 men, or 290 more than her quota. The number of commissioned officers was as follows:

STAFF AND FIELD OFFICERS.

John Delahoyd, adjutant Tenth infantry; enlisted August 22, 1861; promoted to A. A. A. G., Second brigade; wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; resigned November 6, 1864.

Mahalon Head, Q. M. S., from private, company F; enlisted August 22, 1861; returned to ranks December 31, 1861.

John W. Carr, major, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Samuel F. Cooper, lieutenant-colonel, Fortieth infantry.

David W. Robinson, surgeon, Fortieth infantry.

Achilles Ballard, sergeant-major, Fortieth infantry.

Alonzo B. Parkell, major, Fourth cavalry.

Samuel F. Cooper, battalion adjutant, Fourth cavalry.

Wm. Robinson, assistant surgeon, Fourth cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

George McLaughlin, company I, Thirteenth infantry.

John W. Carr, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Orange F. Dorrance, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

George Phillips, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Frank T. Campbell, company B, Fortieth infantry.

William S. Guffy, company B, Fortieth infantry.

James H. Tilton, company B, Fortysixth infantry.

Alonzo B. Parkell, company E, Fourth cavalry.

Edward W. Dee, company E, Fourth cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

— McLaughlin, company I, First infantry; enlisted October 11, 1861.

David Hudson, company I, Thirteenth infantry.

Daniel S. Dean, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Orange F. Dorrance, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Elza Shelby, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

George Phillips, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.

Robert L. Miles, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.	Orange F. Dorrance, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.
John Buchannan, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.	Henry D. Jones, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.
John Morrison, company B, Fortieth infantry.	Russell B. Sigafoos, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.
Wm. S. Guffy, company B, Fortieth infantry.	Emery Garly, company H, Twenty-eighth infantry.
John W. Farmer, company B, Fortieth infantry.	Simon J. Dalbey, company B, Fortieth infantry.
L. F. Parker, company B, Forty-sixth infantry.	Charles Scott, company B, Forty-sixth infantry.
Orson N. Perkins, company E, Fourth cavalry.	Edward W. Dee, company E, Fourth cavalry.
E. W. Dee, Co. E, Fourth cavalry.	James C. Kelsey, company E, Fourth cavalry.
S. K. Fuller, Co. E, Fourth cavalry.	Simon K. Fuller, company E, Fourth cavalry.
	Hiram H. Cardell, company E, Fourth cavalry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James H. Tilton, company C, Twenty-eighth infantry.

CHAPTER XI.

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES AND TOWNS.

Jackson Township—Montezuma—Grinnell Township—City of Grinnell—Bear Creek Township—Brooklyn—Chester Township—Union Township—Sheridan Township—Ottawa City—Washington Township—Sugar Creek Township—Searsboro—Madison Township—Deep River Township—Lincoln Township—Warren Township—Malcom Township—Town of Malcom—Jefferson Township—Pleasant Township—Town of Ewart—Scott Township.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the largest township, and contains the best land, in the county, and no township except Union was settled previous to it. In the early settlement of the county it was thought that the northern portion would not be occupied, hence there was no difficulty in locating the county seat in this township. Timbered land was the favorite home for the pioneer, and Union containing more than any other section, the settlers naturally occupied it first. The open, level prairie was in those early days considered almost worthless, but later experience shows that with far less labor the prairie is made to yield the fruits of husbandry. No finer land or better kept farms can be found than those in Jackson.

This township was organized at or soon after the organization of the county in 1848. It comprises forty-eight square miles, being six miles north and south and eight miles east and west. Among the first voters were Robert Taylor, O. P. Rundle, John Sargood, James W. Williams, I. G. Wilson, B. O. Payne, Daniel Satchell, John Moore, Joseph Hall, J. S. Dalby, John Hall, John Cassidy, David Cassidy, William Butt and Elias Brown.

Who the first township officers were is in some doubt. The present officers are:

Justices of the Peace—T. M. Adams, Wm. Hutchinson.

Constables—L. J. White, O. H. Forquer.

Trustees—Alexander Gordon, J. M. Bryan, George Watters.

In territorial extent Jackson township is the largest in the county. The census of 1880 gave it 1,160 inhabitants, besides 920 in the city of Montezuma. Including Montezuma, the legal voters number 442. During the year 1879 there were in the township 8,239 acres of corn, 3,550 acres of wheat, 2,162 acres of oats; and there were on hand January 1, 1880, 2,046 cattle, 9,833 hogs, 1,048 horses and 356 sheep. There are two brick kilns and five wind-mills. Hedge and wire fences predominate, though there are some of board.

Along the west side of the township some of the land is quite uneven, but the land in all other portions is extremely fertile and well adapted for farming. The Iowa City and Western Railroad runs north and south through some of the best sections, furnishing another artery for products of the farm. Some of the earliest settlers in Jackson township were Jacob S. Dalby, John Hall, Joshua Crisman, Daniel Satchell, John Cassidy, Martin Snider, Jesse Lowry and Wm. H. Barces.

INCIDENTS.

Lost in a Flood.—A child and span of horses were drowned in the month of June, 1876, in the creek south of Montezuma. Rain had fallen in torrents, and raised the creek to an unprecedented flood. The waters had surrounded the house and threatened to sweep it away, when the father, attempting to save his family by driving them across in a wagon, lost his infant child and two horses. The man's name was Joseph Gray.

Staging.—Before any railroads, there was a stage line from Iowa City, through Montezuma, to Des Moines. Another line, also, passed through Marengo, Brooklyn and Grinnell. These two lines met at Lattimer's Grove, and from thence to Des Moines there were two stages over the same route.

Cottage Clock.—There is a large cottage clock standing in Messrs. Rayburn & Porter's store, showing the superior workmanship, and artistic taste of one of Montezuma's citizens. The clock is ten feet tall and two feet wide. It runs forty-five days with one winding, and keeps excellent time. It was constructed in the year 1873 and is valued at \$500. Mr. Peter Delescaille is the architect. He went to the timber, cut the oak and walnut of which the clock is made, seasoned and carved the wood for the case, and even made the movement himself. He now has a little machine shop, west of the square.

The summer of 1851 was exceedingly wet. The land was continually flooded with frequent rains.

There was immense excitement on the day of the hanging of Cumquick (W. B. Thomas), which occurred, as elsewhere noticed, in 1857.

When the two United States Marshals were murdered in Sugar Creek township, there was great fear and excitement in Montezuma.

The first celebration of "Fourth of July," 1854.

The presidential campaign of 1860, was, perhaps, the most exciting of any before or since.

During the days of the first pioneers, there were great numbers of deer, and easy to kill.

MONTEZUMA.

Montezuma was located and laid off as the county seat in 1848, on the southwest quarter of section 6, township, 78, range 14.

The first settlement on the town plat was by Gideon Wilson and Isaac G. Wilson, in the fall of 1848 and winter of 1848-9.

Gideon Wilson erected a double log house on lot 8, in block 7, at the northwest corner of the court-house square, now known as the Them property. In one room of his house he soon opened a general merchandise store. That was the first store in the county.

Isaac N. Wilson erected a log house on lot 5, block 12, near the southeast corner of the court-house park.

The first birth in the town was Catharine, daughter of Isaac G. and Sarah Wilson.

The first marriage was James McIntire to Catharine Wilson, daughter of Gideon Wilson.

The first person interred in the cemetery was Mrs. W. B. Harden, in the year 1851.

The first resident lawyer was Edwin F. Whitcomb, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, coming in the year 1852. He is now dead. The

second lawyer to locate in the town was Reuben Mickel, a native of New York. He is now in Chicago.

The first minister was Rev. James B. Johnson, of the Methodist Protestant Church. He came from Ohio, and still resides in our midst.

The first physician was H. Clay Sanford. He came from Keokuk in the year 1851, and now is somewhere in the southern part of the State.

The first school-house was a small frame in the northeast part of the town.

The first church was the little brick still occupied by the Methodist Protestants.

The first blacksmith was James B. Logan, who commenced work in the year 1851 or 1852.

The first cabinet-maker was Joseph Schell.

The first fire in the town burned the store-room and goods of Gideon Wilson, in December, 1854. The loss was \$6,000.

The town of Montezuma was incorporated in the early part of 1868. At the first municipal election, which occurred on the first Monday of March, 1868, the following officers were elected:

Mayor—A. W. Ballard.

Recorder—G. W. Keirulff.

Treasurer—Jas. H. Tilton.

Trustees—J. F. Sargent, J. H. Carr, W. R. Lewis, D. W. Baker, C. G. Adams.

MAYORS.

1869, A. W. Ballard; 1870, Ed. Hall; 1871, N. Carr; 1872, W. H. Redman; 1873, W. H. Redman; 1874, Thos. B. Adams; 1875, W. W. McCready; 1876, J. B. Miller; 1877, Thos. A. Cheshire; 1878, W. H. Redman; 1879, A. W. Ballard; 1880, J. H. P. Robinson.

The present officers are:

Mayor—J. H. P. Robinson.

Recorder—W. W. McCready.

Treasurer—John F. Searight.

Trustees—John Hall, S. J. Dalby, J. G. Liser, U. O. Farmer, A. F. Rayburn, E. M. Couch.

Marshal—C. G. Adams.

The number of votes polled at the last municipal election was 298.

Financially, the town is in good condition. No municipal tax has been levied for the past two years, free from debt, and now has over \$1,000 cash in the treasury.

The city elections have been license or anti-license, as follows:

1868, anti-license; 1869, license; 1870, license; 1871, license; 1872, license; 1873, license; 1874, license; 1875, license; 1876, license; 1877, anti-license; 1878, license; 1879, license; 1880, license.

There have been several attempts to remove the county seat from Montezuma to Malcolm or Grinnell.

Those who live in the northern portion of the county, owing to the distance and inadequate means of getting there, have thought the county officers situated too far south; but now there being two railroads to Montezuma, and good prospect of another, the question of removal is probably settled, and the county seat will remain where it is.

Montezuma is settled by people from various States and nationalities; its citizens are intelligent and industrious. The churches, schools, business houses and pleasant homes render it a very desirable place to locate.

The city now contains four churches, two school-houses, one bank, two hotels, one general store, four groceries, two hardware, two drug, three dry goods, four blacksmith shops, three wagon shops, four carpenter shops, two liverys, one book store, three boot and shoe stores, one harness shop, two cabinet shops, one bakery, one jewelry, three restaurants, two barbers, two meat markets, five dress making shops, one tailor, one dentist, one photographer, two newspapers, one telegraph office, one depot, one marble works and two saloons.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The first court-house was constructed in the year 1850, and stood on the southeast corner of the square. It was two-stories high, contained three offices up stairs and court-room below.

The present court-house was commenced in the fall of 1856, and completed in the spring of 1858 at a cost of about \$25,000. It is built of brick, two-stories high; containing court-room and two jury rooms up stairs and formerly six offices below, now only five; viz: Sheriff's, Treasurer's, Auditor's, Recorder's and Clerk's.

The court-yard is large and beautiful, containing over 200 soft maple trees of twelve years' growth, which furnish a forest of shade. Around the square a good picket fence encloses the court-yard. There are hitching racks entirely around the fence. The racks consist of two inch gas pipes, firmly fastened into cedar posts; eighteen inches of the top of each post is cased and capped with galvanized iron.

Until the fall of 1876, Poweshiek county had no regular jail. The present jail is substantially and neatly built, combining the Sheriff's residence and jail. The Sheriff's residence is a two story brick; the jail proper is

one story, built of brick, and joins the Sheriff's residence. The jail contains four cells and one main room. The whole structure cost \$5,000. It is situated two blocks north of the square.

POST-OFFICE.

People in and about Montezuma received their mail at Oskaloosa during some of the pioneer days. The first post-office in Poweshiek county was kept in the store-house of Gideon Wilson, with I. G. Wilson, postmaster.

R. B. Ogden was postmaster as early as 1852, and the following persons have since received appointments:

1854, Joseph Martin; 1855, Asel Stanley; 1856, Otis Lisor; 1860, Angus McDonald; 1861, John M. McAlister; 1862, Geo. F. Lawrence; 1864, J. H. Tilton; 1869, John Hall; 1871, J. B. Miller; 1873, W. J. Parker; 1876, J. H. Tilton, to present.

MONTEZUMA M. E. CHURCH.

The church was organized in February, 1848, by Gideon Wilson and the Rev. James Francis New, a missionary, with the following members:

Gideon Wilson, Catherine Wilson, Nancy Wilson, Isaac Wilson, Sarah Wilson, Mary Faucett.

The present frame church was built in 1856 at a cost of \$3,375, and was improved during the summer of 1880 at an additional cost of \$1,500. The church was dedicated in 1856 or '57, by Presiding Elder Simpson, and the pastor, Rev. J. Craig.

Pastors have succeeded one another in the work as follows:

Revs. J. F. New, 1849; Blakely, 1851; Bartholomew Vestal; Samuel Hestwood, 1852, two years; H. Badley, one year; H. Gibson, two years; J. Craig, 1857, two years; Dr. David W. Robinson, 1859, one year; W. Lawback, one year; A. Barnhart, 1861; Benjamin Holland, two years; Marcus Carrier, 1864; G. H. Clark, 1865; J. T. Simmons, 1866; J. G. Thompson, 1867; A. S. Prather, 1869; James Rankin, 1870; I. N. Bushby, 1871; W. G. Thorn, 1873; B. F. Shane, 1875; L. O. Housel, 1878; D. C. Smith, 1880.

Mr. Gideon Wilson, most prominent in the organization of this church, a member of the M. E. Church over 52 years, a successful merchant and valuable citizen, died Oct. 3, 1879, at the age of 79. During the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Craig there was a large revival, as also under Rev. J. G. Thompson in 1867-8, when there were twenty-two additions to the church.

The largest revival in the history of the church was during the ministry of Rev. W. G. Thorn, in the winter of 1873-4, when there were fifty-four

additions. During the pastorate of B. F. Shane, there were thirty-four additions. The last revival was conducted by Rev. L. O. Housel during the winter of 1878-9, when there were thirty additions. The present good spiritual condition of the church is attributed in a great measure, to the last religious awakening. Rev. D. C. Smith, present pastor, has just come from his previous field in Brooklyn, and with the present conference year enters upon his duties as spiritual adviser for this branch of his Master's work. The Sunday-school meets every sabbath with an average attendance of 110. Mr. C. R. Clark has been Superintendent for thirteen years. In this department he has shown great excellence and worth as may be indicated by the persistency with which the church has for so many years committed to him this high trust.

Heretofore there has been a country appointment attached to this charge, at which the pastor preached once in two weeks, but with the beginning of this conference year that appointment was detached and placed to another circuit. So that the society in Montezuma now undertake to support full station work.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This was one of the first church organizations in the county, being effected in November, 1849. The house of worship was the first in the county, constructed in 1855 or 1856, of brick, at a cost of \$1,300. It is situated four blocks south of the court-house on the corner of Third Street.

The original members were: Rev. James Johnson, Abigail Johnson, Washington B. Harden, Hobson Parker.

The church was dedicated in the year 1856, Rev. George Whedly preaching the sermon and Rev. N. Snyder giving the charge, assisted by Rev. James Johnson.

Pastors of the church have served in the following order.

Revs. James Johnson, Alexander Calwell, William Morrow, William Scott, E. S. Brown, F. A. Kirkpatrick, John McAlister, William Browning, W. M. Carrel, S. N. Mtheng, H. H. Workman, James Ruker, Leonard Barton, William Remsburg, H. A. T. Harris, J. C. Hazlatt, Asa Aliet, G. G. Robinson, present pastor. The present membership is thirty-five.

Three times the church has been severely injured by wind, and once struck by lightning.

The Iowa State Conference has convened three times in this church.

A branch mission church is established at Brownstown, six miles south of Montezuma, with thirty-five members; another at Union Ridge school-house, in Lincoln township, nine miles northeast of Montezuma.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized by the following eight members, May 24, 1856:

James J. Marquis, Martha J. Marquis, Salina Jones, Maria Adams, Sophemia Blackmar, Sarah Kidder, Alexander Gordon, Miss Margaret Gordon.

On examination, at the same time, there were received:

George Cowie, Margaret D. Cowie, James Duffus, N. A. Duffus, Catharine M. Riddle, Rebecca Stanley, Alexander Duffus, Elizabeth H. Duffus.

The frame church, situated one block north of the court-house, was built in the year 1876, at a cost of \$3,800, and was dedicated by Revs. R. B. Herron and Abner Chapman. Names of pastors: Thomas J. Taylor, R. B. Farrar, William Young, C. E. Spinning, and R. B. Herron, present pastor. There are 113 on the church roll, seventy of whom are contributing members. Services were held in the court-house, except for a little time in the Methodist Protestant Church, till the present church was completed. In April, 1877, there were thirty-five additions, and about the same number during the winter of 1878. The Sunday-school meets each week, with an average attendance of eighty-five scholars. The following persons have been Superintendents: E. C. Barrett, W. R. Lewis, M. W. Ward, and W. R. Lewis, who is present superintendent.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MONTEZUMA.

This church was organized in 1863 or 1865, with the following original members:

Daniel Harrod and wife, James E. McIntire and wife, Emily Morrison, Mrs. C. E. Norris, John Souther and wife.

The present convenient frame church was built in 1877, at a cost of \$2,500, and dedicated by Revs. N. A. McConnell and John Rankin.

Pastors have served as follows: Revs. Wm. R. Cowley, E. J. Stanley, three years, J. A. Guthrie, one year, H. D. Dennis, two years, and John K. Cornell, the present pastor, who has served nearly one year. The present membership is 105. Meetings were held in the court-house till the present church edifice was constructed. Since the church was built, baptisms have increased rapidly, the ordinance being performed in the church at the close of evening service. The church contains a good baptistry and well.

CEMETERY.

The Montezuma cemetery is situated on high ground one-half mile southwest of the city. It contains ten acres, is owned and managed by

the Masons and Odd Fellows. It was laid out in the year 1864, and the remains of John M. Adams were the first to be laid there. He was the son of C. G. Adams, Esq., and died July 3, 1865, at the age of fourteen. Since that time there have been buried in this cemetery 300 corpses.

The old burying ground was situated northwest of the new, and having been used from the early settlements it contains many graves. It was first used for burial in 1857. Mrs. W. B. Harden was the first to find a silent resting place there. She was buried in April, 1857.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No history of an Iowa town can be complete without mention of the public school. Every household has interest in our system of common schools. They are the central power in the State, and the hope of the youth.

From the early days of Montezuma there have been schools for children and youth. Some of the early schools partook of the nature of select or private. Some of the early schools were supported in part by tax and in part by tuition of each pupil. The first school taught within the corporate limits of Montezuma was by a lady, in the year 1849.

The first school-house stood where the mill now stands, three blocks northeast of the court-house. It was built by taxation of the district.

John W. Cheshire taught a school in the court-house in the year 1852-3. Mr. D. Deane, Miss Carter, Mr. Byer and W. R. Lewis were among the early teachers. Then came S. W. Bosley, Roderick Rose, Miss Belle Patterson and Roderick Rose again, who is now mayor of the city of Davenport.

The independent school district of Montezuma was formed in the year 1867, and Prof. Chas. R. Clark assumed the responsibilities of Principal in September, 1866. Prof. Clark was an efficient teacher and remained at the head of the school the unusual term of twelve years. When the independent district was formed there was an enrollment at school of — pupils, now there are 270 pupils on the roll.

Mr. W. A. Gibbens, succeeded Mr. Clark in 1878 and remained only one year. Next, Mr. Wm. Herron was called to the principalship and still holds that position. The names of the other teachers are: First assistant, Miss Jennie Clute; B room, Miss Emma Adams; C room, Miss Ida Schell; D room, Miss Lydia Hartnan. The present enrollment of pupils is 270.

The second school building was located just east of the present M. E. Church, one block south and two east of the court-house square. It was

commenced in 1857, by Duke & Dryden, contractors, and occupied for the first time in 1859. It contained four rooms, two above and two below.

The new building, now in process of erection is situated two blocks west of the court-house, is to be constructed of brick, contain six school-rooms, one recitation-room—in every way an approved modern structure. It will cost \$12,500, and be completed January 1, 1881.

BANKS.

Reuben Mickel had the first banking-house in Montezuma, in 1857. He occupied the little room on the west side where Mr. John Mullikin now has a harness-shop. He continued till 1867.

Ward & Slone commenced the business on the north side in the year 1868.

John Hall and G. W. Kierulff bought out Ward & Slone and have, since 1876, carried on a profitable business in Centennial Block, on Main Street.

HOTELS.

There are at present two hotels in Montezuma—the Stanley House and the Johnson House.

The Stanley House is situated one square east of the court-house, and the Johnson House is situated one-quarter of a mile southwest of the court-house. Of the former, Thomas Carroll is proprietor; of the latter, Sylvester Johnson.

The first public house for the entertainment of guests was kept by William H. Palmer, in the year 1852, and situated on lot 5, block 12, south-east of the court-house.

John McIntire commenced to build the Stanley House, but Mr. Asel Stanley bought him out and finished the building in the year 1856.

The following proprietors kept that house: Asa Coho, Alanson Jones, James Pierce, William Emslie, Charles Evans and Thomas Carroll.

RAILROADS.

Montezuma has two railroads—the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad and the Iowa City and Western Railroad, being an extension of the B., C. R. & N. R. R.

The Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad was built in the fall of 1875, at a cost to the people, by subscription, of \$55,000. This road runs from Grinnell to Montezuma, a distance of eighteen miles. It runs two trains each way every week day.

The Iowa City and Western Railroad was built in the summer and fall of 1880. It is sixteen miles in length, and extends between Thornburg,

Keokuk county, and Montezuma. The line follows the divide all the way and there is not a bridge. Captain J. W. Barnes is general manager of construction.

SOCIETIES.

La Fayette Lodge of Montezuma, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.—Dispensation granted September 26, 1854; organized January 18, 1855. The charter members were: M. A. Malone, H. W. Ross, Richard M. Parsons, H. Moore, H. Lynch, R. C. Shimer, B. Malone and William Wilson. Hall over J. H. Tilton's store, sixty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and well supplied with all conveniences. Present officers: A. F. Rayburn, W. M.; L. W. Wilson, S. W.; J. W. Rodgers, Wm. Emslie, Treasurer; O. L. Roseman, Secretary; C. R. Clark, S. D.; A. Latchem, J. D.; W. T. Leins, Tyler. Names of Worshipful Masters from the organization to the present time: 1855, January 18, Milton A. Malone; 1855, July 21, W. C. Rayburn; 1856, June 14, J. K. Rayburn; 1857, June 6, J. K. Rayburn; 1858, June 24, Isaac N. Buck; 1859, June 25, R. Mickel; 1860, May 3, R. Mickel; 1861, May 23, R. B. Ogden; 1862, May 8, Reuben Mickel; 1863, May 28, Reuben Mickel; 1864, May 19, Reuben Mickel; 1865, May 4, Reuben Mickel; 1866, May 19, I. G. Wilson; 1867, May 18, J. H. Pierson; 1868, May 30, J. H. Pierson; 1859, May 22, J. H. Pierson; 1870, June, E. R. McKee; 1871, June, E. R. McKee; 1872, June, J. H. Pierson; 1873, June, J. H. Pierson; 1874, June, A. W. Ballard; 1875, June, A. W. Ballard; 1876, June, A. W. Ballard; 1877, June, C. R. Clark; 1878, C. R. Clark; 1879, June, A. W. Ballard; 1880, June, A. F. Rayburn. Present active members, 104. Meetings held every month: Saturday night, on or before full moon.

Odd Fellows—I. O. O. F., Montezuma Lodge, No. 74. Membership, 68; meetings held each Tuesday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall at the north-east corner of the square. The order owns a fine brick store-room below and hall above. It was built in 1876 at a cost of \$3,000. There is also an encampment. On the 24th day of May, 1855, a dispensation was granted and District D. G. M. Wesley Moreland organized in due form Montezuma Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., with charter members: John C. Johnson, M. A. Mason, Snowden Myers, G. G. Dryden, I. N. Griffith, Louidas Pegan. The first N. G., M. A. Malone; the first Secretary, J. C. Johnson. Since that time the following named persons have been elected to the office of Noble Grand: 1856, J. C. Johnson, J. H. Irwin; 1857, G. G. Dryden, C. W. Tenner; 1858, A. G. Croucher, M. E. Lyons; 1859, S. W. Rosley, C. W. Tenner; 1860, J. H. Pierson, Jos. W. Rodgers; 1861, C. W. Tenner, S. W. Bosley; 1862, T. D. Smith, M. A. Malone; 1863, G. F. Lawrence, Joe F. Head; 1864, Jas. H. Tilton, S. W. Bosley; 1865, T. D. Smith, J. H. Tilton; 1866,

S. J. Dalby, G. W. Wasson; 1867, W. E. Shipley, S. J. Dalby; 1868, W. S. Guffy, Peter Delescaille; 1869, G. W. Kierulff, Jos. W. Rodgers; 1870, G. F. Bates, R. S. Welch; 1871, A. Gordon, W. F. Leins; 1872, J. H. Pierson, Otis Lisor; 1873, S. S. Dalbey, Joseph Schell; 1874, F. A. Cheshire, E. L. Rice; 1875, M. A. Malone, F. L. Pierce; 1876, M. A. Malone, Jules Delescaille; 1877, J. W. Adams, W. H. Nash; 1878, S. J. Dalbey, B. B. Griffith; 1879, J. W. Rodgers, J. W. Rodgers; 1880, L. H. Boydston, J. W. Rodgers. Present officers: J. W. Rodgers, N. G.; O. L. Toseman, V. G.; Alex. Gordon, Treasurer; W. T. Lewis, Sec.; E. L. Rice, Warden; C. G. Adams, J. C.; David Gordon, R. S. N. G.; Joseph Adams, L. S. N. G.; G. W. Wilson, L. S. V. G.; W. E. Shipley, R. S. S.; Jerome Mulliken, L. S. S.; Fred Schultz, I. G.; O. H. Fanquer, O. G.

Encampment—Montezuma Encampment, No. 15. Membership, 45; instituted August 22, 1856; present charter members: W. C. Irwin, Jr., M. A. Malone, Geo. Cowie, M. L. James, W. J. Jyons, Geo. Wasson, A. L. Croucher, W. B. Harden, W. R. Cassidy, J. P. Collins, Robert Cassidy, First officers: W. C. Irwin, C. P., M. A. Malone, H. P., M. L. James, Scribe. Receipts, first meeting, \$45.00. The Chief Patriarchs of the Encampment have been as follows: 1857, M. A. Malone, C. P.; A. G. Croucher, C. P.; 1858, S. W. Bosley, J. W. N. Vest; 1859, L. Pegan, D. Satchell; 1860, Geo. Wasson, T. D. Smith; 1861, A. C. Fernean, W. J. Lyons; 1862, E. M. Beatty, B. Benn; 1863, R. W. Latchem, M. E. Lyons*; 1864, John McAllister, E. M. Beatty; 1865, R. W. Latchem, R. W. Latchem; 1866, R. W. Latchem, J. H. Pierson; 1867, J. H. Pierson, J. H. Pierson; 1868, G. F. Bates, J. W. Dalbey; 1869, J. H. Pierson, G. W. Kierulff; 1870, R. S. Welch, R. S. Welch; 1871, W. T. Leins, A. Gordon; 1872, J. W. Rodgers, W. T. Leins; 1873, B. B. Griffith, F. A. Cheshire; 1874, John Herman, E. L. Rice; 1875, W. T. Leins, F. L. Pierce; 1876, E. L. Rice, Jules Delescaille; 1877, O. H. Farquer, J. W. Adams; 1878, David Gordon, J. W. Rodgers; 1879, J. W. Rodgers, L. H. Boydston; 1880, E. L. Rice.

Iowa Legion of Honor, Jackson Lodge, No. 33—Organized August 1, 1879. Meetings first and third Tuesday evenings in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Present membership, twenty-six. The objects are mutual insurance—policy \$2,000. Present officers: C. R. Clark, W. P.; W. W. McCready, V. P.; O. L. Rosemar, R. S.; J. L. Rodgers, F. S.; L. W. Wilson, Treasurer; G. W. Wilson, Chaplin; M. F. Cheshire, Usher; John W. Wilson, Door-keeper; E. L. Rice, Sentinel.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Montezuma Lodge, No. 64—Organized May 1, 1876. Present membership, forty-six. Present officers:

*Murdered in the year 1865, at Virginia City, Nevada.

O. W. Fauquer, P. M. W.; A. F. Rayburn, M. W.; J. P. Hassha, F.; L. H. Boydston, O.; O. L. Roseman, Recorder; J. L. Rodgers, Financier; C. R. Clark, Receiver; L. J. Gude, Guide; Fred Schultz, I. W.; J. H. Lorenzen, O. W.; J. C. Tribbitt, W. E. Vest, Medical Examiners.

Loyal Orange Institution, Charity Lodge, No. 152—Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall. Membership, sixteen. It was instituted in 1869. There are three lodges of this order in Poweshiek county, said to be the only Orangemen's lodges in the State of Iowa. There are two lodges in Scott township. The present officers of Charity Lodge are: J. W. Rodgers, W. M.; C. R. Hicks, D. M.; J. F. Schultz, Treasurer; F. S. Johnson, Secretary. Mr. Johnson died September 27, 1880, and the next day was buried with the honors of the order.

Central Iowa District Fair—Located at Montezuma, Iowa. The articles of incorporation are dated September 24, 1880. The territory embraced is Poweshiek, Jasper, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Iowa counties. The objects are stated in Article 4:

“This association is formed for the establishment, maintenance, and management of a fair, and for the improvement of agriculture, stock, manufactures, mechanics, and household arts.”

MONTEZUMA REPUBLICAN.

The *Montezuma Republican* is the oldest newspaper in the county, having been established in the spring of 1856, by John Cassidy. In 1857 A. M. Cowing became editor and proprietor, and before the close of the year disposed of a half interest to Albert Head, issuing the paper under the firm name of Cowing & Head. In 1859 Mr. Cowing retired, and S. F. Cooper became the senior partner of the firm. Cooper & Head sold the property to F. T. Campbell, in 1862. The same year, Mr. Campbell enlisted as a soldier, and went to the front, to assist in crushing the Rebellion, and left J. B. Besack in charge of the paper. In 1863, for a short time, a Mr. Springer was associated with Mr. Besack in its publication. In 1864 W. C. Condit became a partner of Mr. Besack, and the same year became sole proprietor. The next year he sold out to O. H. P. Grove and a Mr. Pike, who published it under the firm name of Grove & Pike. In 1866 F. E. Spering became the proprietor, but the next year Mr. O. H. P. Grove repurchased a half interest, and later in the year Mr. Pike again became Mr. Grove's partner, Mr. Spering retiring. J. W. Dalby purchased Mr. Pike's interest in 1868, and for a year the paper was issued by Grove & Dalby. The following year (1869) S. W. Grove purchased Mr. Dalby's interest, and the firm name became O. H. P. Grove & Bro. In

1870 Jno. W. Cheshire entered the firm as third partner, and the paper for that year was issued by O. H. P. Grove, S. W. Grove, and Jno. W. Cheshire, under firm name—Republican Printing Company. The following year (1871) the paper was purchased by Rev. Wm. Reimburgh and S. W. Grove, who, in the spring of 1872, sold out the establishment to Jno. W. Cheshire. Mr. Cheshire was editor and proprietor up to the time of his death, which occurred September 5th, 1877. After his death, his sons, Thos. A. Cheshire and M. F. Cheshire, purchased the property of the Cheshire estate, and have since issued the paper under the firm name of Cheshire Bros.

During all these years the *Republican* has advocated the principles of the Republican party, and has maintained the lead in circulation and influence. When taking charge of the paper, Mr. T. A. Cheshire published the following introductory:

“With this issue of the *Republican*, the undersigned becomes sole editor and proprietor. In assuming control of an influential journal, which the people of Poweshiek county have long patronized, and learned to respect, we cannot help feeling a lack of ability to fitly and fully fill the position. The duties and responsibilities are many, while the rewards are correspondingly few. To be the editor of a newspaper so long and firmly established, and consequently so widely distributed and circulated, as the *Republican*, is to be placed where the most intense application is demanded and the most incessant labor required. No person ‘constitutionally tired’ can ever meet with success as an editor. It takes the hardest kind of hard work. We assume these duties with a determination to give them all our time and attention, and will, therefore, be compelled to lay aside (regretfully) our law books, until our mission as an editor is at an end. The *Republican* is now in its twenty-first year, has a large list of subscribers, and is doing a good, paying business. It has steadily grown in favor with the people of Poweshiek county, during the management of its late editor, Jno. W. Cheshire, and it will be our highest ambition to maintain, and, if possible, increase, its circulation, business, and influence. To do this, we must receive aid and encouragement from its patrons and readers. We consequently respectfully solicit your co-operation and assistance in sustaining and building up a paper which can be made second to no country weekly in Iowa. We have first class publishing facilities; we have an enlightened and intelligent people, and are located at the county seat of one of the best counties in Iowa. It will be our endeavor to publish a paper that no voter or tax-payer in Poweshiek county can do without. Our facilities for furnishing news of local interest are not excelled, if

equaled, and we will always be on the alert to see that nothing of importance escapes our notice.”

POWESHIEK COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Lon H. Boydston, editor and proprietor. The *Poweshiek County Democrat* was established in April, 1877, the first issue appearing on Saturday, April 7. Sherman & Boydston were the proprietors then. November 17, 1877, John T. Sherman retired from the *Democrat* and established the *Independent* at Grinnell. L. H. Boydston became editor and proprietor of the paper, and still remains in that position. Up to the fall of 1880 it was the only Democratic newspaper in the county; has a large and increasing circulation, being one of the best local papers in Poweshiek county. It has proved the only Democratic newspaper ever successfully run in the county; several futile attempts having been made before to publish one. Nothing but the indomitable pluck and push of the present proprietor could have made the *Democrat* a success, as all the “odds” were against the project, and he has now the proud satisfaction of seeing his paper on a paying basis, with a bright future ahead.

GRINNELL TOWNSHIP.

What is now known as Grinnell township is situated on the west side of Poweshiek county, Iowa, in township No. 80, range 16 west, and comprises an area of 36 square miles. Originally it was a part of Washington township, which then extended the whole length of the county from north to south. It took distinct form and name March 6, 1855, being named in honor of Mr. J. B. Grinnell, one of its prominent settlers.

The land is generally quite level, though a portion of the southwest sections are timbered and considerably broken. There were over one thousand sugar-maple trees on the farm of Mr. Lattimer. Before the township was organized with its present limits, Mr. P. S. Pearce was elected justice of the peace, and, for a time, was the only justice in the county, the justice in Jackson township having resigned. The first trustees were, D. D. Prosser and William McNabb. The election was held in 1849, at the house of David McDonald. Sugar Grove was the name of the first post-office.

Nathaniel J. Lattimer came from Jasper county, formerly from Illinois, in February, 1848, and settled in the southwest part of this township. D. M. Rutledge came with Mr. Lattimer and they both settled, at the same time, on section 31, Grinnell township. Mr. Smith Cox came from Linn

Grove and settled on section 32. Mr. P. S. Pearce came and settled, in April, 1848, on section 32.

The first marriage was J. M. Campbell to Catharine Pearce, the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace R. C. Carpenter in January, 1854, at the cabin of the bride's father

The first death was that of a Dr. King, accidentally shot while drawing a gun from the hind part of a wagon, in the spring of 1851. He was from Illinois and was on his way to California with a company of emigrants. His remains were interred in what was afterward known as the Pearce burying ground.

Dr. Thomas Holyoke, from Des Moines, was the first regular physician. He practiced medicine, having a very extensive business for nearly a quarter of a century, and died February 10, 1877.

The first minister of the gospel who held public services in the township was a Rev. Mr. John Crill, of the Methodist denomination, and came from Keokuk county. He preached several sermons in the cabin of Mr. P. S. Pearce, and was paid by the neighbors in turnips and pumpkins.

The first school was taught by Elizabeth Sylvester in 1850. She was paid a slight compensation and boarded around the district, a certain number of nights to each scholar. The first school-house was built of logs, by the neighbors, on section 32, in 1850, on land owned by Mr. P. S. Pearce.

The first piece of home-made cloth was a piece of cotton jeans, by Mrs. P. S. Pearce.

Supplies were obtained from a long distance, and during the winter of 1848 and 1849 the settlers, together with their domestic animals, suffered intensely from hunger, there being a great snow which completely obstructed the roads. The snow commenced falling on December 9, 1848, and covered the ground to the depth of ten inches, and, again, the night before Christmas, another snow, ten inches deep, came, until the snow lay thirty inches deep all over the ground, then a rain, with freezing, forming a sharp crust. The settlers exhausted all their provisions. Starvation stared them in the face. The settlers held a counsel at Mr. Pearce's house, and it was resolved to fit out Mr. Pearce with snow-shoes and send him to Newton for the necessaries of life. Accordingly, a pair of snow-shoes were made from thin lind boards and upon them Mr. P. S. Pearce made the trip. He returned in two days with twenty-four pounds of coffee and tobacco and one pint of whisky. Then there was another council held to devise means to prevent their stock from starving. The plan devised was to have Mr. D. M. Rutledge take his oxen and drive them ahead to break the crust, then a span of horses would follow and so break a road to Lynnville, where

they could obtain corn for their starving animals. One day was consumed in the attempt. They drove about a mile and the poor animals' legs were bleeding from the wounds made by the sharp ice. They could go no farther, and, with considerable difficulty, returned. Then the men took old sacks and made leggins for their horses for they would certainly die of starvation if they remained inactive. The next day after preparation, they made another attempt. They had driven less than a half mile when the leggins were hanging in shreds, and the legs of the horses were so badly cut up that they made a trail of blood on the snow. Mr. Rutledge, after viewing the situation for a moment, turned to Mr. Pearce and said: "Gosh dang it! we can't go any further." They returned. The next day Mr. Pearce set out on foot for Lynnville on snow-shoes, to arouse the settlement there and obtain, if possible, aid in breaking a road. That night rain commenced falling and softened the hard crust, and after eight days from the first attempt, the road was broken through to Lynnville, and their provisions for man and beast replenished.

In February, 1849, while hunting, Mr. P. S. Pearce found at least forty wild hogs frozen to death at Blue Point. In 1851 there was continual rain nearly all summer and the whole country was flooded.

The township was organized, not with present boundaries, March 6, 1855, and the first election thereafter was April 2, 1855, at the house of G. W. Chambers. The judges of the election were: L. H. Marsh, Sumner Bixby and Anor Scott. Clerks of election: L. H. Phelps and J. B. Woodward. There were twenty voters, as follows: Amos Bixby, Thomas Holyoke, Anor Scott, William Carlton, Samuel Harris, Arnold Sherman, J. B. Grinnell, John T. Hayes, J. B. Woodward, Abram Whitcomb, Samuel Bixby, Demas Thomas, L. H. Marsh, L. W. Carlton, Henry Lawrence, E. S. Bartlett, Benoni Howard, Seldin G. Page, L. C. Phelps, G. W. Chambers. Eight of above named persons are still living in our midst. The officers elected were:

Trustees—L. H. Marsh, Samuel Bixby, Anor Scott.

Township Clerk—Abram Whitcomb.

Assessor—Henry Lawrence.

Justices—D. Thomas, G. W. Chambers.

Constable—J. B. Woodward.

Every vote was for prohibition. At the election held in November 120 votes were cast, Fremont electors having 105 and Buchanan electors 4 votes. The township now casts 726 votes.

The only post-office or trading point in the township is the city of Grin-

nell, and much of the early history of the township is given in connection with the history of that city.

The present population of Grinnell township, including the corporation of Grinnell, according to the United States census of 1880, is 3,299; that of the township, outside the city, 882. So many improvements and changes have occurred within the last ten years that it is difficult from the present standpoint to conceive what it was in earlier days.

The farms are exceedingly productive and the facilities for transportation are near at hand. Corn, wheat, oats and other grains and fruits are raised in abundance. Crops are seldom known to fail here. Cattle, hogs, horses and sheep are raised for exportation. The fences are about one-half barb wire, and the other half includes board fence, hedge, and rail fence. Educational advantages are good and well improved. There are nine sub-school districts. The valuation of real estate in the township for 1879 was \$282,589; personalty, \$73,238.

CITY OF GRINNELL.

We shall endeavor in this sketch of the history of the city of Grinnell, to give a comprehensive, though not extensive, review of the first settlement, growth and present condition.

Many of its present inhabitants were among those who saw the founding of the colony, aided in shaping its career, and have since actively attended its progress. The time has been so short and the advancement so great that its history seems like the vision of a single night. The changes that the short space of twenty-six years have wrought are marvelous. The large and beautiful homes, the tall and branching shade trees, the substantial business blocks, the churches of stone and wood, the Iowa College, the excellent public schools, the great railroad corporations, the beautiful park, the streets and walks, the business enterprises and wealth, the intelligence and culture of the citizens and the character the town sustains in general, all springing up from the treeless, trackless prairie within the short space of a quarter of a century, have now become the pride and joy, not only of those who reside within its immediate bounds, but of the State at large. Those who know its history so well that the most observant and inquisitive historical pen could not bring to the mind a single unheard-of incident or experience, nor present an old one in a new light, will not prize highly what is so familiar, but posterity will have a deep interest in any facts with which their fathers were in association.

Whatever may have seemed to influence subsequent action, or whatever may have been the supposed cause of this town becoming so desirable for

residence, there could have been no more potent principle than that it commenced right. Industry, religion, temperance and anti-slavery were the prominent features of the principle that actuated the early settlers, as will be noticed in the fact that those very things have borne most satisfactory fruit in the years that followed.

In speaking thus of the little city of Grinnell, we are, at the same time, aware that our noble State of Iowa contains many other good towns, and that the fertile soil, the sunny skies, the fruitful seasons, the advantages of culture and the smiles of Providence are blessings enjoyed in every clime; but to the same extent and degree exceedingly few examples can be cited. Grinnell is, most emphatically, a representative town, but that it is, in all respects, a model we shall not pretend to maintain. However, it certainly is much easier, with its good qualities in mind, to frame an ideal model than taking most other cities of the same size as our basis.

The early settlers were mostly from New England, and from the highest grade of society. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, the founder of the colony, and from whom the township and city derive their name, was a Congregationalist minister, and a native of Maine. Dr. Thomas Holyoke, whose influence and worth in shaping the destinies of the colony can hardly be overestimated, was also a native of Maine. Reverend Homer Hamlin came from Wellington, Ohio. In March, 1854, the colony was organized with christianity and education as the chief corner-stone. Rev. J. B. Grinnell and some others had fostered the plan for some time, till at length they determined to locate in Iowa or Missouri. After visiting Missouri and comparing the prospects of church and educational privileges in a slave State, with those offered in a free State, and becoming informed of the fertility of the prairie and the proposed location of railroads, it was decided to come here.

On the eighth of March, 1854, Rev. J. B. Grinnell, Dr. Thomas Holyoke Rev. Homer Hamlin and Mr. Henry M. Hamilton met at the Park House in Iowa City and made preparations to locate the colony seventy miles west of that city. The three former gentlemen, in company with the railroad surveyor, Mr. A. J. Cassidy, proceeded at once by team to Lattimer's Grove, a stage station about three and one-half miles southwest from the present site of Grinnell. Mr. Hamilton returned East to give information to others desiring to come, and to correspond with those actually on the ground.

When Mr. Grinnell and party arrived at Lattimer's Grove there were only a few rude cabins built with logs in the vicinity. The prairie which was selected for the colony was without a tree and without a mark of civili-

sation. It was a gentle rolling prairie, the water-shed between Iowa River on the east and Skunk River on the west, at an elevation of about 400 feet above the Mississippi River at Davenport.

The custom had been for settlers to locate in or near the timber which skirts the streams and often covers the breaks and rough land. But the wisdom of Mr. Grinnell is evinced in the fact that he chose the fertile prairie, which for all farming purposes is far superior to any other land. The Rock Island Railroad had not reached Davenport, but the line had been surveyed so far west that its ultimate completion to the Missouri River was relied upon.

After inspecting the location Mr. Grinnell returned to Iowa City and entered in his own name 6,000 acres in township No. 80, range 16 west.

New-comers were now frequent, and the colony rapidly increased in numbers. They built several log huts for the temporary accommodation of those who joined them.

In May of the same year the site for the town was laid out into lots 75 feet by 165, with the principal business street 100 feet wide and all others 80 feet wide. The park was at that time set apart, as was also the lots on the north side of Fourth Avenue, for church and school.

In June the building known as the "Long Home" was erected to accommodate travelers, and provide temporary shelter for new colonists. It was called "long home" because of its length. It had something the appearance of a corn-crib, and protected its inmates from rain and snow in about the same way. Soon after this another building was erected in which Mr. Anor Scott opened a store, and although no large amount of trading was done, yet it encouraged the colonists and gave the town the appearance of thrift.

The first store was a little booth, constructed with rails and branches of trees. The goods were brought in a wagon from Iowa City by Henry Hill and Henry Lawrence. The doorway was a small hole through which the proprietor crawled to get the goods and hand them out to customers.

The next was a grout building for a hotel, and was kept by Mr. George Chambers. The same building, with additions, is the present Hawkeye House.

The spirit of church and school could not long remain obscure, accordingly a suitable house, 16x24, for the religious services and school was erected. Miss Lucy Bixby taught the first school, and Rev. J. B. Grinnell preached for the colonists.

It is worthy of notice that not a sabbath has passed since they came without some public religious service.

The Congregationalist Church, as is noticed in connection with the special history of that church, was organized in April, 1865.

Whenever any town lots were sold it was provided in the deed that the title would revert to J. B. Grinnell if any liquor was sold on the premises; and this has been a most salutary means for controlling the liquor traffic.

The first child born in Grinnell was Frederick Samuel Holyoke, a son of Dr. Holyoke, born in April, 1855, and died before the year closed.

The first death was that of Mr. Hall, in 1854. He was an aged man, and had recently come to the colony.

The first marriage is said to have been that of Mr. Henry Hill to Miss Susan N. Harris, a sister of Dr. E. H. Harris.

The first permanent frame residence was built by Dr. Holyoke, and occupied by himself.

In the fall of 1855 a school-house 40x40 and two stories high was erected.

The post-office was established here in August, 1856. The names of the postmasters will be given hereafter.

In June, 1856, the Congregational Association of Iowa met here. Dr. Tappan, from Maine, who was present, said: "I find here what I did not expect to find, a New England colony, as it were taken up by the roots and transplanted on the prairies of Iowa."

On the 2d day of April, 1857, the citizens laid the foundation of Grinnell University, which afterward became Iowa College. Its history is given in another place.

The progress of the colony was slow, but steady, for the first eight years. The building material, as also most of their other supplies, was transported by wagon from the nearest railroad point, which was Davenport, one hundred and twenty miles away. The Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad, as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific was then called, was completed to Grinnell in July, 1863. The land which had heretofore remained unsold now found a ready sale, and for a distance of ten miles nearly every farm became occupied before the year 1866.

January 26, 1865, Mr. J. B. Grinnell regularly platted the town, and a petition was sent to the County Court for the purpose of incorporating said town, as the following from the Recorder's books will show:

"At the January term of 1865 the County Court of Poweshiek county, Iowa, a petition was presented signed by seventy-five citizens of the township of Grinnell, asking for an incorporation of said town. On the 28th of April, 1865, the County Judge of said county granted said petition, and authorized an organization. On the 10th of the following July a notice was given for an election of Mayor, Recorder and five Trustees, said elec-



P. D. Burton

tion to be held on Friday, July 21, 1865, at which the following persons were elected, to-wit:

For Mayor—Samuel Cooper.

For Recorder—W. W. Sutherland.

For Trustees—S. F. Pruyn, L. C. Phelps, S. N. Bartlett, Stillman Needham, C. G. Carmichael.

The above-named officers qualified before J. Eastman, Esq., on the 25th of July, 1865."

The following is a list of City Mayors and Recorders from the incorporation to the present time:

	MAYORS.	RECORDERS.
1865.....	Samuel Cooper.....	W. W. Sutherland.
1866.....	Samuel Cooper.....	John Carney.
1867.....	Charles G. Carmichael.....	John Carney.
1868.....	Charles G. Carmichael.....	John Carney.
1869.....	H. G. Little.....	Matt. Phelps.
1870.....	H. G. Little.....	Matt. Phelps.
1871.....	H. G. Little.....	Matt. Phelps.
1872.....	H. G. Little.....	J. P. Lyman.
1873.....	L. C. Phelps.....	J. P. Lyman.
1874.....	L. C. Phelps.....	J. P. Lyman.
1875.....	G. M. Hatch.....	J. Delahoyde.
1876.....	G. M. Hatch.....	J. Delahoyde.
1877.....	S. H. Herrick.....	J. Delahoyde.
1878.....	C. H. Spencer.....	J. Delahoyde.
1879.....	C. H. Spencer.....	J. Delahoyde.
1880.....	J. B. Grinnell.....	J. Delahoyde.

Assessor—J. P. Clement.

Marshal—William Pexton.

Situated in the center of a great farming district, Grinnell cannot fail to increase in size and importance, both as a business trading point and as a shipping station for farmers and mechanics.

The following lines of occupation are at present in active operation in Grinnell: 2 banks, 3 railroads, 3 hotels, 1 general store, 12 groceries, 2 hardware stores, 4 drug stores, 9 dry goods stores, 6 blacksmith shops, 3 wagon shops, 4 carpenter shops, 2 livery stables, 1 brick yard, 2 book stores, 2 boot and shoe stores, 3 lumber yards, 4 elevators, 3 clothiers, 1 news stand, 2 cabinet stores, 3 jewelry stores, 3 restaurants, 2 bakeries, 3 meat markets, 2 photograph galleries, 2 dentists, 1 cigar store, 3 tailors, 3 telegraph

offices, 1 music store, 4 dress-makers, 2 barber shops, 1 semi-weekly paper 1 weekly and 1 monthly college paper, 2 barbed-wire factories, 1 pork-packing establishment, 1 soda-water factory, 3 millinery stores, 4 sewing-machine agencies, 1 creamery, 2 coal dealers, 1 butter and egg packing establishment, 1 glove factory, 4 harness shops. There are also 3 churches, 1 college, 2 public schools, 2 public halls, 14 ministers, 9 doctors, 7 lawyers, 25 teachers and 300 college students in this young city.

IOWA COLLEGE, GRINNELL, IOWA.

The first settlers of Grinnell, coming from New England, brought their own views of advanced education and strict religious principle. They believed with their fathers, that these two should be inseparable companions. Several were college graduates, and all knew enough of education to respect and cherish the influence of a Christian college.

Before the town was platted from the treeless prairie, in 1854, the founders of the colony contemplated the establishment of a college. In December, 1855, they gave the projected enterprise definite form; first naming the institution "People's College," and then "Grinnell University," from the name of one of its principal founders, Rev. J. B. Grinnell.

A site was chosen for the Female Seminary where the college buildings now stand, and work upon it commenced immediately, with the understanding that it should be used for both departments until further buildings could be provided. But before the completion of the building, the whole property of "Grinnell University" was transferred to the trustees of "Iowa College." This latter institution, the oldest college in the State, was projected in 1844, by a few Congregational Home Missionaries and located at Davenport. Trustees were elected, who formed an incorporation, under the general law of the State, June 17, 1847. The preparatory department was opened in 1848, and the first freshman class admitted in 1850.

At Davenport, the college constantly met with embarrassments. Once the site was necessarily changed, and twice its grounds were wantonly cut through by necessary streets. The trustees could do no otherwise than to sell the location and building at Davenport, and take advantage of the desire of other towns to have the college. All things considered, it was thought best to accept the offer of the town of Grinnell, to take the partly completed building and the promised funds of Grinnell University, with other gifts pledged, and locate Iowa College in Grinnell; this was in 1858. In 1859 classes were organized in Grinnell, though no college classes were formed till 1861. Since that time the college has made good progress, though hindered in early years by the war, and for the last few years by hard times and fire

The first important effort to secure an endowment was made in 1863. In the spring of that year Rev. J. C. Holbrook went East, by arrangement with the society for Western Colleges, to obtain \$2,000 pledged by the society to the current expenses of the college.

His success led the society to consent to his raising \$20,000 for endowment, and afterward a greater sum. Subsequent efforts have raised the endowment to about \$90,000. Three chairs have been, fully, and four partially, endowed. The entire property of the college has grown to about \$200,000, including the endowment. The public college buildings are respectively forty-two feet by eighty, and fifty feet by ninety-five in size, three stories high; the larger, constructed of stone, is to contain eleven rooms: chemical lecture room, laboratory, museum, society, apparatus and recitation rooms. The smaller building, constructed of brick, contains chapel, recitation and reading rooms, and dormitories. December 24, 1871, the original building, or "East College," was destroyed by fire.

The character of instruction that is given at Iowa College, is best shown by the fact that a number of its professors have been called to positions in the Eastern colleges, and that the President has declined urgent calls to much more lucrative fields of labor. Although, as stated, the move toward founding the college came from Congregationalists, it is in no proper sense denominational. Its trustees, faculty and students belong to different religious denominations, and there is no sectarian teaching or pressure. The best of religious teaching, by example and precept, is designed to cultivate the nobler qualities of the student and guide him in the discharge of duty. As now constituted, the college consists of five departments: 1st, the College, including the Classical and Scientific courses; 2d, Ladies' course; 3d, the Academy or Preparatory department; 4th, the Normal and English department; 5th, the Conservatory of Music. The two courses, Classical and Scientific, are parallel; the students in the two departments reciting together in the studies which are pursued by both, but the latter taking scientific studies instead of the classics, and having some option between the mathematical and experimental sciences. The Ladies' course, recently extended to four years, is in great part identical with the college courses, beginning, however, with the Academy class in the classics, although this course is arranged to meet the desires of many young ladies who wish something like the ordinary course of the first-class female seminaries. The College courses are open to both sexes alike, and many young ladies have availed, and are availing themselves of this opportunity.

Although it would be preferable, in many ways, to teach nothing below the rank of college studies, yet the scarcity of good academies makes it

imperatively necessary that the College should prepare a large portion of its own students. The Academy gives a careful and exact preparation for College. The requirements for admission to the Classical and Scientific courses are precisely the same; thus, two important and generally overlooked points are secured: that the student acquires some degree of maturity before being compelled to choose between the two courses, and that the scientific student acquires enough of both Latin and Greek to help him to understand and so remember many things which he will encounter in his studies of the sciences, the nomenclature of which is so entirely derived from those languages.

The Normal and English department is for the instruction of teachers, both those passing through the regular courses and those who can attend only for a short time. The problem of adopting a Normal course for teachers in connection with the regular College course has been happily solved.

Prof. Henry K. Edson, an experienced instructor in the theory and practice of teaching, has this department in charge, and looks forward to a new era in advanced Normal work. The following extracts from his circular, recently issued, will furnish the reader a good understanding of this branch of the College curriculum:

"A normal institution to be to the profession of teaching what schools of theology, law, and medicine, are to the other professions, is yet in the future. In this emergency it is the dictate of wisdom to utilize the means we already possess in our colleges, to furnish in the best manner possible thoroughly educated and practically trained teachers. *Two reasons* unite to give great force to the plan already inaugurated in several colleges in this country, as well as in England and Scotland, to add a teacher's course to their educational advantages. *First*, A large proportion of their graduates take up teaching, either from necessity for a time after graduating, or from choice making it their profession for life; and this latter class, it is, for every reason, desirable to increase. *Secondly*, The colleges by their trained and experienced teachers, and by their laboratories, and museums, are best fitted to meet at once the demand for teachers who are thoroughly educated and up with the times in all branches, and especially in natural history, one of the most important departments of school education, and most difficult to introduce fully and effectively. While the culture character of the college course will not be impaired, nor its standard lowered, it directly meets the wants, and invites the attendance of those whom the urgency of the claims of active life and the necessities of their situation compel to seek their profession by the shortest road possible, consistent

with due preparation. Iowa College now offers her students a Collegiate Teachers' Course. This will run through a year, term after term, for all those who come mainly to attend the teachers' class, while it will be a part of the regular study of the members of the college for one term each year for three years. Thus: In the fall term, with the sophomore class: the history of education and educational systems, the educators of the world, and the history of the teaching art, and connected themes, will be the subject of study and lectures. In the winter term, with the junior class: the philosophy of education, the science of teaching, nature of mental culture, natural order of development and of studies. In the summer term, with the senior class: the art of teaching, with practice, school laws and school management, including organization, government, instruction, and methods. Graduates of high schools and academies, and teachers of one or more years' approved standing, may join the class without formal examination, upon satisfactory evidence of fitness to profit by its advantages.

The members of the teacher's class will have every desirable facility offered them. An excellent teacher's library (now collecting) will be at their disposal.

The wants of this class have long been known, and it is believed that the department of instruction now opened will afford the opportunity many have long desired for higher education and professional training under experienced educators.

Another practical plan connected with the teachers' course is contemplated—the establishment of a teachers' registry for the benefit of normal students, to bring into communication those who desire reliable teachers and teachers who are prepared for good positions.

Certificates of college or high school grade will be given to those who complete the teachers' course, according to the attainments of the candidates. Instruction in the normal course is given in the regular college terms, which are three each year, of fifteen, twelve and eleven and a half weeks, respectively.

The Conservatory of Music is constantly gaining ground, and doing well its work of sending out well-trained musicians, with high ideals, and thus raising the musical standard of the community.

The trustees of the college are:

Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, D. D., President, Grinnell; Rev. S. L. Herrick, Secretary and Auditor, Grinnell; Rev. Asa Turner, Oskaloosa; Rev. Harvey Adams, Brown's Prairie; Rev. Alden B. Robbins, D. D., Mucatine; Rev. Ephraim Adams, Waterloo; Rev. Oliver Emerson, Miles; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell; Col. John Meyer, Newton; Rev. J. M. Chamberlain,

Grinnell; Rev. Daniel Lane, Belle Plaine; Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, Des Moines; Rev. Henry S. De Forest, Talladega, Ala.; Lucien Eaton, Esq., St. Louis; Jeremiah H. Merrill, Esq., Des Moines; Rev. William Windsor, Marshalltown; Nathaniel C. Deering, Osage; R. D. Stephens, Esq., Marion; David Leonard, Esq., Burlington.

Treasurer of the College—Rev. Joshua M. Chamberlain, Grinnell.

Executive Committee.

The President, *ex officio*, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Rev. S. L. Herrick, Col. John Meyer, Rev. Wm. Windsor.

Faculty.

Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., President and Williston Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. Samuel J. Buck, A. M., Memorial Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Richard W. Swan, A. M., Benedict Professor of Latin and Literature.

Stephen G. Barnes, A. M., Ph. D., Ames Professor of English Literature, Anglo-Saxon, and Rhetoric.

William H. Herrick, A. M., Dodge Professor of Chemistry.

Willard Kimball, Professor of Music and Director of Conservatory.

Fisk P. Brewer, A. M., Carter Professor of Greek and Instructor in Modern Languages.

Rev. Henry W. Parker, A. M., Stone Professor of Natural History.

Rev. Henry K. Edson, A. M., Iowa Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Jesse Macy, A. M., Principal of Academy.

Miss Mary Ellis, A. M., Lady Principal.

William A. Noyes, A. B., B. S., Tutor and Assistant in Chemistry and Physics.

Miss Mary Manley, Instructor in Vocal Culture and Theory of Music.

Miss Ella A. Baker, Lady Assistant.

Prof. R. W. Swan, A. M., Librarian.

Besides the foregoing there are lecturers.

During the college year of 1879-80 the students were distributed through the various departments as follows:

College Course.....	82
Ladies' College Course....	52
The Academy Course.....	76
Normal English Department.....	71
Conservatory of Music	58
Graduates of 1879.....	20
Total	359
Deducting those reckoned twice.....	33
Total number students	326

The entire number of gentlemen who have graduated is 94; of ladies, 77; total, 171.

There are several literary societies.

The Chrestomathian Society is composed of members of the college classes. Organized 1852; library 550 volumes; library fund \$1,000.

The Calocagathian Society is composed of ladies pursuing either course. Organized 1863; library 200 volumes.

The Christian Association—formerly the Society of Christian Inquiry—established in 1865, is composed of students without distinction. Library begun.

The Philologian Society, established in 1867, consists of young gentleman in the academy. Library begun.

The Grinnell Institute is composed of gentleman of the college courses. Organized 1870; library 387 volumes.

Lewis Literary Association is composed of gentleman of the academy. Organized in 1871; library begun.

It is made obligatory for all students to attend daily prayers in the chapel, and two regular services on the sabbath in such church as parent or guardian may direct. Exercises in declamation and composition are required of all students. Examinations are held at the close of each term. The library and reading-room is open to all students. The library contains 5,080 volumes. The museum of natural history occupies a large and convenient room in the third story of Central College. The tuition expense is low considering the character of instruction, and advantages given. Students preparing for the ministry receive aid. Prizes are awarded for excellence in several departments. Degrees and diplomas are conferred in

accordance with the customs of the best Eastern colleges. Such is a brief history of Iowa College. It is growing in popular favor and will ere long stand in the front rank as an institution for higher education. The professors are men peculiarly adapted to their work. Dr. Magoun, its first and only president, is no less distinguished, and has been at its head nearly sixteen years, and impressed his individuality upon it in a most remarkable degree. No town in the State is better suited to college purposes.

Horace Greeley, in an article printed in the *New York Tribune* after his visit to Grinnell in 1871, says of it as a site for a college:

“Scholarly parents have emigrated hither from the East in order to secure the best instruction for their children. And I doubt if there is a spot on earth better suited to their purpose. For Grinnell has one advantage as the site of a college over any other within my range of observation, in that no glass of alcoholic liquor is, or ever was, sold here. It has no “bar-room,” no “saloon,” lager beer, or otherwise, no resort of tipplers, even in this most respectable stage of their downward progress. Need I add that Grinnell has no paupers, no loafers, no ruffians, no brawlers, and that her people are equal in morality, intelligence and culture to any community on earth.”

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In March, 1854, several thousand acres of land were purchased, a portion of which was set off for a town site, for educational purposes and for farms. The April following a cabin was erected in the grove, two and a half miles west of the town site, which was occupied by Dr. Thomas Holyoke, H. Hamlin, H. M. Hamilton, A. F. Gillett, A. Bixby, J. B. Grinnell and others—the first settlers.

The first religious meeting was held at the log house of Mr. Perry M. Mattison, about three miles west of the town site, in the grove, at which seven adults were present. The second was in the grove at the cabin of Mr. Oakley, near Mr. Mattison's, the audience numbering fifteen, of whom Mrs. Holyoke was the only lady present. The third meeting was held under the oaks near the cabin, the congregation numbering nearly thirty. The fourth was held in what was known as “The Long Home,” a rough structure, about 60 feet by 16, made of boards sawed by horse-power. It was on what is now Broad Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenue, West Side, and served as a temporary residence for about twenty families. At the fifth meeting, which was held in this building, while yet without a roof, it was resolved that when no minister was present there should be a reading meeting on the sabbath, and that a prayer meeting should be held stately on Thursday evenings. The prayer meeting has been regularly

sustained up to the present day. During the summer and fall, meetings were held in "The Long Home" and in the residences of Messrs. Bixby, Holyoke, Phelps and others, when the north chamber of the Bixby House, then owned by George Chambers, was fitted up with seats and occupied as a place of worship through the winter. In the spring, meetings were held in the house of Mr. Phelps, situated on the corner of Broad and Commercial Streets, and in his parlor the church was organized.

Articles of faith, covenant and by-laws having been prepared the organization of the church was effected on the 8th of April, 1855, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Loomis.

The following are the names of those who, on that day, were constituted the Congregational Church of Grinnell:

Rev. J. B. Grinnell, Mrs. Julia A. Grinnell, William N. Ford, Mrs. Lydia W. Ford, Mrs. Lucy Ford, Mrs. Christiana Patterson, Thomas Holyoke, M. D., Mrs. Nancy Holyoke, Gideon Gardner, Mrs. Naomi Gardner, Anor Scott, Mrs. Harriet B. Scott, Sumner Bixby, Mrs. Sarah H. Bixby, Abram Whitcomb, Mrs. Mary Whitcomb, Levi H. Marsh, Mrs. Edith Marsh, Emory S. Bartlett, Miss Lucy Bixby.

In June, 1855, measures were taken to erect a temporary building for meetings and a school. Rev. J. B. Grinnell agreed to build one 16 by 24 for \$150. It was a rude structure, untouched by plane or brush, and the lumber being green, wide seams were soon opened to the weather, so that on rainy days the audience would have found comfort in raising their umbrellas, and the minister's sermon was in danger of being ruined. The next place occupied for worship was a lower room in a large, new school-house; and in the spring of 1856 the upper room of the same building, 40 feet square. In June of this year, the General Association of Iowa here held its meeting. This room was used for worship till 1860, when the church edifice was erected, which was twice enlarged to meet the increasing wants of the community. For two years, the main dependence for preaching was upon Rev. J. B. Grinnell, who, though strongly solicited to accept a salary, persistently declined any compensation other than the good will of the people.

Rev. Samuel Loomis preached often in 1855, and in the fall of that year Rev. S. L. Herrick, from Vermont, became a resident, and, for five or six years, rendered gratuitous service on the sabbath, in connection with others. About 1857 Rev. L. C. Rouse, from Ohio, moved into the place, and joined with ministers already on the ground in maintaining the regular ministration of the sanctuary. In the year 1860 Rev. J. W. Matthews, of Maine, was called to act as pastor. He remained not quite a year, and

then returned to New England. In 1863 Rev. S. D. Cochrane was called to the pastorate, accepted the call, and was installed May 1, 1867. His labors were continued till April 13, 1869, when, at his own request, he was dismissed by a council called for the purpose. President Magoun, of Iowa College, was then invited to supply the pulpit till a pastor could be obtained. Early in 1870, a call was extended to Rev. W. W. Woodworth, of Belchertown, Mass., who accepted the call, and entered upon his duties in June of the same year. March 1, 1871, he was regularly installed by a council. November 5, 1875, Rev. Mr. Woodworth tendered his resignation, having received a call from Berlin, Conn., the scene of his earliest ministerial labors. The church, taking into consideration his earnest wishes in the case, accepted his resignation, and he was regularly dismissed, November 26, 1875. The pulpit was supplied from various sources during the year 1876. December 29, of that year, a call was extended to Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., of Denver, Colorado, to act as pastor of the church for one year. The call was accepted, and he entered upon his duties February 10, 1877. The church has been blessed with many very precious revivals. Previous to the labor of a regular pastor, over two hundred had united with the original twenty who constituted the church at its organization. And all along the years, showers of blessings have been shed upon the church, till it now numbers over six hundred.

The present magnificent stone church was commenced in the spring of 1877.

The building (without furniture) cost twenty-six thousand dollars.

The laying of the corner-stone occurred June 26, 1877; the ceremonies were held at two P. M., and were as follows:

Invocation—Rev. S. L. Herrick.

Reading the hymn—Rev. Thomas Brande.

Singing—by the choir.

Reading of Scripture—Prof. S. J. Buck.

Prayer—Rev. J. M. Sturtevant.

Address, and laying the corner-stone—by Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

Address: "The Church and College"—by President G. F. Magoun, D. D.

Statement from the Building Committee.

Doxology.

Benediction—Rev. E. Adams.

The following articles were placed in the box: Manual of the Congregational Church of Grinnell, containing, "Articles of Faith," "Covenant," and "Historical Sketch of the Church." A Catalogue of Iowa College.

Copies of the Grinnell *Herald*, *College News-Letter*, *Chicago Advance*, and *Des Moines Register*. History of Town of Grinnell. Various coins in present circulation.

There was a large congregation of people, and they were impressed with the ceremonies, as well as rejoiced to see the building of God's house.

The church is a large structure, seating, in the main auditorium, eight hundred, with a large Sunday-school room and a parlor. The seats are in the form of an amphitheater, ascending from the pulpit to the most distant row. The arrangement of the house is of the most approved modern style. The floors carpeted, the seats comfortably adjusted and neatly cushioned, the pulpit set with red velvet cushioned chairs and sofa, the parlor elegantly furnished, the infant class room with all conveniences, the kitchen, with cook-stove, the superior system of ventilation, lighting, and heating, are among the comforts and blessings enjoyed by the church and congregation.

The stone of which the church is constructed came from Mason City and Bentonsport. The lighting is with gas, manufactured on the premises, with the Imperial Gas Machine. The heating is by steam, the boiler and furnaces being located in the basement. The ceiling is of ribbed iron, and curved in many angles. There are three entrances to the large audience room, and two large vestibules. The choir is in the rear of the speaker. The infant class room may be separated from the main Sunday-school room by sliding doors. The tower, which is to contain the bell, is yet to be completed. The church has a membership larger than any other of the same denomination in the State, and is one of the most substantial, as well as most elegant, houses of worship in the West. The parsonage, situated on the east side of the public park, is one of the finest residences in the city. Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, the present pastor, has been successful in spreading the influence of the gospel, and winning the hearts of the people.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH GRINNELL, IOWA.

From the first settlement of the town, says the Grinnell *Independent* of August 18, 1880, Christian people of all denominations worshiped with the Congregationalists, who constituted the first religious society. The opinions of persons differing in relation to some of the ordinances of God's house, were not conspicuous when the city was small, but with the increase of population came also people of all Protestant denominations and even Catholics, to make this their home.

In April, 1858, several Baptists, led by Oliver Langworthy, Deacon Charles D. Kelsey, and others, conceived the idea of organizing a Baptist

Church. Accordingly Mr. Kelsey wrote to Rev. Dr. J. A. Nash, of Fort Des Moines, to come and aid in the undertaking. A favorable reply was received, and notice of a meeting in the school-house was given out for all Baptists living in the vicinity to be present and unite in the organization of a church. Dr. Nash filled the appointment May 15, 1858, and after preaching a sermon to the people the First Baptist Church was organized with the names of the following original members:

C. V. Smith, G. W. Cook, Electa C. Cook, Maria Langworthy, O. B. Watrous, Minerva Watrous, Geo. N. Dowd, Deborah Hayes, Charles D. Kelsey, Lucy L. Kelsey, Olive Bailey, Laura L. Delahoyde, Phoebe B. Smith, John T. Hays, Oliver Langworthy, Maria A. Langworthy, Sarah Perkins, R. G. Perkins, Sarah Hayes, Nancy L. Perkins, Luther Stowe, Phoebe Stowe, Ruth Stowe, James W. Dowd, Almira Perkins.

For some time after the organization, meetings were held in the school-house, one afternoon service in every two weeks. The first baptisms were in the open field just east of the present college buildings. There being no large stream of water in the vicinity, a suitable place was excavated by Oliver Langworthy and Chas. D. Kelsey, in the bed of what was at that season of the year a streamlet. Planks were laid for a floor and driven down at the sides of the pool to keep the earth from sliding in, and there, in the audience of a large congregation with solemn and impressive ceremonies, the ordinance of Christian baptism was administered, in accordance with their understanding of the Sacred Book, which says: "And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him."

Rev. Thos Brande who has all the way along, even to the present time, rendered such fatherly service to the church, was its first pastor, accepting no stated salary but the promise of such remuneration as the weak financial standing of its members could afford. Rev. F. D. Rickerson accepted a call to the pastorate in the summer of 1858 and preached the Word to his little flock for two years.

Preparations for erecting a house of worship began in the fall of 1858, and before the next April a neat little church was completed on the corner of Second Avenue and West Street. This was the first church building in Grinnell. The church was dedicated April 23, 1859, by Revs. E. Gunn, G. G. Edwards, J. Ellis Guild, I. J. Stoddard, and the pastor, F. D. Rickerson.

Since the first dedication pastors have succeeded one another as follows: G. G. Edwards, R. D. Hartshorn, R. Turner, L. S. Livermore, Thomas

Brande, and H. C. Leland, who is at present pastor. Rev. Thomas Brande was pastor about twelve years altogether.

In October, 1864, the church was removed from its first location to the present site, on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Park Street. The ground where it first stood, is occupied by the residence of Mr. J. J. Wheeler. The church underwent material improvements during the months of October and November, 1879, at a cost of \$1,000. It was enlarged on both wings, repainted, carpeted, papered, and many new seats were added. Now it has a seating capacity of 400, an infant class-room, a library, baptistry and pump, communion set, organ, and devotional singing books, kitchen with cook stove, table crockery for festivals, and though the building's outward appearance is unassuming, its inside arrangement is truly attractive and convenient. After the improvements it was re-dedicated November 23, 1879, by Rev. O. A. Holmes, of Tama City, and the pastor.

The present deacons are, C. D. Kelsey, Edward Davis, Prof. R. W. Swan, G. H. Onthank, C. V. Smith, and William Rafferty. The present church clerk is C. D. Kelsey.

The sabbath-school, with an average attendance of 147, meets every Lord's Day at 12 o'clock, and is in a flourishing condition. The first Superintendent was C. D. Kelsey, and since that time the following persons have filled that office in order of their names: C. V. Smith, Charles Cooper, S. Q. Payne, C. D. Martin, Mrs. Thos. Brande, N. M. Cass, G. H. Onthank, Prof. R. W. Swan, S. K. Davis, and L. Kimball, present Superintendent. G. H. Onthank is the present Secretary and Librarian. The library consists of 200 volumes. Teachers' Bible meeting every Tuesday evening.

The present pastor, Rev. H. C. Leland, commenced his labors here May 16, 1879, with a salary of \$800, but for the second year it has been increased to \$1,000—a wide contrast from the few dollars Rev. Thomas Brande, the first pastor, received for his services. In the past year the church and society have raised for all purposes over \$2,000. Rev. L., though a young man just entering upon the ministry, has accumulated a handsome library of over seven hundred standard books, selected with care in view of his divine call and life work. During the present pastorate over one hundred have been received into the church, eighty-three by baptism; and now the church roll has over two hundred names. The healthy growth and prosperity of this branch of Zion is a source of thanksgiving for its members, and encouragement to all other Christian denominations.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class was formed in 1858 by Rev. Abner Orr, with the following members: A. E. Ellis, Sarah E. Ellis, W. W. Sargent and wife, Mrs. Jane Black, A. P. Cook and wife, Nathaniel Ellis and wife, William Gould and wife. The first quarterly meeting held in Grinnell was by Rev. W. F. Cowles, Presiding Elder. The church for a long time held its meetings in the school-house, but after it was incorporated under the State law, a suitable building was purchased and used for a church till 1868. The full organization was effected April 1, 1865, with Nathaniel Ellis, A. P. Cook, R. J. Kenyon, Elzy Hiatt and Salvador Hayes, trustees. In the year 1868 the church erected a house of worship on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Park Street at a cost of about \$6,000. The church is a frame building of ample size, a pride to those who worship there, and an ornament to the city. It was dedicated by Bishop Thompson and the acting pastor, Dennis Murphy.

The names of pastors, with length of pastorate is as follows: Abner Orr, 1858, one year; A. H. Shafer, 1859, one year; P. S. Bresee, 1860, one year; A. H. Shafer, 1861, one year; J. H. Lucas, 1862, one year; George Clammer, 1863, two years; J. D. Moore, 1865, one year; Dennis Murphy, 1866, three years; J. B. Hardy, 1869, one year; J. W. Chaffin, 1870, two years; W. G. Wilson, 1872, two years; L. P. Causey, 1874, one year; J. W. Robinson, 1875, one year; J. C. Brown, 1876, one year; E. L. Briggs, 1877, one year; W. F. Cowles, 1878, two years. Dennis Murphy, the pastor of 66-69, is now again in charge.

There is a church membership of one hundred and fifty. There is a flourishing sabbath-school with competent and earnest officers and teachers. James A. Craver and wife died in the same week, in 1871. They had long been faithful members of the church, and their loss was deeply felt by all who knew them.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Organized May, 1880, with about twenty members, of whom the following is a partial list: J. Wishart and wife, D. A. Burrows, Mary Burrows, Anna Burrows, J. E. Neely and wife, T. C. Wire and wife, Henry Wire, H. Barr. The Rev. C. E. Foote, the present pastor, has done much to advance the interests of the church, and although the cause was started so recently, there are now thirty-two members, with a flourishing sabbath-school. Meetings are held each Lord's Day in Stewart's Hall, but there is now a move for the purpose of erecting a church.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Several persons holding views of the universal salvation of the human race settled here at an early date, and even before the civil war meetings were held in which their particular views received a hearty support; but it was not till June 11, 1870, that there became a regular church organization. The following persons were among the original members: Abraham Goodrich and wife, L. G. C. Pierce and wife, Jerry Miller and wife, Dr. E. H. Harris and wife, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Mary E. Beaty, P. Baldwin and wife.

The pastors have been Revs. C. P. Nash, S. C. Clark, E. A. Van Cise, Prof. W. P. Payne, Mrs. Fidelia W. Gillette, E. L. Briggs. The present membership is about 25. Services were held in Grinnell Hall for a long time, but now all their meetings are held in Stewart's Hall on Broad Street. Present clerk, L. G. C. Pierce; treasurer, G. M. C. Hatch; deacon, Abraham Goodrich; trustees, Dr. E. H. Harris, D. Forbes, G. M. Hatch. The church contemplates building.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The independent district of Grinnell was organized in March, 1867, and Mr. J. Valentine was elected as the first superintendent. Mr. Valentine served two years and two terms, and the excellent organization and grading that are the pride of Grinnell graded schools, are, in a great measure, due to his energy and faithful work.

Mr. V. resigned his situation in April, 1870, and Mr. R. M. Haines was chosen to finish this year.

Mr. R. B. Snell was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. S. had charge of the school but two terms when the building was burned—half-past twelve o'clock P. M., Friday, February 24, 1871, and the schools were dismissed until the fall of 1871. During the spring and summer of 1871 Center school-building was placed on the site of the old one.

In the summer of 1871 M. Austin was elected superintendent, and during the administration of this excellent worker the standard of the schools was raised to a high degree. Mr. A. served two years and resigned. Mr. D. G. Edmundson took charge of the schools in the fall of 1873 and remained one year. Mr. A. C. Hart was elected in 1874 and held the situation until the summer of 1879, when the present superintendent was elected. The South school-building was built in the summer of 1877.

School population (males, 420; females, 436)	856
Total enrollment	632
Average attendance	489
Sittings	540
No. teachers	13

Directors—Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. G. F. Magoun, Prof. H. K. Edson, Hon. H. G. Little, Hon. C. F. Craver, Mr. L. Kimball.

Officers—Hon. H. G. Little, president; S. A. Cravath, secretary, Willis Davis, treasurer; A. T. Free, superintendent.

Teachers, Center school—A. T. Free, superintendent and principal high school; Miss R. E. Southard, assistant in high school; Miss G. L. Bailey, A grammar; Miss A. M. Palmer, B grammar; Miss A. L. Pierce, C grammar; Miss L. H. Morris, A primary; Miss L. D. Davis, B primary; Mrs. K. M. Ramey, C primary.

Teachers, South school—Miss J. L. Bosworth, C grammar; Miss H. E. Martling, A primary; Miss N. L. Lewis, B primary; Miss L. J. Anthony, C primary; Mr. G. S. Needham, teacher vocal music.

GRINNELL HERALD.

The Grinnell *Herald* was established March 18, 1868, by J. M. Hillyer & Co. The paper was issued every Wednesday, a six column folio, with A. R. Hillyer as editor, and called *Poweshiek County Herald*. The following appeared each week directly under its name: "A family paper, devoted to literature, news, agriculture, the arts, human freedom and the temperance reform. We labor for justice, humanity and progress, despising tyranny, and sympathizing with the oppressed throughout the world." The editor set forth his intentions, which were well kept, in his salutatory, which is given below:

"In presenting the first number of the *Herald* to its readers we are not disposed to make large promises, preferring, rather, that our future course should settle the question of its merits or demerits. The only promise we are disposed now to make is that we shall endeavor to make as good a paper as we are able by a diligent use of all means in our power or within our reach for that purpose. Our aim and ambition will be to produce a weekly paper acceptable to all classes of readers.

"Our motto is: *Independent in everything—neutral in nothing!* We shall endeavor to be liberal and charitable enough so that our paper shall come as a welcome guest to all newspaper readers except such as are not satisfied with anything short of such ingredients as grow out of bitter partizan feelings, or have their origin in a still lower or more dissolute condition of the mind over which virtue has ceased to exercise her sway. And care will be taken that nothing contained in it shall at any time offend the good taste and moral sense of our readers. Whatever we believe to be right we shall fearlessly advocate, and whatever wrong, we shall fearlessly condemn, whether it be of a local or general character. In politics we are union

to the core, and believe every act tending to its dissolution to be treason.

"We shall publish each week, on our first page, a short selected or original tale; also, a fair amount of space will be given to sketches, humor, anecdotes, poetry, etc., taking care at all times to admit nothing in this department unfit for the family; the aim being to instruct and elevate as well as amuse.

"One column or more each week will be devoted to original and selected articles on agriculture; a report of the markets in New York, Chicago and home, corrected from the most authentic sources, will be published weekly.

"The news of the week will be presented in a condensed form, giving our readers everything of value without forcing them to wade through columns of unimportant matter.

"With this brief statement of our position and purposes, we launch our bark upon the wave of public opinion to sink or swim as it may merit."

Among the various articles in the first issue we notice: "Our State," "The Impeachment Trial," "Legislative Summary," "News Items," "Our Town" and "The Wine Cup."

The *Herald* met with good support from the public, and was soon enlarged. We find the paper controlled by Hillyer & B. H. Evans after August 4, 1869, till purchased by Samuel F. Cooper & J. M. Chamberlain. A portion of their salutatory appearing in the *Herald*, December 15, 1869, is given herewith: "Having bought the *Poweshiek County Herald*, we have a few words to say to the public respecting our wishes and plans—

"We wish to publish a paper which worthily represents all the interests of the town, county and State. Our plan is to improve our paper and all our facilities for serving the public just as fast as we have their material encouragement to do so.

"We shall publish an outspoken Republican paper, speaking our minds without fear or favor, upon all public questions.

"We mean to lose no opportunity to promote the principles and practice of temperance as one of the political as well as Christian virtues.

"Whatever seems to us to promote the best interest of society, that we mean to give an earnest advocacy in our columns, recognizing the fact that we live for society, and not society for us.

"To unite all our readers in promoting those things which are worthy of us all, will be our political, social and religious aim.

"S. F. COOPER,

"J. M. CHAMBERLAIN."

August 17, 1870, Mr. Chamberlain assumed entire control, and continued as editor and proprietor till January 11, 1872. August 16, 1871, he materially enlarged the paper, giving it its largest form, and at the same time changed its name to the *Grinnell Herald*, the name which its exchanges had always and almost unanimously persisted in calling it.

At this time also "The College News Letter" was introduced as a new and permanent feature of the *Herald*. In that issue we find the following editorial paragraph:

"It will be seen that we have introduced some new features. The College News Letter columns are a permanent feature, and speak for themselves. In these the faculty and students will have freedom, and will gather for our readers, educational news and thoughts such as they will peruse with profit and pleasure. It will be as generous, liberal and universal in its news and thoughts as a liberal education can make it. The religious column is also a permanent feature, and will give to our patrons the careful gatherings and writings of the pastors and clergymen of the place."

The News Letter occupied two columns.

For a few months from this time, Rev. J. W. Chaffin assisted in editorial work. His valedictory, and Mr. S. A. Cravath's salutatory under date of February 11, 1872, will explain the condition of the paper to the reader much better than any language of your historian.

Mr. Chamberlain announces his retirement from the editorial chair in the following valedictory:

"With this number of the *Herald*, Dr. Cravath takes the laboring oar and will, hereafter, attend to the business of the *Herald* office. It is a source of great satisfaction to give to the patrons the assurance that the *Herald* will receive that attention which it has been impossible for me to give. I now lay down the responsibilities of a work which I have enjoyed, but the pleasure of which has been marred by the fact that other duties so fully claimed my time as to prevent the accomplishment of cherished ambitions in this direction. To those who compare the *Herald* of to-day with that of two years ago, the change for the better will not appear to be slight and we have not been ashamed, for the last six months, to have it compared with our neighbors in Poweshiek or other counties. The circulation has steadily increased, until it is to-day, much larger than any other paper in the county, though the requisite effort might have doubled the present list.

"The improvements which we have contemplated, await the arrival of new material which has been ordered, and which we hope to give the proof of in our next issue. I bespeak for Dr. Cravath, the liberal patronage of all our business men, and subscriptions from all who are not subscribers.

The change in the management of the business necessitates a settlement of of all accounts for advertising and job work previous to January 11, 1872, as these are my personal accounts. And in order that the improvements contemplated may be secured, it is necessary that all accounts be promptly adjusted. The subscription list belongs to the new firm, in behalf of which I ask an early payment of all arrearages."

Upon taking control of the paper, Mr. Cravath announced its policy in the following salutatory:

"In assuming the management of the *Herald*, we do not propose to make any 'new departure' in politics or the world of ideas, nor do we have any particular mission or notions of our own that demand the offices of a newspaper for their publication. We, consequently, feel ourselves free to labor faithfully and earnestly in the interests of Grinnell and Poweshiek county. From the nature of the case, the *Herald* must partake largely of the character of a local journal. The publication of news, consequently, forms a prominent feature in the plan on which we propose to conduct the *Herald*. A local press that does not, in a sense, make a specialty of home news, can scarcely be worthy of support and patronage. It is needless for it to attempt to compete with metropolitan journals in the large field of general news. The newspaper is, more than anything else, the representative of the thrift and public spirit of a place, and that it may do this truly, every branch of business should be advertised in its columns.

"A large addition to the type and material of the office is being made. Its ability to do all kinds of press and job work will be more than trebled. Before another issue of the *Herald* we expect to have a new power press in the office and a new dress for the paper. In short, we intend to be able to do anything in our line that our merchants and business men may require, and in a manner to satisfy and please. We hope that we may deserve and receive the patronage of every man doing business in Grinnell. We beg the indulgence of our patrons until a better acquaintance shall enable us better to appreciate their wants. Under the able management of J. H. Chamberlain the *Herald* has already achieved an acknowledged position among its cotemporaries. Its life has been one of continued growth. With increased resources of the office, we hope that growth may still be apparent under our management."

For nearly two years the proprietors of the *Herald* were Cravath & Chamberlain, viz: from January 11, 1872, to November, 1873, Mr. Chamberlain then selling his interest to S. F. Cooper. Mr. Cooper continued with Dr. Cravath as a half owner till May, 1874, then S. A. Cravath became sole editor and proprietor.

For about two years, beginning in 1873, the *Herald* office also issued the *Malcom Gazette* and *Searsboro Journal*, both weeklies, and for about one year the *Gilman Advertiser*. It has also printed the Iowa College *News Letter*, since the fall of 1873, when it became a twelve page monthly, edited by the students. The *News Letter* receives further comment in the history of Iowa College. During the sitting of the Congregational General Association of Iowa, June 4 to 8, 1879, a daily was issued, giving the entire proceedings of the assembly in a correct and excellent form. In February, 1878, the *Herald* was changed from a weekly four page folio to a semi-weekly four page folio.

November 17, 1879, Albert Shaw, from Iowa College, class '79, became associate editor with Dr. Cravath, and since that time the paper has prospered under their united efforts. The following, appearing in the *Herald* of November 18, is Mr. Shaw's graceful bow to the public:

"As I begin work in the *Herald* office, it is perhaps appropriate that I should say a few words over my own signature before relapsing finally into the impersonal. Having found Grinnell a pleasant home through my college course, I am disposed to make it my home longer; and, having concluded that the newspaper work will prove congenial, I am glad that the home of my choice affords the opportunity to follow the calling of my choice. I have no reforms to introduce; no hobbies to ride; no office to seek. I do not regard a local paper as an avenue to glory, but as a field which, if properly tilled, will afford an honest living and an abundant opportunity of usefulness in the community. Hoping that my connection with the *Herald* may not prove detrimental to the interests of the paper, or of the public who support it,

"I am, respectfully,

"ALBERT SHAW."

The office has every modern improvement that enables it to do superior work. The paper is printed with a Cincinnati cylinder power press, the job work by a Gordon job power press. The attachment of horse power is most convenient and economical. Among other appliances are the Eureka paper cutter and the patent mailer for stamping folded papers. W. H. Day has been foreman eight years, and is considered one of the best professional printers in Iowa. He learned his trade in Burlington, Vt. Dr. Cravath has for nine years been connected with the *Herald*, and nearly all that time has had entire management of the paper. It has more than a county influence and circulation, and both are rapidly increasing.

GRINNELL INDEPENDENT.

This is one of the most enterprising and best conducted papers in the county, and it has a substantial and increasing circulation. It was established January 1, 1878, by J. T. Sherman, who had just retired from the *Poweshiek County Democrat*.

The first issue was an eight column folio, but it was enlarged to a nine-column folio February 6, 1879, and has remained of that size to the present time.

The paper started out independent in political views, as will be seen from the salutatory found in the first issue, and given below; but in the Presidential campaign of 1880 it will support Hancock and English, the Democratic candidates, believing thereby the greatest good to the American people will be subserved.

The proprietor of the *Independent* announced its advent into the newspaper world in the following manner:

"Salutatory—A Happy New Year.—With this salutation, a little late, we present you the first number of the Grinnell *Independent*. The name stands for our position, yet we presume to make a very few promises, and a brief statement of our views, reserving the liberty to change as a regard for truth shall dictate:

"1st. We shall be true to our patrons, giving them the full value of their money, if possible, in a good family newspaper.

"2d. No live question will be dodged in discussion, and our columns will be open for short articles and replies.

"3d. To build up the interests of the city and country surrounding will be our great aim, and to awaken a thirst for good reading and the latest news.

"As to our politics, they are national. We hold that offices are for the government, and are to be held for the whole people.

"It is yet early to talk of a Presidential campaign, but when that time arrives, we shall be found for an open policy and the best man, without regard to old party names. With President Hayes we are in accord, as an honest, one term executive, seeking to mould all sections into a harmonious whole, and while he pursues his present course will gain our hearty approval.

"In the county we want economy as well as in the administration of the affairs of the State and Nation.

"Our motto is, keep the bond as to promises, but restore us the silver dollar of the fathers, and as a policy seek the easiest honest way of meeting our government debt.

"We are not of those who entertain the belief, founded upon some vague and undefined idea of social, religious or political duty, that the public should support a newspaper, though it be at a sacrifice. While we anticipate a generous support, we expect to render a full equivalent. We launch our craft amidst financial depression, but with industry, courage and the smiles of Heaven, hope to bring all who take voyage with us into port, with flags streaming and good cheer for citizens of city and country who take passage with us."

The circulation was encouraging during the first year. Mr. Sherman sold a half interest in the office on January 1, 1879, to Mr. Michael Snyder, President of the Grinnell and Montezuma Railway, and the paper was enlarged, as aforesaid, February 6, following.

Under the heading "To the Public," dated January 16, 1880, occurs the following:

"We take this opportunity of informing the public that the undersigned have formed a copartnership for the publication of the Grinnell *Independent* and carrying on a general printing business. We shall enlarge and otherwise improve the paper, add to our facilities for doing job printing, and in fact make the office second to none in central Iowa. The paper will be conducted as it has been heretofore, politically independent. Our columns will be open to all, and we solicit articles on political and other subjects. We shall spare neither time nor means to make the *Independent* the people's paper, and would ask a liberal share of the public patronage.

"M. SNYDER.

"J. T. SHERMAN."

The following extract from a carrier poem, written by Dr. Kennedy and printed by the *Independent*, will give the reader an idea of some of the business enterprises of the city, as well as poetical genius:

Of ye I sing, strong men of toil,
Whose ev'ry moment spent
In work and labor patiently
Brings honor and content.

Of you great men! who science teach,
And midnight oil consume,
Or expound law without a flaw,
Our darkness to illumine.

Grand Header Works, beheading grain,
Give fifty hands employ;
Is not each morn, at dawn of day,
Heard your shrill note of joy?

Ye lumber yards! your wooden walls
Enclose the world around;
Ye fence the farms, ye grace the halls
Where learning doth abound.

Carhart & Son and Stephen Goss
Have made their piles so high
That sighting Hobart's yard across
The three most reach the sky.

New goods! new goods! from twenty stores,
The joyous cry goes forth;
The sweat rolls down from thousand pores
To tell us of their worth.

Kimball, you know, & Merrill, too,
And Union, Number Three,
Where Bayer keeps; that's so! that's so!
We herald it to thee.

There's Mahler, sir! & Sutherland,
A land without a storm;
Their goods and groceries abound,
And fire to make you warm.

Now Hammond is with Andy join'd
In an extensive trade;
Their fresh arrivals we may find
At lowest price is made.

The farmers' store! Preston & Son
Outsell the world 'tis said,
While wintry blasts from old Grange sides
Make home and fireside glad.

Ribbons and lace at Higbee's place,
Like Herrick's splendid styles,
Float in the breeze, 'round many a face,
To tinge its charming smiles.

The fashion store of G. M. Hatch,
As grand as can be found;
Just walk in there; please lift the latch,
And take a look around.

The New York store could not hold more
Of clothing splendid! grand!
Suits of all kinds D. Schulein finds
And sells throughout the land.

My song is through, I bid adieu,
No songster could be shorter,
So friend please pay your honest due,
The quarter! Oh! the quarter!

ALONZO A. SHERMAN, *Carrier.*

A Washington hand press No. 7, 1874, is used for the newspaper, and a Peerless quarter medium press for job printing. In connection with the office the proprietor has a stereotyping machine, which is a great saving of time and type.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Organized June 6, 1865; commenced business March 8, 1866; authorized capital \$150,000; present paid in capital \$100,000; surplus \$25,000. Officers: Alonzo Steele, President; J. P. Lyman, Vice-President; Charles H. Spencer, Cashier; Henry C. Spencer, Assistant Cashier. Directors: Alonzo Steele, J. P. Lyman, R. M. Kellogg, G. F. H. Stevens, H. K. Edson, S. A. Cravath, Charles F. Craver, Charles H. Spencer.

No town can with facility carry on business without a bank, and the financial condition and prosperity of a town has a fair indication in its bank. The growth of banking business in Grinnell has been very rapid. To-day there are two banks with aggregate deposits of \$200,000; at first, when Mr. Spencer and Dr. Holyoke commenced the business the deposits would scarcely amount to \$10,000. Now, several men are constantly employed at the counter or on the books; but then, Mr. C. H. Spencer could, by using only a little of his time, attend to all the business in an obscure corner of a general store. The first banking firm was known as the "firm of Thomas Holyoke & Co." Mr. Spencer, however, did pretty much all the banking for years in Grinnell. Small means at first, but gradually increasing to the present time. There have been four presidents, but only one cashier. Erastus Snow, J. B. Grinnell, Thomas Holyoke and Alonzo Steele have acted as presidents. Mr. Charles H. Spencer has continued in the office of cashier. This is the only national bank in the county.

GRINNELL SAVINGS BANK.

Organized July 2, 1877; commenced business in November, 1877; capital \$50,000; Erastus Snow, President; J. P. Lyman, Vice-President; Henry Lawrence, Cashier. The business is principally loaning, exchange and collecting. The business is prosperous and growing.

RAILROADS.

At present Grinnell enjoys communication with other parts of the State

by means of three railroads. All points north and south are reached by the Central Railroad of Iowa, and east and west by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, while the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad places the county seat within easy access. There is a union depot at the junction of these roads, within two blocks of the post-office and business portion of the town. Passengers, express and freight are readily transported in any direction without delay.

The C., R. I. & P. R. R. runs directly through the city east and west, furnishing an unbroken line from Chicago to Council Bluffs. It is a powerful corporation, well-managed and its employes are very considerate to the wants of the general public. Express trains, except on Sunday, leave for Iowa City, Davenport, Chicago and the east, at 2:15 A. M., and at 3:45 P. M.; for Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the west, at 11:30 A. M., and at 12:20 A. M.

Besides these express trains, there are daily more than twenty regular accommodation and freight trains, passing this station on the Rock Island Railroad. A short distance west of the passenger depot, stands the large freight house and grain elevator.

The Central Railroad of Iowa was constructed through this city to Ottumwa on the south, and Mason City on the north, in the year 1869. Express trains, except on Sunday, leave for Marshalltown, Mason City and the north, at 5:10 A. M., and at 3:45 P. M.; for Oskaloosa, Ottumwa and the south, at 12:05 P. M. and at 7:50 P. M. Besides these trains there are several accommodations and freights each way daily. Just south of the union passenger depot, there are grain elevators and freight houses of abundant capacity.

Trains leave on the Montezuma Railroad, at 7:45 A. M. and at 3:55 P. M.

HOTELS.

Chapin House.—George M. Christian, proprietor; Ed T. Rowse, clerk. The building is a three story brick, situated at the junction of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and the C. R. R. of I. It was built by Mr. Snyder and sold to Mr. Christian in 1876. It contains thirty finely furnished bed-rooms besides a neat sitting-room, three large sample-rooms, a dining hall that will accommodate one hundred guests, office, bath-rooms, laundry, barber's shop; there are fifteen servants. It is heated by steam and lit by gas. It is a very popular place for commercial men to remain over the sabbath, often traveling a long distance to reach the Chapin House on Saturday evening. Passengers and train employes on both roads take their dinners here. It is the most popular house in the county and one of the best in the State.

Grinnell House.—Situated on Main Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. D. W. Christian, Proprietor. This house was built and kept for a hotel on the south side of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., but afterward removed to its present location. It is an old and reliable house. It was bought by Christian & Johnson several years ago for \$12,000, who made an addition to the west part. It has forty rooms, and is larger and can accommodate more persons than any other house in the city. Been used for hotel purposes about twenty years. There are at present twenty-five boarders and nine servants.

Hawk-Eye House.—On Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. Mr. W. R. Boyd, Proprietor. The several proprietors of the Hawk-Eye are as follows: Chambers, A. K. Lowry, Pratt, A. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Johnson, H. D. Works, J. Brown, E. Mercer, W. R. Boyd, Charles Ridley, C. Scheeler and W. R. Boyd. The house has been built twenty-six years, and is the oldest in the city and township. There are fourteen rooms besides office and parlor. The custom is generous and the house popular.

GRINNELL POST-OFFICE.

Grinnell post-office is at present on Third Avenue, one door west of Main Street. It is most satisfactorily administered under the present postmaster, Mr. W. S. Leisure, who has held that position uninterruptedly for the past twelve years. Mails are sent out and received to and from all directions several times during the day and night. The office was first obtained in 1856, when Mr. A. K. Lowry was appointed postmaster, Mr. C. H. Spencer acting as assistant. The office was then in a small building situated on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street, opposite the Hawk-Eye House. Mr. Charles G. Adams was appointed postmaster in 1856, John Delahoyde in 1859, L. C. Phelps in 1861, and W. S. Leisure in 1869, who has held the office since that date, a length of time seldom occupied by the same public servant.

THE PUBLIC PARK.

The Grinnell City Park was laid out in the original plat, and has since become an ornament to the city. It contains a forest of over three hundred shade trees, many of them more than a foot in diameter and fifty feet high. Soft maple and cottonwood predominate. There are some pines, cedars and elms. Walks through all the grounds are laid out in all directions. A tall liberty pole and handsome pagoda for the cornet band are at the center. Numerous celebrations and political meetings are held here. The

great quarter-centennial celebration of the town, on July 4, 1879, was held here, when there were at least ten thousand in attendance, and the speakers addressed the people from the pagoda.

GRINNELL MILITIA COMPANY.

Company B of the Eighth regiment Iowa National Guards was organized in 1877, and now has forty-one men uniformed and equipped. They have a good armory in Stewart's Block. The company has participated in several battalion drills at Marshalltown and Oskaloosa. Mayor C. H. Spencer called the boys to arms for the purpose of driving about one hundred tramps from the city one day at the beginning of harvest in 1878. The Mayor first made the tramps a short speech, advising them to leave the town peaceably, and when they saw the soldiers they obeyed him without a violent demonstration. The officers of the company are:

Captain—H. D. Churchill.

First Lieutenant—H. C. Spencer.

Second Lieutenant—John Ellsworth.

First Sergeant—C. M. Black.

SOCIETIES.

Masons.—Hermon Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., chartered June, 1870. Officers: Willis Davis, W. M.; Geo. W. Clark, S. W.; D. W. Norris, J. W.; S. Needham, S. D.; G. W. Christian, J. D.; G. W. Crain, Tyler; F. Wyatt, Organist. Regular communication Saturday evening, on or before the full moon in each month. Hall in third story of Preston's Block. There is considerable interest manifested.

Odd Fellows.—Grinnell Lodge, No. 358, I. O. O. F. Organized December 13, 1876. Officers: H. W. Williams, N. G.; W. W. Simons, V. G.; Geo. Mahler, Rec. Sec.; G. A. Parker, P. Sec.; W. A. Propst, Treasurer. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening. Hall third floor of Grinnell Block, corner of Broad Street and Fourth Avenue.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Grinnell Grange, No. 183. Hall in Stewart's Block. T. H. Bixby, Sec.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—Lebanon Lodge, No. 66, A. O. U. W., organized May 15, 1856; hall in Preston's Block, third floor. Officers: W. W. Sargent, P. M. W.; Matt Phelps, M. W.; L. C. Phelps, Foreman; R. Ricker, O.; Willis Davis, Recorder; C. N. Perry, Receiver; H. Wheeler, F.; P. W. Leffler, G.; J. Seibirth, I. W.; M. Vondraska, O. W. Regular meeting, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

Iowa Legion of Honor.—Guardian Lodge, No. 31. Meet in Odd Fel-

lows' Hall on second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. Organized July 29, 1879, with 35 members. Officers: W. S. Simpson, President; T. T. Worthington, Vice-President; H. Wheeler, Jr., Recording Secretary; W. H. Day, Financial Secretary; C. N. Perry, Treasurer; Chas. Porter, Chaplain; G. B. Griswold, Usher; T. Worthington, Door-keeper; C. J. Bayer, Sentinel.

V. A. S. Fraternity.—Its object is to afford aid and benefit to widows, orphans and heirs or assigns of deceased members of this Fraternity. The Chief Collegium of Iowa was organized in Grinnell, October 7, 1879. The Fraternity now numbers about 2,000. The officers of the Chief Collegium: G. F. H. Stevens, C. R.; J. P. Clement, V. C. R.; J. H. Pierson, C. Q.; W. B. Mumbrue, C. S.; F. S. Bodle, C. U. and C. E.; J. T. Sherman, C. S.; S. W. Maltby and D. Maltby, D. C. R. The Local Collegium, the first in the State, was organized No. 1, December 1, 1879, with 25 members; subsequently, the membership has increased to 50. Officers: J. H. Pierson, Rector; W. H. Day, Vice-Rector; J. P. Clement, Questor; H. B. VanNest, Scribe; George Sherman, Usher; C. M. Cloud, Speculator.

Poweshiek County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—E. Snow, President; L. G. C. Pierce, Secretary.

SNYDER'S CORNET BAND.

Grinnell may well feel proud of her excellent band. They are experienced musicians and uniformed with exquisite taste. For parades and celebrations they present a most attractive appearance, and discourse popular and classical music. The members: J. W. Kendall, Leader; S. Snow, C. Janes, H. B. Black, George Perry, David Sutherland, Samuel Davis, Allen Bruner, A. C. Harriman, E. Moore, Harry Churchill, Drum-Major; James Stewart, William Stewart, S. A. Robinson, William Clark.

GRINNELL FIRE COMPANY, "TORRENT NO. 1."

E. A. Jones, Captain; A. R. Turner, First Assistant; L. C. Phelps, Second Assistant; J. G. Palmer, Secretary; G. M. Christian, Treasurer. The city has recently purchased a large steam fire engine and are about to erect an engine house. The company are supplied with ladders, hose and all other appliances for the safety of the city.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Preston's Opera House.—This was built in 1877. It is located in the second story of the three story brick building on the west side of Main Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. It is 40x80, with gallery on

three sides. It is supplied with commodious stage and elegant scenery, two scenes of which were painted by N. H. Cooper, a Grinnell artist. It will seat 800 without filling the aisles. It is heated with steam and lighted with 78 jets of gas. Every citizen of Grinnell feels grateful to Mr. S. J. Preston for supplying a want so long felt.

Stewart's Hall.—Located on Broad Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, in second story of Stewart's Block. It is 40x40 feet and has a very neat stage. It will seat 400.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Hawkeye fanning mill of Grinnell, Iowa, is one of the best in use. It is manufactured by Mr. M. Chafee.

The flour mills are doing a good, though not extensive, business.

The Randolph Header Works are the most considerable manufactories in the county. The buildings are situated three blocks west of the depot. The business is rapidly increasing, as will be seen from the number of machines sold each year.

First year.....	100 machines.
Second year.....	300 “
Third year.....	500 “
Fourth year ...	800 “

A large addition has been recently put up. A foundry is connected with the manufactory, and all castings for the header and also many for other kinds of machines are made there. Messrs. Craver & Steele are the proprietors. The main building is 116 feet long, with an ell 36x52.

GRINNELL CEMETERY.

The cemetery is situated on rolling ground, one-half mile southwest of the city. There is a good road leading to it. The land was formerly owned by J. B. Grinnell, afterward conveyed to the Grinnell Benefit Society for a burying ground. Now, however, the cemetery, being considerably enlarged, is controlled by the city.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The city of Grinnell has been visited by two considerable fires—one when the East College building was burned, which occurred December 24, 1871, and the other the burning of the public school building, in March, 1871. The children in the public school seized some of their books and ran for their lives.

There was a severe wind-storm one evening in 1861. The wind came

from the northwest at about 4 o'clock p. m. It did much damage, unroofing and otherwise severely injuring many buildings. The Hawkeye Hotel was entirely unroofed, and all the tin and a portion of the boards and rafters of the new college roof were torn off.

On the 16th day of June, 1855, a severe wind-storm visited the infant colony, blowing over the house of Mr. Abram Whitcomb, and doing some other slight damage. Deacon Whitcomb at the time had just commenced to live in his recently constructed house.

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Bear Creek was among the first settled in the county, settlements having commenced as early as 1846.

It is of regular congressional township size, No. 80, and range 14, one of the four central townships of Poweshiek county.

Its present population, according to the census of 1880, including the town of Brooklyn, is 1,984, with 431 legal voters. Exclusive of Brooklyn Bear Creek has a population of 748.

The surface is mostly rolling, there being two creeks running from west to east through the township. The one which flows through the northern portion is called Big Bear Creek, and the one which flows through the central southern portion is called Little Bear Creek. There was formerly considerable timber in the northeast. Brooklyn is the only post-office, and there is no store except here.

The leading productions are corn, wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, apples and hay. Cattle, horses and hogs are raised in great numbers, and fitted for the market. The education and moral standing of the people is of true Iowa character. The farmers are industrious, and many of them have attained independent circumstances. The farms are well fenced, wire, hedge, and board being used in about equal proportions. There are in the township four wind-mills, one saw-mill, one sorghum-mill, two brick kilns, and eleven school-houses.

The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad runs through the township east and west, and Brooklyn is the station.

John J. Talbott was the first settler in the township. He came with his wife and children from Holmes county, Ohio, to Jefferson county, Iowa, in the fall of 1845, and on April 7, 1846, arrived in the eastern part of what was afterward called Bear Creek township, and settled on section 13, two years before Poweshiek county was organized. He staked out a claim of 160 acres before the land was in the market or had been surveyed by the

government. The grove where he lived is now called Talbott's Grove, formerly Snook's Grove.

The second settler was Robert Manatt, who settled on section 14 in the spring of 1849, coming originally from Holmes county, Ohio. Mr. William Manatt also came the same spring, and settled on section 14. He was a native of Holmes county, Ohio.

The fourth settler was Charles Coffin, who, in 1849, took a claim on section 24 or 25.

Before Bear Creek township was organized there was created what was known as Bear Creek precinct, composed of nine townships, viz.: Jefferson, Madison, Sheridan, Chester, Grinnell, Malcom, Bear Creek, Warren, and Lincoln. The first election in this precinct occurred at the house of Henry Snook, on the first Monday in April, 1848. Mr. Snook's house is about three miles east of Brooklyn, in the edge of Warren township. At that election seven votes were cast, and every voter in those nine townships was there save one. The names of those who voted are: John J. Talbott, Henry Snook, George Snook, J. C. Talbott, Robert Talbott, Stephen Bunker, Jonathan Bunker. Mr. Jacob Snyder was the only voter in the precinct absent from the polls.

Of these pioneers, John J. Talbott died February 20, 1849, Henry Snook died a little later. Joshua C. and Robert Talbott both are still living in the township. George Snook lives in Iowa county. The Bunkers returned to Michigan in the fall of 1848.

The first post-office was in the house of Mrs. Mary Talbott, and her son, Joshua C. Talbott, was the first postmaster. It was established in 1849, and there were at that time ten families that received their mail here. Mr. Talbott continued postmaster till 1854.

The first school was taught on section 13, in the winter of 1854-5, by Robert Shimer, for \$14.00 per month, having an attendance of about thirty-five scholars.

The first regular physician was Dr. Edward Barton, who came from Ohio in the year 1852, and in the year 1865 moved to Kansas.

Edward Aldrich, from New York, was the first lawyer. He came in the year of 1861, and died very suddenly in the fall of 1863.

The first death in the township was the pioneer and veteran, John J. Talbott. He died February 20, 1849, and was buried on section 13, where his ashes still rest within the little burial place, occupied by only four other graves. He it was who braved the privations and experiences of a frontier home, built the first log-house for himself and family, and no person was turned hungry from his friendly door, not even stranger or Indians. On

the day he died the Indians, of whom many were encamped in the timber near the cabin, came about the house, wailed and lamented piteously, covered their faces with their blankets, and made many other signs of deep grief, for the loss of him they had known to be their friend. He lived one mile east of the present site of Brooklyn.

The second death was a mover's child. The neighbors made it a coffin and gave it a quiet resting place by the side of the first grave. The names of the others buried there are John Farquhan, David Farquhan, and a man whose name is unknown. These graves are on section 18. There are three graves on section 17.

Isaac Drake was among the first settlers of Warren township; came in the spring of 1854, June 11.

The first marriage in the township was William Wallace and Rosa Ann Talbott, in May, 1852, the rite being solemnized by the Rev. Collins. This couple now reside in Colorado.

The first birth was Sarah Manassa Manatt, daughter of William and Mary Ann Manatt; born March 14, 1851. She now lives in Perry, Iowa.

The first minister in the county now lives in Brooklyn, Rev. J. B. Hardy a Methodist clergyman of sixty years. He held the first public religious exercises in the county in the spring of 1844, at the log cabin of Mr. Satchell, four miles south of Montezuma.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

In the early days the settlers obtained their supplies by wagon from Muscatine, ninety miles away.

The Talbott boys often made wolf traps in the winter, and in this way caught and destroyed many of those treacherous animals. The wolves were so bold when hungry that they have been seen to come near the house and chase the chickens about the yard in the middle of the day.

One day five men with guns and horses hunted wild hogs; they succeeded in shooting one, which weighed over two hundred pounds, it being very fat.

While in hot pursuit of a deer on April 10, of the year 1847, Robert Talbott leaped a slough, and the horse though unusually nimble and swift of foot, accidentally stumbled and fell, breaking its neck and killing it instantly.

A man named Kirk Vincent, coming from Illinois, and going west with his cousin, Claiborne Showers, a lad of seventeen years, murdered the boy in the year 1862, near Brooklyn, then went to that place, bought a new hatchet, and with it cut off the head of his victim, and hid the head by the side of a log and covered it with leaves and bark.



Wm. A. P. Smith
D. Langert

One evening in the spring of 1859 a soldier in the regular army, by the name of Roene, while in the old "Wood's Tavern," in East Brooklyn, drew a large pistol and shot William Haws through the heart, then turned and put a bullet through his own brain. The two men lay dead upon the floor, side by side. William Haws was a lawyer in good standing and worthy the respect of all.

There was a severe wind in August, 1872, which completely destroyed the Marles school-house, situated on section —.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

It is beautifully located on high ground, overlooking the railroad and Little Bear Creek. It is situated in the eastern central portion of Bear Creek township.

The population, according to the United States census for 1880, was 1,236. The town extends over much ground, a portion being south of the creek, which is called South Brooklyn. From the limits of the corporation on the northeast it extends nearly two miles to the southwest.

It has four distinct parts, the "Old Town," on the extreme northeast, "Broadway," a little further southwest, "Depot Town, or "West Brooklyn," as it is sometimes called, and "South Brooklyn." The strife which these different sections have maintained while endeavoring to secure the business and influence has formed an interesting epoch in the history of the city, and proved the financial ruin of more than one of its worthy citizens.

Brooklyn is situated on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 105 miles west of Davenport, and is at the end of two divisions, the "Eastern Iowa Division," which extends from Brooklyn to Rock Island, and the "Central Iowa Division," which extends from Brooklyn west to Stuart. The city is well represented in all departments of business usually found in places of its size.

At present it contains 5 churches, 2 school buildings, 2 banks, 3 hotels, 6 general stores, 8 grocery stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 drug stores, 7 blacksmith shops, 3 wagon shops, 4 carpenter shops, 2 book stores, 4 grain elevators, 3 lumber yards, 1 mill and elevator combined, 1 livery, 2 harness shops, 1 public hall, 1 clothing store, 1 news stand, 2 jewelry stores, 5 meat markets, 1 bakery, 2 restaurants, 1 photograph gallery, 1 music store, 3 barber shops, 1 depot, telegraph office, baggage room, 7 ministers, 6 doctors, 2 dentists, 6 lawyers, 2 insurance agencies, 1 printing office, 2 tailor shops, 1 wire-barbing shop, 2 coal yards, 4 millinery and dress-making establishments, 2 shoe shops, 1 furniture store, 2 paint shops.

The following order will show the preliminary steps in the organization of Brooklyn into a city corporation:

"STATE OF IOWA, }
"POWESHIEK COUNTY. }

"To Thomas J. Holmes, George W. Blakeslee, Henry G. Cummings, Sanford Suits and James D. Haile:

"You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a petition and plat signed by A. J. Wood and some sixty other citizens of the town of Brooklyn, and presented to the Circuit Court within and for said county, for the purpose of incorporation, you are appointed commissioners and authorized to at once call an election of all the qualified electors residing within the territory embraced within the lines as described and platted in the petition now on file in my office.

"Witness: John W. Cheshire, Clerk of said court, with the seal thereof hereto affixed at Montezuma, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1869.

"JOHN W. CHESHIRE,
"Clerk Circuit Court."

The first election for the town of Brooklyn was held April 5, 1869, when it was decided to incorporate said town. The first election for officers was May 29, 1869.

The following named persons have held the office of mayor:

1869, L. L. Littlefield; 1870, Thomas Rainsburg; 1871, S. M. Gibbs; 1872, S. M. Gibbs; 1873, W. T. Sharp; 1874, B. M. Talbott, and J. D. Haile; 1875, William Ballantyne; 1876, W. T. Sharp; 1877, R. C. Gibbs; 1878, R. C. Gibbs; 1879, H. S. Cook; 1880, H. S. Cook.

License was granted saloons in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1877. No license was granted in 1873, 1875, 1878, 1879, 1880. There were many "whisky" prosecutions in 1878.

On the 26th day of May, 1875, there was a great fire in the city, destroying over sixty thousand dollars' worth of property. Two large grain elevators, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a warehouse, corn cribs, lumber yard, and agricultural implements were totally destroyed. Another fire occurred July 29, 1879, when three store buildings were burned, the estimated loss being about \$4,000.

On July 4, 1872, Marshal N. M. Zimmer shot with a revolver a railroad hand in trying to quiet a disturbance. The man shot recovered.

Mr. R. C. Shimer built the first dwelling-house in Brooklyn in the spring of 1855, and Dr. Reuben Sears, in the fall of 1854, kept the first store.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the year 1849 Mr. James Manatt laid out a town of sixteen lots in w. hf. of se. qr. of section 14, Bear Creek township, about sixty rods northwest from the present Methodist Episcopal brick church. This was the very first step toward the location of the present town of Brooklyn.

Mr. Joseph Allman purchased two lots, and in the spring of 1850 built thereon a frame house, and the town was then called "Greenville." The motive in locating a town at this place originated from the desire of Mr. Allman, who had just come from the east, to settle within the limits of a growing western town. It will be proper to state here that the town of Greenville never contained a half dozen buildings.

The next movement was conducted by Dr. Reuben Sears, who purchased two acres of land at \$30.00 an acre, situated about sixty rods northeast of the M. E. Church, as it now stands. Then a portion of the two acres purchased by Dr. Sears was laid off into lots and sold for small sums. There was much conjecture about the name it should have. Some proposed to name it from one of the large cities of the East, "New York" or "New Philadelphia," while others protested, saying "it would kill the town." At this time Dr. Sears obtained the attention of the little company, and persuaded them to accept the "modest name" of "Brooklyn," which they all cheerfully did, and since that time no person has desired to change the name, or been ashamed of it.

At the time it received its name it contained only five houses. This part laid out by Robert Manatt and Dr. Sears, was afterward called the "old town." Mr. Manatt laid out building lots, and platted and recorded considerable of the old town. R. C. Shimer purchased one-half acre, and it was laid out at the same time. As soon as the railroad came up the creek, the business began to tend in the direction of the depot, which was three-quarters of a mile southwest. It first began to center on Broadway, then, owing to price of lots and other causes, nearly all the business centered in West Brooklyn, or Depot Town, as it is often called. Mr. William Manatt laid off considerable of Depot Town, and Mr. T. J. Holmes & Son also sold a considerable number of lots for business houses.

The ground on the northwest corner of Front and Jackson streets, now covered with business buildings, and forming the trade center of the place, was bought from William Manatt, the original owner, by F. D. Verstraeten in 1863, for \$30.00.

Mr. Joshua C. Talbott laid out forty acres on the south side, which is known as Talbott's Addition, and Col. Leonard Skinner laid out thirty acres

on the south side, which is known as Skinner's First and Second Additions to Brooklyn.

T. J. Holmes & Son built the first grain warehouse and office in Brooklyn in the summer of 1862. This was not only the first in Brooklyn, but the first grain-house on a railroad located one hundred miles west of the Mississippi River in any of the States. Mr. Holmes built the first grain elevator at Marengo, also at Homestead station.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Organized September 24, 1859; original members: Morris S. Miller and wife, Antoine Shultner and wife, R. S. Miles and wife, J. C. Miles and wife, G. D. Bross and wife. The organization was aided by Rev. J. C. Miles. There followed a council of sister Baptist churches which convened November 3, 1859, to recognize this branch of Zion. Of that council Bro. Oliver Langworthy, of Grinnell, was moderator. Services of the church were held in a school-house just south of the town. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Miles, then followed Rev. Mitchell, O. M. Merrick, J. Bywater, A. H. Post, J. R. Miller, J. Kissell, the present pastor. Rev. J. Kissell commenced his pastorate labor March 15, 1880. The present membership is twenty-three. The Sunday-school meets every sabbath, at noon, with an average attendance of forty-five. Superintendent, H. S. Cook; Assistant Superintendent, Cyrus Neff. The church was built in the summer of 1873, at a cost of \$2,000.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The articles of incorporation of the parish of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, Iowa, were drawn up February 14, 1871. Episcopal services had been held previously, beginning May 8, 1870, by the Rev. W. T. Currie, resident at Newton; also, on the 30th of November, in the same year, the ladies interested in his work organized the "West Brooklyn Dime Society." This society has been eminently successful in its efforts, and has proved a most efficient auxiliary to the parish in many ways, providing for current expenses, purchasing lots, and contributing largely toward building and furnishing the present beautiful church edifice. The first parish meeting was held in the office of T. J. Holmes, Esq., the pioneer churchman of Brooklyn, on Easter Monday, April 10, 1871. The first vestrymen were, E. Tinker, C. H. Libby, T. J. Holmes, E. B. Holley, J. A. Spencer, J. H. McMurray, D. Sterling, C. S. Newcomb, and W. T. Holmes. T. J. Holmes was elected senior warden, and E. Tinker, junior warden. As shown by the records the first gift to the parish from abroad was from Jonathan James, Esq., of New York City, a brother of Mrs. T. J. Holmes. It con-

sisted of two handsomely bound books, "A Parish Register" and "Parish Minutes." The parish was admitted into union with the convention of the Diocese of Iowa, at the eighteenth annual meeting, held at Council Bluffs, May 30, 1871.

On the 27th of August, of the same year, the first Bishop of Iowa (the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D.) made his visitation to the parish, and confirmed twelve persons. The Rev. W. T. Currie closed his official connection with St. Mark's Church May 5, 1872, and on the 22d day of the following September his brother, the Rev. Samuel Currie, resumed the services, and continued in charge about two years. After his resignation occasional services were held by the General Missionary of Iowa, the Rev. F. E. Judd, until the first of December, 1877, when Mr. Judd became rector of the parish, and services were maintained without interruption. These services were held in Central Hall, which had been rented for the purpose. On Easter Sunday, 1877, the interest of the people in providing a church building was tested by an offering, which, to the surprise of all, amounted to \$3,226. This sum included \$600 given by the ladies' dime society. This society had previously purchased and embellished with trees two lots, most desirably located, and in the center of these lots the vestry proceeded at once to build the church. The work was begun with the resolution that not one cent of debt should be incurred by the parish, and this resolution has been adhered to most strictly. Through self-denying liberality, and most persevering effort, the church was so far completed as to be ready for the Easter services of 1878. Its dimensions are seventy feet by thirty, with a stone basement, eleven feet in height, under the entire building, which has been finished for Sunday-school and parish purposes.

The superstructure is of wood, having, instead of the usual frame, a succession of arches, springing from the foundation, according to an original design by the senior warden, T. J. Holmes, Esq., who is himself a practical builder. The plans, however, were wrought out in detail by Mr. H. T. Jocelyn, of Des Moines. The interior calls forth unusual admiration on account of its extraordinary combination of elegance with simplicity and utility. The nave is capable of seating comfortably four hundred persons, and if necessary over five hundred could be accommodated. The acoustic properties are perfect. The stained glass windows, furnished by Messrs. McCully & Miles, of Chicago, are marvels of beauty, both in design and delicacy of color. The amount expended thus far is about \$4,000, and about \$1,000 more will completely finish and furnish this inexpensive yet very beautiful church edifice.

The only aid sought outside of the parish has been toward completing

and furnishing the chancel, which is the first memorial placed in an Iowa church to Iowa's first bishop, who himself held the first prayer book service in Brooklyn. Among the adornments of this chancel are, a beautiful communion table, the gift of the second bishop of Iowa, two very handsome pedestals for vases, painted and presented to the present rector by Mrs. J. B. Dougherty, of Muscatine, and an elegant memorial vase, given by the friends of the late Miss Harriet T. Janes, a sister-in-law of the senior warden.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following, in itself giving the early and modern history of the church, was read by Mr. William Ballantyne, an elder, at the quarter centennial celebration, May 20, 1880:

"In the frontier settlements of our country the school-house generally precedes the church building, and frequently, under the necessitous circumstances of early settlements, while used for a place of secular instruction during the week, is often used for religious worship on the sabbath. Those of us who have lived in the wooded parts of our country still remember with interest the primitive log school-house where the surrounding settlers gathered together for sacred service on the sabbath. These were the days of primitive styles of dress, when primitive music was sung, and where the sermons preached were probably just as effective as they are now. In the original school-house in this town of Brooklyn, on the 20th day of May, 1855—just twenty-five years ago to-day—five men and seven women assembled together and entered into organized Christian fellowship, professing their belief and personal interest in the common doctrines of evangelical faith, and under the form of church government denominated Presbyterian.

"The names, as they stand on the original record, are as follows: Reuben Sears, and his wife, Cynthia Ann; Robert Manatt, and his wife, Margaret; Braddish Cummings, and his daughter, Mary Frances Cummings; John Fry, and his wife, Barbara; Henry Broadbrooks, and his wife, Almira, and their daughter, Ann Elizabeth; and Margaret Scott—twelve in all. Out of this number Braddish Cummings was chosen ruling elder. Of the original members three have died, and are buried in our cemetery; five have been dismissed, and gone to other parts of the country; three are with us to-night; and the aged elder, now in his four-score and fourth year, confined to his couch in infirmity and weakness, body wasted, and mind almost gone, unable to understand or to appreciate the fact of our meeting here to-night. The minister who officiated at the organization was the Rev. W. W. Woods, of Iowa City, assisted by Rev. James Lowry.

"The brethren who have served in the ministry of the gospel to this church are Revs. Robert Holstone, Alexander Lemon, who commenced his labors on the 15th of September, 1857, and closed them on the 15th of March, 1859. A. D. Chapman, commencing his labors on November 1, 1859, and closing in the fall of 1867. W. D. Ballantyne was ordained and installed on December 11, 1867, and continued a little over two years. Then in March, 1870, Edwin C. Haskell was invited to supply the pulpit, and having accepted, he continued until the spring of 1872, a space of two years. In April of the same year a call was extended to Rev. A. W. Haynes, which was accepted, and he continued in the work till the fall of 1875. During the winter of 1875-76, we were served by President George F. Magoun, of Iowa College, and his son Rev. F. Magoun. In the summer of 1876, we had the services of A. S. Leonard, a student of Lane Seminary. During the winter of 1866-67, there was no lack of religious services.

"In May, 1867, Mr. Leonard returned, and was ordained and installed the following September. In two years from that date the pastoral relation was dissolved and our next supply is now seated on the platform. During all the twenty-five years of this church organization, there have been received into church fellowship 263 persons—exactly 100 males, fifty-six by letter and forty-four on profession of faith; 163 females, eighty-eight by letter and seventy-five on profession of faith. At a meeting of the Presbytery held in Brooklyn on the 19th day of April, 1867, twenty-nine members were disjoined from this church and organized into the Presbyterian Church of Malcom. Of the number who have died and the number who have been dismissed, we cannot give the correct figures, but at the meeting of the Presbytery, held at Muscatine a few days ago, we reported a membership of 125. The names of those who have served in the eldership are: Braddish Cummings, Samuel F. Pryne, Shipman Newkirk, Z. P. Wigton, Wm. Morrison, Charles Gordon, James Ballantyne, Leander L. Smith and William Ballantyne; the last named three are the only ones now in office."

The church commenced service in the old school-house near the present residence of Mr. Foster, but in the fall of 1867 the church obtained possession of another school-house by purchase for \$600, refitted it at a cost of about \$50 more, then in the spring of 1868 enlarged it at a cost of \$620.

The old building and site was sold for a little over \$300 and divided for dwelling-houses, one part was moved away and is now occupied as the residence of E. O. Parker. The other part still stands on the old site and is used as a dwelling by Mr. James Walker.

The present church edifice is a fine structure, on a commanding site, and an ornament to the city. The church was commenced in the spring of

1874, and finished the same fall at a cost of \$3,600. The seating capacity is about 300. It was dedicated by Rev. A. G. Martyn preaching the sermon and A. W. Haines, the pastor, assisting in the services. The clergymen of the other denominations in the city were in attendance, and also aided.

The sabbath-school meets every sabbath at noon, with an average attendance of 100. Names of Superintendents: W. D. Ballantyne, E. O. Parker, Frederic Jaynes, A. L. Wigton, Mrs. F. A. Shaw, and John C. Ballantyne, the present incumbent. The school, as also the church, are in a flourishing condition.

The following, found in the Davenport *Gazette*, in regard to the exercises of the quarter centennial celebration of May 20, 1880, will be of interest to the reader:

“BROOKLYN, Iowa, May 21.

“Our Presbyterian Church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, its ‘silver wedding,’ so to speak, last evening. The members of the church and congregation, with a goodly number of their friends and well-wishers from all the other churches, assembled in their house of worship, which was very tastefully decorated with wreaths and flowers, and the exercises were opened by the choir with a ‘thanksgiving anthem.’ A prayer was offered by the Rev. A. G. Martyn, of Malcom, and an excellent address was delivered by Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, of Iowa City, his subject being ‘Church growth, its nature and the best means to promote it.’ Dean William Ballantyne followed with a short but comprehensive history of the society, and closed by introducing Mrs. T. M. Francis, one of the ‘charter members,’ who read a serio-comic essay, in which she embellished the facts and figures given by Mr. Ballantyne in a manner that gave the audience a pretty good idea of the changes that had occurred during the years gone by. Rev. A. D. Chapman, of Malcom, who was among the earliest workers in this part of the vineyard and pastor of this church for a period of eight years, responded to an invitation in remarks calling up many memories of long ago. In response to the toast ‘Our Church Household,’ Mrs. McDowell, of the Presbyterian Church of Malcom, which was organized about ten years ago, many of its original members having been drawn from the Brooklyn society, read a paper demonstrating the fact that though the old-time household is divided by distance, it is united in spirit and good works. The pastor, Rev. T. H. Candor, offered the sentiment, ‘Our Sister Churches,’ to which happy responses were made by the Rev. D. C. Smith, of ‘Grace’ Methodist, and Rev. F. E. Judd, of ‘St. Mark’s’ Episcopal Churches. Mrs. Susie McCulloch, in a few well chosen remarks, presented to the church, on behalf and in the name of the ladies of the society, a beautiful marble-top

communion table and an elegant and complete silver communion service; a very appropriate gift, and one that will ever serve as a memorial of this anniversary. Mr. T. J. Holmes, being called upon as an old citizen, and a former co-laborer in both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, responded in a manner that showed he had not forgotten the events that occurred in the years that are gone. The pastor of the church then thanked the audience for their good will and kind wishes, as evidenced by the large number present, as well as by the remarks of the speakers; after which a duet, entitled 'Hearth and Home' was sung, and Rev. A. D. Chapman pronounced the benediction. The exercises were interspersed with excellent music, by the choir, and altogether the celebration of this twenty-fifth anniversary was an event that will be remembered by all who participated therein as one of great interest, and unalloyed pleasure."

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

At present the Methodist Episcopal Church is the leading church of the place. The present membership, including probationers, is three hundred. The church edifice is a large and beautiful brick structure, situated on high ground overlooking the town. It cost \$9,000. Rev. D. C. Smith, a man of marked abilities and Christian worth, has just closed his labors with the church. Four physicians, two dentists, one lawyer, twelve other business men and several leading farmers are supporting members of this church.

It was organized as early as 1853, but there are records only from February 3, 1855. The first meetings were held at the house of Mrs. Mary Talbott, one mile east of Brooklyn. Among the original members we find the names of William Melvin, John Swaney, Edward Griswold, James Barnes and Mary Shimer. The frame church, which was built in 1858, cost \$2,800. The present brick house of worship was dedicated December 23, 1877, by Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, assisted by Revs. D. C. Smith, Dr. G. N. Powers, J. R. Reasoner and the pastor, W. G. Thorn.

The following pastors have served the church: Revs. Collins, George Bamford one year, A. C. Barnhart one year, F. M. Slusser one year, Rev. Casebeer, P. F. Brasee, J. R. Carey one year, J. T. Simmons one year, C. P. Reynolds one year, C. Morey one year, C. P. Reynolds three years, C. S. Jennis two years, J. B. Hardy one year, O. P. Light one year, L. P. Causey two years, W. G. Wilson one year, W. G. Thorn three years, E. L. Schreiner one year, and the present pastor, D. C. Smith, one year.

The church has enjoyed several religious awakenings, one in particular in the winter and spring of 1877, under the direction of Rev. W. G. Thorn,

the pastor at that time; great numbers were added to the church. It was the largest revival in the history of the church.

The sabbath-school meets every sabbath morning at 9:30 o'clock, with an average attendance of 153, but the whole number belonging to the school is 231. There are twenty-one officers and teachers. There has, during the past year, been raised by the school the sum of \$45 for missionary purposes, and \$95 for the benefit of the school.

During the past year the school has held several public missionary meetings.

Mr. O. F. Dorrance is now Superintendent and Mr. Ira Thompson Secretary.

BROOKLYN CHRONICLE

Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, Iowa. Established September 9, 1875, by W. M. McFarland as editor and proprietor. Mr. H. L. Dodge leased the office of W. M. McFarland and became editor and publisher September 1, 1879. Mr. Dodge came with Mr. McFarland from Mt. Pleasant, aided in the establishment of the *Chronicle* in 1875, and with the exception of a vacation of about four months in the summer of 1878, was foreman till he became publisher. Under the head of "our first issue" September 4, 1879, appears Mr. Dodge's characteristic salutatory:

"After four years of almost unceasing labor in another capacity on the *Chronicle*, we assume the editorial chair. We are well aware that our path will not be smoothed by others for us to travel over, but instead, if we wish a smooth path in our journalistic career, much depends on our own efforts to shape the path, that we may have as few places to trip and stumble as possible. We don't believe much in making promises, but we will say this, that we will use our best endeavors to keep the *Chronicle* up to the high standard it has attained under the editorial management of Mr. McFarland. Our aim will be to make it a first-class live local paper. We will try to make your interests and ours identical, and not antagonistic. We will claim the right to hold opinions, and on proper occasions, to express them; yet at the same time, those who may differ with us on any matter will be allowed a hearing through our columns. We will ask for your patronage and expect to give you value received. We don't want you to give us a cent more than you think our labor benefits you, for we will not be a party to turning the *Chronicle* into a pauper mill. While our articles may not be as finely finished as some would like them, we will make them as plain as we can, and so they can be understood, if we do have to leave off the last coat of varnish. In politics the paper will remain Republican. With these

few crude thoughts we leave the matter in your hands, respectfully soliciting that patronage you think we deserve."

There was a weekly paper started here by W. G. Campbell, editor, in 1866, and probably no year since that date has Brooklyn been without a newspaper, though it has often changed its name, political principles and editors; C. E. Leland, editor of the *Brooklyn Journal* after Mr. Campbell, then followed E. A. Day, A. L. Wigton, R. P. Childs, Henry Martin (an Anti-monopolist), B. A. Ward, G. N. Sherburne (an Independent) and S. U. Mitchell (a Democrat).

Since 1875 the paper has been conducted in a business-like manner, its circulation increased and its influence widened. The politics of the paper is Republican.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The common school, which is such an honor to the State, finds in the public schools of Brooklyn no backward step. There is here general appreciation of education and honest pride in having all the rising generation well fitted for the active responsibilities of life. Only within quite recent date have the people of Brooklyn enjoyed privileges of good graded schools which they now enjoy. Until 1870 no good graded system prevailed, and since that time all that could be desired has not been fully realized. Organized as an independent school district in the spring of 1868, the principals and presidents of the school boards have been as follows:

YEAR.	PRINCIPALS.	PRESIDENTS.
1868.....	J. D. Haile.....	Geo. W. Blakeslee.
1869	"	"
1870.....	"	E. Blanchard.
1871	"	"
1872....	Amos Hiatt.....	R. Talbott.
1873.....	George F. McClellan.....	E. Blanchard.
1874.....	" " "	H. G. Cummings.
1875.....	" " "	W. Hibbard.
1876.....	A. L. Shattuck.....	H. G. Cummings.
1877.....	A. T. Free.....	W. Hibbard.
1878.....	J. P. McCammon.....	O. F. Dorrance.
1879.....	T. H. Bradbury.....	W. H. Cummings.
1880.....	Miss Jennie Shrader.....	C. H. Libby.

W. T. Holmes has been the treasurer since its organization.

Present teachers: Principal, Miss Jennie Shrader; room No. 1, Miss Maggie C. Wright; room No. 2, Florence Sargeant; North Brooklyn, room

No. 3, Allie G. Woods; room No. 4, Mary D. Ballantyne. South Brooklyn, room No. 2, Mr. J. E. McCarty; room No. 1, Miss Sarah M. Francisco. Broadway, Miss Maggie L. Davidson.

SOCIETIES.

Odd Fellows.—Brooklyn Lodge, No. 114. Organized February 3d, 1858, with five charter members, viz: George Miller, L. S. Shields, W. S. Guffy, D. S. Ensor, James Motherell. The first initiate was Robt. Talbott. The society owns property to the amount of over ten thousand dollars, including a large brick block, with store-rooms and offices, and a spacious and elegantly furnished hall for the use of the order. The main hall is sixty-five feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and furnished in the very best style, adorned with emblematic carpet, frescoed walls and ceiling, chandeliers and other improvements. There are three ante-rooms. The building was erected in the summer of 1875, and the hall was dedicated on the 26th of April, 1876. The order meets every Saturday evening. There are ninety-eight active members. The following is a list of the present officers: I. N. Drake, N. G.; M. Nebel, Vice G.; J. C. Stober, Treasurer; W. T. Sharp, Permanent Sec.; J. P. W. Freed, Recording Sec.

Brooklyn Encampment, No. 36, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted October 21, 1868, and now numbers thirty-eight active members. It holds its meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, and is one of the best working organizations of the kind in central Iowa.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F.—Daughters of Rebekah. Was instituted October 22, 1874; meets on the first Saturday afternoon of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall; numbers twenty-five active members, and together with the subordinate lodge and encampment, keeps the banner of Odd Fellowship unfurled in the community and the principles of that noble order in constant practice.

Masons.—Corinthian Lodge, No. 174, A. F. and A. M. Organized June, 1864; chartered June, 1865. Regular communication first Wednesday evening on or before full moon, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Present number of working members, fifty. Present officers: E. Happy, W. M.; J. A. Flaig, S. W.; M. McKone, J. W.; C. H. Libby, Treasurer; E. O. Parker, Secretary; G. W. Dalby, Senior Deacon; J. E. Mousley, Junior Deacon; Edward Phillips, Tyler. Names of Worshipful Masters, with date of election: June, 1864, Robert Davidson, three years; June, 1867, R. C. Shimer, one year; June, 1868, Thomas Rainsburg, three years; June, 1871, S. B. Frum, one year; 1872, A. J. Wood, one year; June, 1873, G. W. Dalby,

three years; June, 1876, J. B. Henion, two years; June, 1878, W. H. Price, one year; 1879, Geo. Phillips, one year; 1880, E. Happy, present incumbent.

A. O. U. W.—Bear Creek Lodge, No. 175. Organized the 2d of September, 1878. Present membership, 44. Meetings every Monday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Present officers: J. B. Seeley, Master Workman; C. C. Drake, Past Master Workman; Alexander Wood, Foreman; B. Shimer, Overseer; E. J. Applegate, Recorder; W. H. Cummings, Financier; Geo. Phillips, Receiver; L. J. Owen, Guide; T. M. Francis, Inside Watchman; F. A. Beall, Outside Watchman. The following persons have held the office of M. W. in the order of their names: J. W. Lantz, one term; J. E. Mousley, two terms; C. C. Drake, one term; J. B. Seeley, present incumbent.

Brooklyn Veteran Union.—Organized June 30, 1877. It meets on the first Tuesday afternoon, in the months of February, May, August and November. The present officers are, W. E. Small, Commander; Donald Frazer, Vice Commander; E. O. Parker, Treasurer; W. T. Holmes, Secretary. Executive committee: W. E. Small, Geo. Phillips, W. T. Holmes, John T. Scott, Ira T. Martin. There are at present ninety-eight enrolled, representing eighty-five different army organizations. Some who wore the gray have enrolled. The society is different from anything the writer has before known. Its success as a permanent organization is assured, and Brooklyn may well boast of its merits. Its objects may be best understood from the following extracts from its constitution:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having faithfully served our country as soldiers, sailors or marines, and been honorably discharged from such service, desiring to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind us together, and to perpetuate the memory of the dead, do ordain and establish the following rules and regulations for the government of this association:

"This association shall be known as the "Brooklyn Veteran Union."

"Objects: Those recited in the foregoing preamble. To better enable us to keep in mind those who shared with us the toils and dangers of those days, the record of which forms at once the brightest and darkest pages of our country's history; and to assist such former comrades in arms as may require our good offices, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"Any person who wore the *blue* during the great rebellion, and can furnish satisfactory evidence of having done his duty in any branch of the military service of the United States during that period; and such of those who

wore the *gray* as are now in full sympathy and accord with, and determined in the future to fully support, the government of the United States, and to encourage the maintenance of our free institutions and the blessings of liberty, equal rights and justice to all men, shall be eligible to membership."

The union has adopted as a uniform the "Sherman" hat, and blouse, and uses the muzzle-loading Springfield rifle musket, a case of which was obtained in New York, early in 1878. Besides turning out in force on the occasion of each annual "Decoration Day," and conducting the exercises at the cemetery, detachments, fully armed and equipped, have attended celebrations at different places in the county.

The union owns a beautifully-located plat of ground in the Odd Fellows' or city cemetery, consisting of six lots, in which one stranger, a comrade from near St. Joseph, Michigan, has already been buried, and upon which it is the intention of the society to erect a soldiers' monument as soon as the necessary funds can be secured.

BAND.

Brooklyn Cornet Band.—Organized in the fall of 1877; ten pieces. F. Mousley, Pres't; F. Manatt, Sec.; H. C. Ball, Treas.; B. Shimer, Leader. Meets twice each week.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Brooklyn Choral Society.—Organized in the summer of 1879; twenty-five members. J. B. Carder, M. D., Pres't; I. T. Martin, Sec.; E. O. Parker, Treasurer; S. W. Corwin, Musical Director; Miss Alda Rayburn, Organist. Holds weekly meetings.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Blue Ribbon Club.—Organized December 12, 1878. H. L. Dodge, President; R. N. Powers, Sec.; E. H. Skinner, Treas. Meets semi-monthly.

COMPANY H, NINTH REGIMENT I. N. G., OF BROOKLYN.

This company was organized April 23, 1878, as regular State militia. Most are enlisted for three years, some, however, for five. They have a good armory, large enough to drill a company at any season of the year. The officers and men are uniformed, armed and equipped. They have attended, under arms, several celebrations at Brooklyn, Malcom and Grinnell. They meet at Central Hall Armory twice each month for drill. They are armed with the best Springfield breech-loading rifles. The enrollment includes fifty-five able-bodied men. The present officers are: E. B. Smith, Captain; E. J. Applegate, 1st Lieutenant; H. E. Herrick, 2d Lieu-

tenant; A. W. Thompson, 1st Sergeant. George Phillips, who recruited the company, and was its first Captain, is now Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, having been elected to that position February 10, 1880.

RAILROAD.

Besides a good passenger depot the railroad company have a freight house, round-house, turn-table and five side tracks. The round-house contains thirteen stalls for engines, and a sleeping apartment, with over twenty cots, for engineers and firemen. There is also a small repair shop in connection with the engine house. Mr. J. E. Mausley is at present overseer of the engine house and the railroad employes who make this their headquarters. There are daily, except Sundays, two express trains each way, and twelve accommodation and freight trains each way. Mr. J. H. Tucker is the present station agent. The railroad was built to this place in the fall of 1862.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office is now kept by Mr. George Phillips, the postmaster, on the west side of Jackson street. The names of the different postmasters are as follows:

J. C. Talbott from 1849 to 1854. Dr. Edward Barton, a short time. Wm. S. Guffy. Then the post-office was discontinued for about six months. Ru-Ruben Sears, two years. S. F. Pruyn. L. S. Shields, 1860. Jas. E. Johnson, 1861-1864. Charles Harrah. Dr. C. E. Rayburn, 1869. David Sterling, 1869. O. Darrance, East Brooklyn, B. M. Talbott, West Brooklyn. George Phillips, appointed August 23, 1873.

BROOKLYN CEMETERY.

The Brooklyn cemetery is situated about three-quarters of a mile north-east of the business portion of the town. It was laid out in 1868 and now contains seventeen acres. The first person whose remains were deposited there was John Manatt. It was used for its present purposes a long time before it was laid out. The Odd Fellows now own and control the ground, and Mr. G. K. Satchell is sexton.

The Catholics have a burying ground east of the city and just south of the Odd Fellows' cemetery. It was laid out in 1878.

INCIDENTS.

Considerable of the town of Brooklyn was laid out in the spring of 1855 by Robert Manatt. The first house was built by Robert Shimer, who with Dr. Sears, G. D. Bross and J. H. Harper, were the first settlers.

Dr. Sears, in the fall of 1855, opened a small grocery in an old log cabin, keeping for sale tea, sugar and, in those days, other "luxuries."

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

In collecting facts relating to the early history of a township many difficulties are met with. Foremost among these is that of finding well-kept township records, then again the indistinct recollection of exact dates and incidents by the early settlers, and still another the disagreement of persons regarding the same incident. No history can be written which in the opinion of all is correct, but the historian collects from all available sources what purports to be fact, and arranges the matter consistent with his best judgment. Doubtless there are many things known to old settlers that would be of great value to their descendants if preserved in an enduring form; but many of the pioneers have already moved away or died, and considerable of their early experience will be irrecoverably lost. However, in the following short sketch, we have endeavored to give the reader the most authoritative narrative yet written.

Chester township comprises an area of six square miles, situated in the northwest corner of Poweshiek county, Iowa. It was for a time after the organization of the county a part of Grinnell township. It is bounded on the north by Highland township, Tama county; on the east and south by Sheridan and Grinnell townships, respectively of Poweshiek county, and west by Hickory Grove township, Jasper county. The physical features of the gently rolling prairie, well watered by Bear Creek, which flows through the township from northwest to southeast, and the exceeding fertility of the soil render it one of the very best agricultural portions of central Iowa.

The first permanent settlement was made in August, 1856, by Jason W. Sherman and family. Mr. Sherman came from Croydon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire; erected his present residence on section 16, and occupied it the same fall. When Mr. Sherman first settled here the unbroken prairie extended in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Not a tree in the whole township except two little groves to the south on Bear Creek. Cheerless and barren were those desolate prairies, and unprotected from the winds, during the first winter that the family lived there alone. Wood and prairie grass furnished their fuel, and wild game a portion of their food.

In May, 1857, Henry Sherman, brother of the first settler, came and built a good frame house on his present farm. Joseph and John Hays, with their families, came in the spring of 1858; Cornelius Skiff, Abram Hays, Salvador Hays, S. G. Page and Wilson Sherman in 1859. Charles and Edward Fisher in December, 1860, and John Lightner in April, 1861. Of the early

settlers, the Shermans came from New Hampshire; John Hays and Joseph T. Hays from Frederick county, Maryland; Salvador Hays from Wisconsin; John Lightner from Pennsylvania; Cornelius Skiff from Connecticut; S. G. Page from Ohio, and the Fishers from Vermont. Many of the early settlers came from New England and the people even now retain many of their ancestral peculiarities. In the summer of 1855 the first breaking of prairie was done by authority of Henry Lawrence for Jason Sherman with a plow brought by S. G. Page. The breaking was done on land bought and owned by Mr. Sherman before he came to settle. The first birth was that of Sarah Francella Sherman, daughter of Jason W. Sherman, born November 19, 1857; she died when a little over six. Fannie H. Sherman, daughter of Henry Sherman, was the second child, born June 10, 1859. The first death occurred December 4, 1858, that of Deborah Hays, daughter of Joseph Hays. She was nearly twenty-two years of age; the remains were interred in the cemetery at Grinnell. The first marriage was Frank Burleigh and Mary Thompson, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. William Thompson, in the fall of 1863.

The first school was taught by Miss Jennie Howard, beginning in the spring of 1861, in the "Samuel Hays' house" on section 10, and the first school-house was erected during the summer of 1862, built mostly by day laborers from Grinnell, and contributed work by the neighbors. The same neat little house, kept in good repair, stands on the northwest quarter of section 10.

Chester township was organized October 22, 1860, and the first election was held in the house of Henry Sherman, November 6, 1860. The Fisher brothers named the town "Chester" from "Chester," Vermont, their native town. Those who exercised the right of franchise at that election were the following thirteen persons: J. A. Hays, S. G. Page, J. Hays, J. W. Sherman, Corneilus Skiff, A. W. Hays, D. F. Hays, Wilson Sherman, J. T. Hays, Samuel Hays, Henry Sherman, H. P. Strain, W. M. Hays.

The following were the township officers elected at the first meeting: township clerk, Cornelius Skiff; assessor, William M. Hays; justices of the peace, Joseph Hays, Salvador Hays; trustees, Wilson Sherman, Daniel Hays, J. Hays; constables, John J. Hays, Abram W. Hays; road supervisor, Henry Sherman. The first recorded meeting of the board of trustees is dated April 8, 1861.

One day in the fall of 1860 the whole population of the township, except a few children and aged persons, left at home to "hold the fort," rode in a four-horse wagon to Toledo, Tama county, and heard Governor Kirkwood

discuss the political issues in the Lincoln campaign. Mr. D. F. Hays still preserves the Union flag carried at that time. Twenty years ago all the voters in the township rode in one wagon, now they number one hundred and forty-six. The whole population, according to the United States census of 1880, is 623.

The burying ground is located at the center of section 9. The first meeting of the Chester Burying Ground Association was May 28, 1866, when Wilson Sherman, B. F. Stockwell, and D. F. Hays, were chosen trustees; William Thompson, treasurer; Frank Burleigh, secretary. The first burial in these grounds was the body of Harry Stockwell, a boy of four years, having met instant death by falling under the wheels of a heavy wagon.

The present township officers are:

Clerk—Thomas Fuller.

Trustees—Charles Fisher, J. H. Mann, Chas. Hoofcut.

Assessor—Horace James.

Justice of Peace—C. B. Smith.

Constable—B. F. Stockwell.

Road Supervisor—W. R. Look.

There are nine good school-houses, two churches—Congregational and Methodist—two post-offices—"Chester Center" and Sonora—one road district, and nine sub-school districts. The Central Railroad of Iowa, constructed in 1869, runs a distance of three miles through the southwestern part of the township.

Grinnell is their principal railroad station, though Newburg and Gilman are easier of access to those in the northwest. Their wagon roads during the dry season are kept in good condition. The land is under excellent cultivation, and the crops, especially corn, this year (1880) are very great—the corn crop is in excess of any previous one. The soil, deep and exceedingly fertile, the surface, gently undulating though smooth, without stump or stone, where the cultivator and reaper meet no obstruction; this can be truly called "the farmer's paradise." Twenty, and even ten years has greatly changed the appearance of the farms, which are now well supplied with groves, orchards, hedge and wire fences, stock-yards, pastures, barns, and good, substantial, and sometimes elegant, frame houses. Mr. C. B. Smith superintends the cheese factory, located opposite the Center post-office, where about 2,700 pounds of milk are made into cheese daily. The milk is furnished by the neighbors from about 120 cows.

The Center post-office was established in 1877, and Mr. C. B. Smith has been postmaster since that date. Sonora was established in 1878. Mr.

T. H. Hays was first, and Horace James second, postmaster. The Chester Library Association was organized in February, 1877, and now has a rapidly increasing library of 141 standard volumes.

November 28, 1874, Mr. and Mrs. William Sherman celebrated their golden wedding in the house where Mr. Sherman now resides, section 16, Chester township. There were present of the family twenty-three: Four sons with their wives, and one daughter with her husband, nine grandsons, four granddaughters. They were married in Croydon, N. H., November 28, 1824, by Rev. Jacob Haven. They settled in Chester in the fall of 1864. Several prominent citizens of Grinnell attended the happy occasion. Mrs. Sherman died in March, 1879. Mr. Sherman is now a hale and hearty veteran of seventy-nine. He has just returned from a trip to San Francisco and the Yosemite.

There was raised last year for school purposes \$2,400; for roads, \$1,013. The value of real estate, \$204,863; personalty, \$60,906. According to the United States census of 1880, in the year 1879 there were 6,011 acres of corn, 259,295 bushels of corn, average per acre 43 bushels; 1,629 acres of oats, 58,716 bushels of oats, average per acre 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1,627 acres of wheat, 17,162 bushels of wheat, average per acre 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; butter, 39,280 pounds; stock on hand January 1, 1880: swine, 6,328; cows, 812; horses, 772. The farms average 200 acres each. The intelligence and industry of the inhabitants is the secret of their success and high standing among their neighbors. Their moral and religious sentiments are of the best New England type; general regard for the sabbath, and attendance at church service by so many of its citizens, has an influence felt in the whole town. The political sentiment is nearly all Republican, there being only a dozen Democratic voters. No saloon has existed within the limits of the township, and no drunkard has ever lived there. No lawyer has yet made his professional headquarters there, and crimes and misdemeanors have not been known to exist in the town. No physician has resided or officed within its borders. Chester township has a population of 623. Settlements began twenty-four years ago, and it has been legally organized just twenty years, yet only sixty-seven graves can be numbered in the township burying ground, including those who were actual residents, children, strangers, and about fifteen or twenty brought in from other places. As a proof of the healthfulness of the township, it may be stated that during the first sixteen years of the settlement of the township, only one man died, and he was an invalid who came to visit his brother and died while in the township.

The first public religious service was held at the house of J. W. Sherman, July 18, 1858. Rev. Job Cushman, a Congregational minister from Mas-

sachusetts, preached to an audience of fifteen persons. In the summer of 1862 a Bible class and prayer meeting were organized in the "Samuel Hays house," on section 10. Rev. L. C. Rouse, of Grinnell, preached in the school-house during the summers of 1863-4. The Chester Congregational Church was organized June 25, 1865, with sixteen members, Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., conducting the services. Original members: William Sherman, Mrs. Mahala Sherman, Jason W. Sherman, Mrs. Laura J. Sherman, Henry Sherman, Mrs. Almira D. Sherman, Wilson Sherman, Mrs. Sophronia A. Sherman, Wm. A. Carter, Mrs. Cynthia M. Wheelock, Edward Fisher, Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, John Lightner, Mrs. Cynthia M. Lightner, Mrs. Martha M. Carter, Miss Carrie A. Carter.

Since Revs. Cushman and Rouse, ministers have served as follows: Prof. S. J. Buck, Prof. C. W. Clapp, Prof. S. J. Buck, G. F. Magoun, D. D., and the present pastor, G. H. White. The present pastor commenced his labors here November 1, 1872, being the only regular resident and settled pastor. During the eight years of Rev. G. H. White's pastorate the church has enjoyed great prosperity, increase of members and influence. The church edifice is a convenient and neat structure, completed in the fall of 1868, at a cost of \$2,500, and dedicated in January, 1869. It has a seating capacity of 200.

There are on the church roll 155 names. The present deacons: James S. Rutherford and Thomas Fuller. Church Clerk, Horace James. There is a flourishing sabbath-school, with Charles Fisher, Superintendent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chester township was organized by the aid of Rev. Dennis Murphy, of Grinnell, March 18, 1867. We have been able to get the names of a portion of the original class and those identified with the early history of the church: Daniel F. Hays, Salvador Hays, Joseph Hays, E. E. Honn, Edwin Parish, Asbury Parish, Thomas Hays, Manda Thompson, Mrs. Jane Cotton, U. Granvill, B. F. Brownell, Mary Brownell. For a considerable time meetings were held in private houses and in the school-house; but in 1874 a fine new church was built at a cost of about \$3,400. The church is 28 feet by 46 feet, with a spire 76 feet high, and has a seating capacity of 250. It was dedicated January 24, 1875, by Rev. John H. Clinton, of Marshalltown. Pastors: Revs. Dennis Murphy, J. D. DeTarr, Dr. I. N. Busby, James M. Coates, J. E. Corley, William H. Honn, E. P. Michner, J. W. Robinson, J. B. Brown, E. L. Briggs, O. Cessna, W. F. Cowles, R. Neilson, S. R. Ferguson, the present pastor. The present membership is forty. Only one resident member has deceased since the church was organized, Ellen Anderson, in January, 1880. Names of present trustees: D. F. Hays, E. Parish, B. F. Brownell, M. C.

Parish, T. H. Hays, Joseph T. Hays, Z. Smith. Steward: Joseph T. Hays. The sabbath-school numbers fifty. The Superintendent at present is J. W. Harpster.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township, the smallest in the county, is situated west of Jackson, east of Sugar Creek and on the north line of Mahaska county. Its territory embraces twenty-four square miles, just one-half that of Jackson, being six miles north and south by four miles east and west. Some portions are very broken, and the roads are hilly. There is much timber, especially along the breaks and creeks. The principal streams of water are Buck and Moon Creeks, which flow south through the township. The central southern portion contains Union Prairie, an exceedingly fertile tract three miles north and south by two east and west. Large crops of corn and wheat are yearly harvested.

The population of the township, according to the census of 1880, was 790, with 144 voters. It contains two churches, five school-houses and five burying grounds.

Among the early settlers were R. B. Ogden, Richard Cheeseman, Daniel Satchell, Joseph Satchell, John Moore, Stephen Moore, Joseph Hall, William Butt, Mahlon Woodward, Jacob Rivers and R. F. Steele.

R. B. Ogden came from Morgan county, Illinois, in 1842, and settled on section 29, just west of the present post-office of Forest Home. Joseph and Daniel Satchell came from Logan county, Illinois, in 1842, Joseph settling on section 28 and Daniel on section 34. The next year Stephen and John Moore came and marked out their claim.

The first marriage in the township was Jesse Shrader to Emma Newson, in 1848, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. H. Barnes, at the house of the bride's father.

The first birth was that of Hannah A. Woodward, daughter of Mahlon Woodward, born in 1847.

Elias Dement died in 1847 or 1848, his being the first death in the township.

Dr. C. C. Terrell, the present physician at Forest Home, was the first and only regular physician in Union township, coming from Ohio in the year 1857.

Rev. J. B. Hardy, of the M. E. Church, since a Presiding Elder, was the first regular minister of the gospel.

The first school-house was the Free Will school-house, built in the year 1849, on section 8. Some, however, think the first school-house was built

on section 28, in the year 1846. Both were built of logs by the neighbors without any pecuniary outlay.

James McIntire was the first teacher in the former, and received \$15 per month. There were about twenty scholars in attendance. Miss Sarah A. Moore was the first teacher in the one erected on section 28, and received \$10 per month, and had twelve scholars.

The farmers sometimes went to mill in Jasper county, sometimes to Whistler's mill, in Keokuk county, and sometimes to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county.

The early incidents and experiences of the settlers were varied and interesting.

The Cumquick tragedy, of which an account is given elsewhere, is still fresh in the memory of all. The tragedy occurred about the year 1856, and the bodies of Casteel and his wife were hid in corn shocks near the residence of Thomas Beason.

Forest Home is a pretty little village of twenty-six inhabitants, situated among the trees on section 29. It formerly contained a population of seventy or eighty, and a store, with a large trade, but many of the houses have been removed to neighboring farms, and the store burned. The hamlet now contains a post-office, M. E. Church, school-house, blacksmith shop, a store, and several residences.

Union township was organized in 1848, but the township as then organized was not at all the same as it now is, either in population or geographical extent. The first election was held at the house of Mahlon Woodward, in the month of August, 1846. This was prior to the organization of the county, and, of course, prior to the formal organization of the township. At the said election there were twenty-five votes cast.

Stephen Moore was the first township clerk and Martin Snyder the first justice of the peace. The present township officers are as follows:

Clerk—S. B. Walton.

Justices—Wm. Hudson and Jesse Hiatt.

Assessor—Thomas Beason.

The assessed valuation of real estate is \$135,375.00; of personalty, \$36,405.00. The entire tax levy for 1879 amounted to \$3,273.18.

The following is a list of people in Union township, Poweshiek county, who are over sixty years of age:

Martha Allen, born in Virginia, January 1, 1798; is eighty-two years old. She is the mother of twelve children and has fifty grandchildren, and fifty-six great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. Her husband was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Gaspar Bogard, born in Ohio, in November, 1800, and is eighty years old. His wife was born in Virginia, in May, 1808, and is seventy-two years old. They are the parents of fourteen children, twenty-seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Wm. Butt, born in Virginia, September 25, 1804; is seventy-six years old. He has been married three times and is the father of seven children and has thirteen grandchildren.

Rodilla Beason, born in Ohio, in November, 1812; is sixty-eight years old, and is the mother of eleven children, thirty-five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Thos. McCoy, born in Virginia, in May, 1806; is seventy-four years old. His wife was born in Virginia, in 1802, and is seventy-eight years old. They are the parents of nine children and have sixteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Joseph Hall, born in Ohio, in 1816; is sixty-four years old. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is seventy years old. They are the parents of ten children and have eight grandchildren.

Robert F. Steele, born in Kentucky, in 1817; is sixty-three years old. He is father of seven children. He was the third man to settle in Poweshiek county, coming here in 1846, and has lived under two governments—Territory and State.

W. S. Saunders, born in Virginia, in 1808; is seventy-two years old. His wife was born in Ohio, in 1810, and is seventy years old. They had seven children, thirty-three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Joshua Jones, born in Maryland, in 1808; is seventy-two years old. His wife was born in Virginia, in 1817, and is sixty-three years old. They have traveled the journey of life together for forty years and have never known the blessing of little children.

John Farmer, born in Ohio, in 1815; is sixty-five years old. His wife was born in Ohio, in 1811, and is sixty-nine years old. She has been married twice and has nine children, twenty-six grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren. Mr. Farmer is the father of three children but is not yet a grandfather.

HISTORY OF THE CEMETERIES IN UNION TOWNSHIP.

The first burying place was north of S. A. Allen's residence, in section 20. The next on the farm now owned by Dr. J. W. Smith, in section 28. The next near Browntown, Sherman Beverly Sheeley's farm, in section 34. Next on C. W. Terrell's land, west of Forest Home, on section 27. Next on Wm. Beason's land, on section 29. Next on R. F. Steele's land, section 8.

Next on W. F. Hayes' land, in section 5. Next on Thos. McCoy's land, in section 15.

The ones in sections 15, 20 and 28, contain but few graves. The parties were among the earliest settlers and were very old. For correct information concerning them see Thos. McCoy, S. A. Allen (A. J. Binegar, of Searsboro), and R. Hoit.

The cemetery at Forest Home: This cemetery is located in section 27, one-fourth mile west of the village; was located in 1859, on land then owned by Irvin Farmer and Elias Williams. Mr. Farmer's wife was the first person buried there, which was sometime during the winter of 1859-60. Two twin boys, children of John S. Allyn, were the next, and Elias Williams the next, they being interred during the fall of '60 and winter of '61. In September, 1862, John S. Allyn was buried there. Oliver P. Maxon, M. D., C. C. Terrell, and another whose name we have forgotten, were trustees.

M. E. CHURCH OF FOREST HOME.

The church was organized in 1844, and among the original members were John Moore, Conrad Newson, Daniel Satchell, Joseph Satchell, Nicholas Moore and Stephen R. Moore. The present church edifice was built in the summer of 1870. It is a frame and cost \$3,000. The building was dedicated by Bishop E. G. Andrews. There have been the following pastors over this little flock: Rev. W. H. Barnes, Rev. Brooks and Rev. S. C. Smith, present pastor, living at Searsboro. The present membership is twenty-five.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF FOREST HOME.

This church was organized February 11, 1877, with the following members: Samuel A. Allen, Sarah J. Allen, D. M. Valentine, Jasper N. Marsh, Nancy N. Marsh, Jacob Hilderbrand, Frances Hilderbrand, Wm. T. Allen, Hannah E. Allen, Anna Hesley, G. L. Hilderbrand, W. T. Walcott, Mary Walcott. The membership is now forty-seven. The meetings are at present held in the M. E. Church at Forest Home and in the school-house. There is, however, some prospect of a new church edifice. Only two members have died since the organization. The church is sometimes known as the New Light Church. They are strictly orthodox. The essentials are faith and repentance. They do not insist on any particular mode of baptism, nor do they consider it a saving ordinance. The usual mode of baptism is by immersion. Rev. J. H. Darner, and the present pastor, A. S. Culbertson, have been their spiritual advisers.

UNION TOWNSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH.

The church was organized during the summer of 1855, with the following persons as original members: Claiborne Hays and wife, Solomon Watson and wife, Joseph Applegate and wife. The first church was built in 1856, and was burned in 1863 and rebuilt in 1872. The cost of present structure was about \$1,200. Those who aided in its dedication were Rev. J. M. Wood, Rev. G. M. Vallandigham and Rev. Martin Greyson. The following pastors have served the church: Revs. A. N. Atwood, M. Greyson since 1857, except a short time when Wm. Elliott supplied the pulpit, also one year by G. M. Vallandigham, and a short time by A. Reynolds. The present pastor, Rev. M. Greyson, has served in that capacity nearly all the time for twenty-four years. The present membership is seventy-five. Wm. F. Hays, Amos Greyson and Virgil Johnson and others have been very active in the interests of the church.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

This township corresponds to congressional township No. 81, range 15. It is bounded on the north by Tama county, on the east by Madison township, on the south by Malcom, and on the west by Chester.

This portion of the county was but sparsely settled until recent times, and this township was among the last to be organized. It furnishes another example of the many townships organized since the War of the Rebellion named in honor of some illustrious military chieftain.

The township is subdivided into nine independent school districts and the same number of road districts. The valuation of the real estate of the township is \$229,843; of personality, \$40,379. The population of the township, according to the census of 1880, was 726, and the number of voters was 167.

The first house built in the township was by Jonathan Boyl, on section 24, in Hickory Grove, in the year 1854. Mr. Boyl came from the State of Indiana.

Jacob Harman was probably the first settler. He settled on section 23, in April, 1855, where he has since resided. He came from the State of Missouri.

In the year 1856 B. Kearney settled on section 26.

Other early settlers were Conrad Reidash, Henry Schultz, Hiram Winchelle, John Rabah and F. L. Orcutt.

The first marriage was John Rabah to Susan Harman, in the spring of 1859.

Sheridan township was organized September 5th, 1866, and the first record in the books found with the township clerk, bears the date of January 1, 1867.

H. J. Davis was the first township clerk, and E. E. Cleveland was the first assessor. The first meeting of the township board of trustees was held at Hickory Grove school-house, located on Walnut Creek. This school-house was the first one erected in the township; it was erected by Uriah Jones during the year 1856.

The following are the present officers of the township:

Trustees—E. C. Graham, N. Shafer and Albert Mehlin.

Justices of the Peace—J. S. Brown and B. Ruff.

Clerk—J. B. Baldwin.

Assessor—John Goodfellow.

The Sheridan M. E. Church was organized in the spring of 1868, with the following members:

Samuel Snyder and wife, Morris Snyder and wife, Harry Cobun and wife, John Poster and wife, Edward Snyder, Mrs. Margaret Coulson, and Wesley Cobun.

A church building was commenced in 1875, and was dedicated on the 6th day of May, 1877. The church is a neat structure, and cost \$300.

The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. A. V. Kendrick, and Presiding Elder D. C. Smith, of Brooklyn.

The following ministers have supplied the pulpit: I. N. Busby, James Coats, J. E. Corley, W. H. Honn, E. P. Michener, A. V. Kendrick, S. R. Furgeson, and J. G. Barton, the present pastor.

There are at present about twenty-five members.

The sabbath-school meets every week, with an average attendance of thirty.

CHURCH OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

This religious organization, known as the Mormon Church, believes in direct revelations from God to the spiritual head of that body, but denounce polygamy and many other practices of the Utah church.

It was organized in March, 1879, with about ten members, and now numbers forty-eight. Their meetings are held in the school-house, about two miles east of the M. E. Church of Chester township. R. Goreham is their president and priest.

On section 9, just across the road from the M. E. Church, was located a burying ground in the year 1875. It now contains about twenty-five graves. Rufus Congor is present sexton.

OTTAWA CITY.

This is also sometimes called "Humbug Town." It was laid out into lots and sold by a swindler from the East. The man who laid out the lots is said to have been J. M. Pattee, and George T. Perry made the transfer. The land was the west half of section 1, and north half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 81, range 15 west, and contained 400 acres. The lots were mostly 50 feet, north and south, by 100 feet east and west. This city plat was recorded June 9, 1859. The lots were advertised and sold in Eastern States and elsewhere.

There was a cut representing the city laid out with streets, adorned with business blocks and residences, and a navigable river flowed through the midst of it, bearing steamers and other boats for trade and commerce. It was an unmitigated fraud. There is no navigable river within ninety miles, and the land had no more the appearance of a young city than any other wild prairie. J. F. Head, of Montezuma, was their attorney-in-fact.

Many persons, after having purchased lots, have written to parties there inquiring into the business prospects of the town, or probable value of the real estate. Some have actually come more than a thousand miles to personally inspect their investment. One man came from Missouri on foot, and carrying a gun, to see his property and erect a blacksmith shop thereon.

Most of the land has been sold for taxes, and farmers now till the land as their own; but in a few instances non-resident parties pay taxes and still hold a legal title to the property.

In the fall of 1854, the same year in which the first settlement was made at Grinnell, two men, Jonas Harman and Emlin Coulson, plowed a furrow from Hickory Grove to the present site of Grinnell. The furrow was to guide travelers, and was fourteen miles long.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township corresponds with congressional township No. 79, range 16 west. It is bounded on the north by Grinnell, on the east by Pleasant, on the south by Sugar Creek, and on the west by Jasper county.

Formerly Washington township embraced a strip of territory extending the whole length of the west side of the county and six miles wide. Chester, Grinnell and Sugar Creek have been set off from it.

There is a belt of timber extending from northwest to southeast through the township, and in this portion the land is considerably broken and hilly. Both the north and south portions of the township are more level and better adapted for farming, though there is very little waste land.

Oak Grove is the only post-office, situated near the center of the township, on the Central Railroad.

The Central Railroad of Iowa runs north and south through the center of the township. The Montezuma Railroad runs through the northeast corner.

This township was settled among the first in the county. It now contains a population of 802, and the legal voters number 154.

It contains three churches, three burying grounds, nine school-houses and five road districts. Some of the farms are large and well tilled, and many of the farmers are in independent circumstances. The intelligence and thrift of the citizens is above the average.

Among the early settlers were Robert Carpenter, John McNabb, George Beeler, William Prosser, James Wood, Daniel Prosser, P. S. Pearce and Dr. Willis.

In an old township clerk's book, marked "Records of Washington Township, Poweshiek County, Iowa," we find the following interesting records of the way they distinguished their stock in those early days:

"James F. Roberts' ear-mark is a swallow fork in each ear. September 12, A. D. 1852."

"Samuel Favours' ear-mark is a crop and under bit in the right ear. September 18, A. D. 1852.

"Daniel D. Prosser's ear-mark is crop off of each ear and a split in the left. March 7, A. D. 1853.

"Daniel Vantrees' ear-mark is a crop off the right ear and a split in the left. March 7, 1853."

At an election held on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1852, Peter S. Pearce was elected a justice of the peace to serve two years from the first Monday in April (1852) last past; Robert C. Carpenter, justice of the peace; Albert H. Carpenter and David M. Rutlege constables; Daniel D. Prosser, George M. Beeler and William McNabb trustees; James F. Roberts, township clerk.

The present township officers are:

Assessor—William Garrett.

Clerk—W. A. Taylor.

Trustees—James D. Evans, John S. Beeler, Thomas Keenan.

Justices of Peace—W. A. Taylor, B. Jenkins.

The Friends' meeting-house is at the Jasper county line, on section 19. The house was built a long time ago. There is a burying ground near it.

The M. E. Church is situated at what is called Blue Point, on section 23, and Rev. S. C. Smith is the present pastor.

There is another church near this one, occupied by the Protestant Methodists. It was built by the Christian Union denomination.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southwest corner of the county, and comprises an area of thirty-six square miles. The north fork of Skunk River flows through the township, entering the west side at about the middle and pursuing a southeasterly course, passes out at its southeast corner. This is the largest stream in the county, and furnishes water power for several good mill sites. Some portions of the township are extremely broken, yet it is fertile and good farming land.

The first settlement was made in 1846. James McDowell, William English and Conrad Swaney were the first settlers, coming directly from Ohio, originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. McDowell took a claim on section 26, Mr. English on section 23, and Mr. Swaney on section 21. For several years few settlers resided here, and when trial came it was met heroically. On one occasion death entered a family, and the father, leaving the heart-stricken mother with the remains of her dear one, started out to inform their nearest neighbor, who lived over two miles away. Their coffins were made from basswood, and stained with elderberries. Supplies were obtained, many times, a hundred miles distant on the Mississippi River. Snow fell three feet deep during the winter of 1847-8, and all roads were completely blockaded, producing great distress among the settlers.

The first marriage was Charles Russell to Miss Mary Casteel, in 1853, by Joseph Robertson, justice of the peace.

In the year 1847 occurred the first death. The body was interred in the Sugar Grove burial ground, in the south part of the township. The place where these first burials took place is now in the center of a large corn-field.

The first school was taught by the neighbors, in turn, two weeks each, in a private house situated on section 22, near the center of the township. William English, however, was the first teacher, and his pupils numbered fourteen. Mr. English died in 1880.

The first school-house was built on section 22, by the neighbors, without expense.

The first regular physician was Dr. Thompson, who came from Scotland, but he has moved to Fremont county, Iowa.

The first minister was a Methodist, by the name of Chrill, who held meetings in his own cabin.

The first weaving was by Mrs. Permelia Orcutt, with a kind of loom yet used in the neighborhood.

The township now has a population of 1,165, with 255 voters, according to the United States census of 1880.

It has one cheese factory, situated four miles southwest of Searsboro, and two flour mills, both situated on Skunk River, one owned by J. H. Fish, on section 19, the other owned by C. C. Robinson, on section 35.

Searsboro is the only independent school district. There are seven sub-districts.

The first election held within the bounds of what is now Sugar Creek township, was at the house of Alfred Reynolds, on the 2d day of April, 1849. There were twenty votes cast. James McDowell, Thomas Rigdon and Richard Cheeseman were elected trustees; Richard B. Ogden, treasurer; E. J. Williams, clerk; William H. Palmer and David M. Rutledge, constables. It seems from the records of that election, that Chas. B. Rigden was acting township clerk. The poll-book was certified by Thomas Rigden, Nathaniel Lattimer and James McDowell as judges of election.

There are now in the township eight school-houses, four churches, two grist-mills, one saw-mill; two iron bridges span North Skunk, one for wagons and one for railroad. There are two creeks, English and Sugar Creek, which empty into North Skunk.

The present township officers are:

Trustees—Riley Case, Samuel Garner, A. J. Binegar.

Justices of Peace—Thos. Applegate, Jno. Mincer.

Constables—Issac Brees, A. O. Huston.

Assessor—Samuel Tuckham.

Clerk—Thomas Morgan.

SEARSBORO.

This little town is situated on the Central Railway of Iowa, near the northern border of Sugar Creek township. It contains a hotel, depot, elevator, corn-cribs, stock-yards, large school-house, two churches, wagon shop, livery stable, blacksmith shop, three dry goods stores and seven other stores representing various kinds of trade and business. There are at present residing here, two practicing physicians, one lawyer, two teachers and one minister. The surface of the ground is very rolling and broken. The school-building is situated to the northeast on the hill; contains two departments at present, but there will soon be an increase.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Searsboro M. E. Church was organized in 1869, under the leadership of Rev. J. D. DeTarr with the following original members: H. W. Winder, Mary Winder, John Golden, Elizabeth Golden, Robert Mitchell. The present church edifice was built in the fall of 1877, and dedicated January 24, 1878. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. D. C. Smith, Presiding Elder Oskaloosa district, assisted by Revs. E. L. Briggs, L. O. Housel, S. R. Ferguson and the pastor, S. C. Smith. The church is an ornament to the little village, and source of pride to Christian people. It cost \$1,000. Pastors have occupied the pulpit as follows: Rev. J. D. DeTarr, 1869; E. P. Mitchner, 1870; George Nulton, 1871 and 1872; S. R. Ferguson, 1873, 1874 and 1875; W. R. Stryker, 1876; S. C. Smith, 1877, 1878 and 1879. The conference year ends in September, 1880. The present condition of the church is prosperous. The present membership is eighteen. Searsboro was a part of Lynnville circuit till the fall of 1876, when it was organized into Searsboro circuit, being the headquarters of five appointments, viz: Searsboro, Blue Point, Ewart, Forest Home and Brown-town. Rev. W. R. Stryker was the first minister in charge of the circuit as it now is, and he remained one year. The present pastor has now completed his third year, having accomplished great good.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was constructed in the fall of 1873, is situated on the hill overlooking the village of Searsboro. The membership is about 150.

THE WEST LIBERTY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The church is situated on the road leading from Searsboro to Montezuma, at the eastern border of Sugar Creek township. The church was organized November 4, 1857, by Benjamin Lockhart with the following members: Sherwood Allen and wife, Jacob Rivers and wife, R. F. Steele and wife, John Holiday and wife, Isaac Holiday and wife, Lewis Holiday and wife, James Hyatt, John McIntire, George Holiday, Philip Will and Susan Will. The present neat little church was built in the spring of 1867, at a cost of \$1,200, and was dedicated by A. Reynolds. The pastors have served as follows: Fielding White, A. Reynolds, who is present pastor, and G. T. Johnson, who preached only part of a year. First elders: Jacob Rivers, Sherwood Allen. Present elders: R. F. Steele, John Snyder, Jacob Rivers. Clerk: Jno. Steele. There is a burying-ground by the side of the church.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township corresponds with congressional township No. 81, range 14 west. It is situated in the north tier of townships in Poweshiek county. It has a great variety of surface and soil. Walnut Creek, a small stream, flows from west to east through the center. Originally, there was, probably, nearly as much timber as in any other township in the county; much has been destroyed. The present population is 805, and at the last general election 173 votes were cast. It contains one good Methodist Church and eight school-houses. About two-thirds of the fencing is with wire. It contains no post-office or railroad, but the farms, dwellings and other buildings, show the great thrift and enterprise of its citizens. Malcom and Brooklyn are the principal trading points and railroad stations for the people living in Madison.

The present township officers are:

Clerk—William Graham,

Assessor—L. H. Cresler.

Justices of the Peace—Isaac Thompson, George McCall.

Constable—W. Z. Scott.

Trustees—Daniel Mayer, T. C. Squires, M. Carpenter.

Joseph Enochs was the first settler in the township; he came from Louisa county, Iowa, in the year 1852, and settled on section 24.

George Estlick was the next. He came from Ohio, in 1852, and built the first house on section 24. This first house in Madison township was built of logs, and still stands near the present residence of Daniel Mayer. George Estlick went to Nebraska.

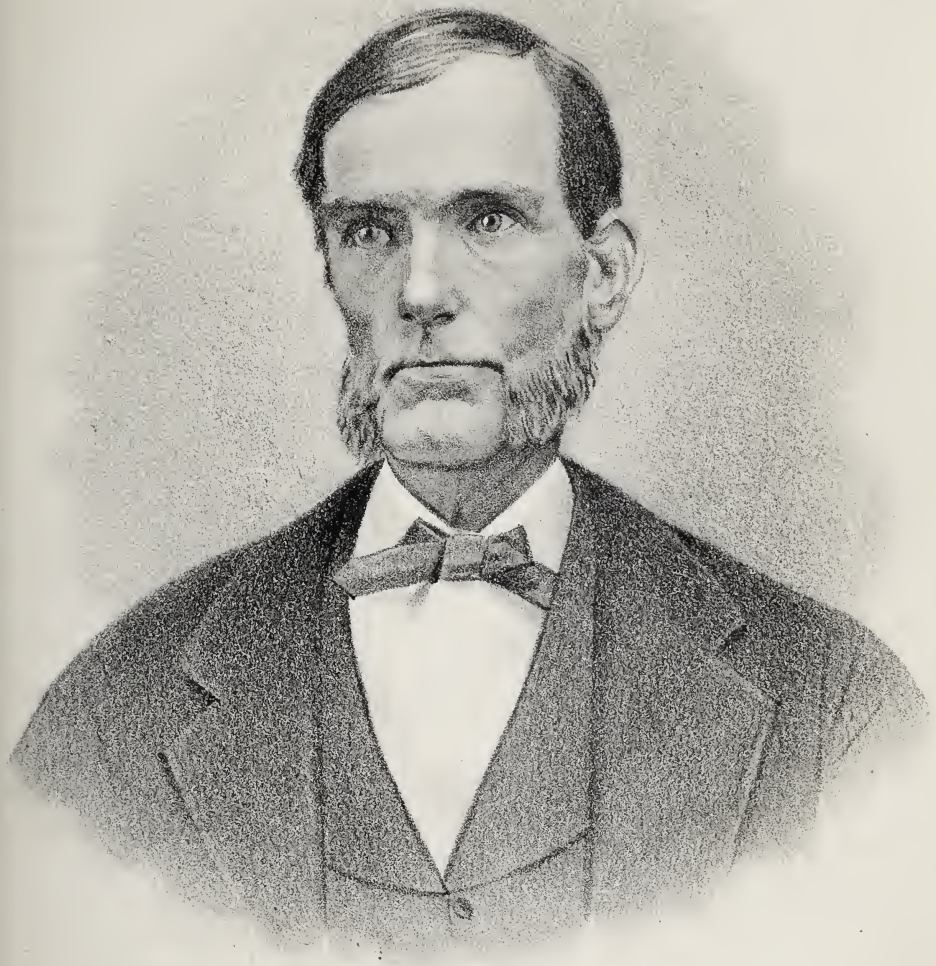
Uriah Jones was the third, and although he came in 1852, he did not make a permanent settlement till 1853. He came from Clinton county, Indiana, and settled on section 20.

Moses Kent and C. N. Fuller came in the year 1853.

The first marriage was Joseph Kent to Eliza Enochs, in the year 1853 or '54, by Judge R. B. Ogden. The couple journeyed to Montezuma together, and when they arrived found Judge Ogden on the top of a hay-stack, in ragged clothes, but as soon as he learned their important mission he immediately descended, issued the license, and performed the marriage ceremony.

The first child was born in the year 1854. His name was Bailey Kent.

The first death was that of Robert O. Jones, son of Uriah and Elizabeth



W. G. Adams

Jones. He was two years of age and died in the spring of 1854, and was buried on section 16.

The first regular physician was Dr. Edward Barton, who resided in Brooklyn. He commenced practice here in 1854, but now lives in Kansas.

The first regular minister was a Methodist, by the name of John Hestwood. He preached at the house of Uriah Jones in the year 1854.

The first school was taught at Kent's school-house, either by Henry Heckman, of western Nebraska, or John Frazer, a respected citizen of the township. Wages paid, \$8.00 per month. The neighbors built the school-house with logs, and its cost was just \$25.00.

David Mayer was the first secretary of the school board in Madison township; he also levied and collected the first school tax before the township was organized.

The township was organized in 1855, through the instrumentality of Uriah Jones, perhaps, more than any other person.

He was one of the men who believed it was a duty to exercise the right to vote, but got tired of taking a day's journey to reach the polls, and set himself about to remedy the matter, and the result of his labors was that township 81 north, range 14 west, was organized and named Madison.

The first election was held at Joseph Enoch's, in April, in the year A. D. 1855.

The following officers were elected:

Clerk—Joseph Enochs.

Assessor—Uriah Jones.

Trustees—C. N. Fuller, Silas Frank and Stephen Young.

Justices—Daniel Mayer and Archibald Johnson.

County Supervisor—Uriah Jones.

In the early settling of the township the pioneers had their share of hardships. The nearest trading place and mill was Iowa City, consequently they were often without bread to eat, and ate potatoes and stewed pumpkins instead.

The first grist-mill in Poweshiek county was built on section 13, on Walnut Creek, this township, in the year 1853. The mill was about sixteen feet square, and instead of the modern French bur, they used a "nigger head" rock, hauled from Anamosa, Jones county. This home-made bur was fastened to the upper end of the water-wheel shaft. It would grind about one bushel in an hour. Jacob Lockhart was the accommodating miller, and although long since dead, the people hold his name in grateful remembrance as a public benefactor.

Such a thing as pork was unknown. One of the neighbors went to Iowa City, and Mr. Uriah Jones sent by him for some pork or bacon. He returned with word that he had been to every store and there was not a pound of meat in the place. Mr. Jones then sent to Rock Island and failed there, also, to get any meat to cook with his potatoes and green beans. Some days afterward Mr. Jones, happening at Dr. Barton's, saw a large meat rind, about a foot square, which the Doctor had brought to the county with him. Mr. Jones asked him what he would take for it. The Doctor told him the price, which he cheerfully paid, and with the meat skin in his coat pocket, he went home. His wife washed it, and having some green beans, it was cut in strips and boiled with them. One who partook of the repast thus provided says that it was relished far more than any beef-steak or mutton-chops. All the neighbors fared equally hard. They were all poor. Some had squatted on good land, though Mr. Jones had entered his, which is thought to be the first land entered in the township.

Money was fearfully close in the older neighborhoods (Snook's Grove, for instance), where only fifty or sixty cents a day was paid for harvesting. Deer were very plenty. Mr. J. W. Jones, while going from where 'Squire Mayer now lives to Jones' Grove, in 1853, counted forty-seven deer on the prairie.

As years crept by new settlers came in, until now the township is all settled, with the exception of two or three pieces of land.

BURYING GROUND.

There is a burying ground situated at Kent's Corners, on section 23, and contains about 100 graves. It was first used in 1859, and Mrs. Coulson was the first person buried there.

THE MADISON M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1856, with the following persons: Jacob Harman, Frances Harman, Jonas Harman, Elizabeth Jones, and J. W. Jones—all of whom still live. Meetings were held at Hickory Grove school-house, Fairview school-house, Bowen school-house, and some other places. The church was reorganized in 1875, after which time meetings were held at the church. The present church edifice was built in 1875, at a cost of \$3,500, including the lot on which it stands.

The neat little frame church was dedicated on September 12, of the same year, by Rev. F. W. Evans, assisted by Rev. R. J. Kenyon. The amount subscribed on dedication day was over \$1,200.

The following ministers have preached for the church: Revs. John Hestwood, Geo. Bamford, A. C. Barnhart, P. F. Brasee, Casebeer, F. M. Slusser, J. R. Carey, J. T. Simmons, E. Happy, John Armistead, J. Rankin, I. N. Busby, J. M. Coats, J. E. Corley, D. C. Bevan, R. J. Kenyon. After reorganization, came W. G. Thorn, A. V. Kendrick, J. B. Hardy. There was a large revival under direction of Rev. J. B. Hardy, in the winter of 1878-9, when many were added to the church. The Sunday-school meets every sabbath morning, with an average attendance of sixty, there being one hundred members. G. D. Wilkinson, superintendent; G. T. Stone, secretary. The first public religious services in the township were by a minister from the United Brethren Church.

INCIDENTS.

A child of John Ward fell into a slough in 1874, and was drowned.

Till the year 1865 the two political parties were about equal, but since that time the Republicans have outnumbered the Democrats.

Archie Graham's house was struck by lightning on May 23, 1880. It was considerably damaged.

Leonard Spauldin had a corn-house and considerable farm machinery burned in the spring of 1876. The loss was estimated at \$1,200.

O. H. Woodruff's house was burned in April, 1871, and everything destroyed.

In 1858 George McCall, living on section 5, township 81, range 14, went to the center of township 81, range 15, to work out his poll-tax, a distance of ten miles.

DEEP RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Deep River township is situated in the southeast corner of Poweshiek county, and is one of the most fertile and well cultivated in this region. Deep River, a small well timbered creek, flows through the northern part, and numerous streams rise near the center and flow south.

The farms are under excellent cultivation, raising abundant crops of corn and wheat. The population, according to the census of 1880, was 1,109, and there were 207 votes cast at the last general election in 1879. There are three churches, nine school-houses, two post-offices, one saw-mill, two ministers, three doctors, one lawyer, and three burying grounds.

Dresden was surveyed and laid out in June, 1856, by A. L. Morgan. This little village is situated near the northwest corner of section 10, and contains 140 inhabitants. The post-office is called "Deep River." This is one of the oldest trading points in the county, a store having been kept by

Whitney Bros. as early as 1856. It now contains three stores, two blacksmith shops, one hotel and livery stable, one church, one school-house, one wagon shop, one harness shop, one drug store, one tin shop, and twenty-eight dwelling-houses.

Near the southwest corner of the township, in section 29, there is another post-office, and it is named "Tilton," through respect for Mr. J. H. Tilton, postmaster at Montezuma.

The reason of its receiving the name "Deep River" was that the bed of the stream lay deep between the banks. The township was named after the stream. John Sargood entered land in Deep River in the year 1848, in sections 10, 15 and 16. This is said to be the first land entered. He came from Ohio. He still lives in section 10, an old, though mentally vigorous, man of eighty-one years.

Robert Taylor and A. L. Morgan each built a house in 1848, and these houses built of logs were the first in the township and among the first in the county.

In the year 1852, only ten voters resided in the present township limits. In early times supplies came from Keokuk and other distant points on the Mississippi River. For a long time they were obliged to go twenty-five or thirty miles to mill, spending two days and sometimes more on the trip.

The first blacksmith's anvil used in the township consisted of an iron crank to a large water-wheel, which was brought by Robert Taylor, and is now at the house of his son H. R. Taylor.

The first marriage in the township was W. H. Palmer to Nancy Taylor, by Rev. W. H. Barnes.

The first white child born was George Light, son of James and Elizabeth Light.

The first death was that of a young man by the name of Cohoe, in the year 1855. He was interred one mile south of Dresden.

Lewis Mayo was the first regular physician, but Dr. Timothy Parker had rendered some medical service before.

The first resident minister was Rev. W. W. Correll, a preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church, who came in the year 1853.

The first public religious services were held in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, in the year 1850, by a Methodist Episcopal minister.

The first school was taught in the private house of Timothy Parker, two and a half miles east of Dresden, in about the year 1854, by Miss Mary Robinson. She had twelve pupils in her school, and received \$8 per month and board.

The first school in the log school-house was taught by James M. Westbrook.

The first weaving was done by Mrs. Nancy Palmer.

The main thoroughfare, called the State Road, from Iowa City to Des Moines, ran directly through Dresden.

Deep River township was organized in the year 1856, embracing the following territory: The whole of township number 78, range 13, and the south half of township number 79, same range.

The first township election was held under the organization, April, 1857, when the following officers were elected: Trustees, Ephraim Cox, Asa Cohoe, John Morgan; clerk, Myron Whitney; justices of the peace, L. Mayo, C. M. Wolcott; constables, H. Armstrong, C. Barber; road supervisor, James Hillman.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was at Whitney's store in Dresden, in April, in the year 1857.

There are nine road districts, and in 1879 the levied rate of road tax was four mills. The real estate is valued at \$203,000, of personalty \$69,781. The whole amount of taxes for all purposes in 1879, was \$4,120.30, and the aggregate levy in the township was fourteen and two-thirds mills.

The present township officers are:

Clerk—W. N. Sargent.

Assessor—F. M. Smith.

Justices—D. K. Sargent and John G. Correll.

Constables—Wm. Law and E. S. Nagle.

Trustees—Allen Stackhouse, Wm. Butcher and J. M. Sowles.

DEEP RIVER POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office was kept by Robert Taylor, about 1852, and the mail was carried to and from Montezuma in "saddle bags." It is now a money order office, and there is a mail three times a week each way, on two routes. The second postmaster was Timothy Parker, who received his appointment in 1856; third, Myron Whitney, appointed in 1857; fourth, D. K. Sargent, appointed in 1858; fifth, J. S. Sargent, appointed in 1865; sixth, Jesse Axtell, appointed in 1869; seventh, H. G. Armstrong, appointed in 1879.

MASONIC.

Perfect Union Lodge of Deep River, No. 277, was organized in February, 1869, with thirteen charter members. The first W. M., Mr. D. K. Sargent. Present W. M., Mr. John Molyneaux.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872, and among the original members were: Wm. Cochran, S. Tibbals and wife, E. Cox and wife, Margaret Cox.

The present frame structure was built in the year 1866, at a cost of \$2,250. It will seat about 300, and has a good bell.

It was dedicated in June, 1866. Rev. Silas Johnson, now pastor at Leon, preaching the sermon, and assisted by Rev. R. B. Farrar. Pastors have supplied the pulpit in the following order: Rev. B. Benn, R. B. Farrar, Wm. Young, C. E. Spinning, E. A. Walker, and James Butter, who is their present supply.

The present membership is sixty. From its completion to the year 1872, the church building was occupied one-half the time by other denominations. The Sunday-school has average of about 100, and Geo. Ely is superintendent, and Miss Hannawalt, secretary.

There were union meetings during the winter of 1871-72, conducted by Rev. Silas Johnson, in which many professed conversion.

A Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871 at New Center, Tilton P. O., in the southwest portion of the township, with twelve members. The pastor in charge of the Dresden Presbyterian Church supplies the pulpit.

There was a Baptist Church organized in the year 1861, with the following persons among its first members: John Morgan and wife, O. B. Rundle and wife, John Hillman and wife, Mrs. E. M. Couch, Mrs. J. L. Cook. Rev. J. M. Miles was their first and only pastor. Nearly or quite all the members have either moved away or united with the Presbyterians.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860, with the following-named persons among its first members: W. C. Light, Matthias Light, John Burnes, Eliza Burnes, Joseph Crone, Jane Crone, Maria Harris, A. C. Armstrong, D. K. Sargent.

In 1872 they erected a good house of worship, at a cost of about \$2,000, and used it until May 29, 1879, when it was struck by lightning and consumed by fire. Insurance expired a short time before its loss. Since that time they have held meetings in the Presbyterian Church. The present membership is about forty.

Among the ministers serving this church are the names of Revs. Mr. Holland, F. M. Slusser, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hawn, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Samson, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Shelton.

The German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards, organized a church in the year 1849, which is one of the oldest church organizations in Poweshiek county. The first members were: Robert and Mary Taylor, Joseph and

Nancy Hall, Martin and Mrs. Snyder. Before the church was built meetings were held in a shed in summer and in school-houses in winter. Their present neat frame house of worship was built in the year 1875, at a cost of \$1,333, and was dedicated in the fall of 1875, by William Palmer and Isaac Funk. The names of pastors in order are: John Cassidy, Alfred Ogle, William Palmer, J. S. Snyder, Isaac Funk and the present pastor, Rev. S. P. Miller. The church membership is forty. The Presiding Elders have been: Revs. David Brower, Taswell Gray, David Brower, Jacob Brower, Samuel Garber and J. S. Snyder.

In September, 1877, Rev. Isaac Funk, then pastor, was instantly killed by falling from a stack of hay on a sharp stake.

There are three burying grounds in the township. The Rundle family burying ground, in section 3, contains about eight graves. The Light family burying ground contains about twenty-five graves. The Dresden Cemetery, situated in the exact center of section 15, about a mile and a half south of the village. It was surveyed and laid out into lots in the summer of 1862, by Charles Cox. It contains an acre and a half of ground, and about 270 graves. The first remains deposited there was a child of Michael Funk, in the year 1856. Many persons have brought the remains of their deceased friends from other townships to have them buried in the Dresden Cemetery.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Dresden with fifteen charter members, and afterward at one time numbered 137. Mr. D. K. Sargent was the first Worthy Chief Templar.

The first school, as stated elsewhere, was at a private house, the next in a log school-house. This first school-house was erected just a mile and a quarter east of Dresden, on section 11, and was built by eight persons, seven of whom sent children to school and the eighth a bachelor. It was composed of logs, with wooden hinges for the doors, and plank seats.

There are now nine good frame school-houses, with modern furniture and other conveniences. The names of the teachers in the different schools in 1880 were as follows:

No. 1, W. G. Inman; No. 2, Miss Sarah Johnson; No. 3, Frank Light; No. 4, Clara Pugh; No. 5, T. Hatch; No. 6, Miss E. J. Myerly; No. 7, David Gordon; No. 8, Clara Hannawalt; No. 9, L. K. Cunningham.

INCIDENTS AND EXPERIENCES.

In the fall of 1856 the steam boiler in the saw-mill of Mr. Ephraim Cox burst, instantly killing Samuel Cox, aged twenty-six. He was blown

through the roof of the mill, and his clothing entirely stripped off. This occurred one-half mile east of Dresden.

During the winter of 1848 deep snow fell, and for a time prevented all travel. Provisions became scarce, and the family of Mr. Robert Taylor subsisted for a considerable time on corn grated on a stove pipe which had been pierced with holes.

The first political speech delivered in the township was by C. J. L. Foster, of Montezuma, in the fall of 1857, he being a candidate for member of the State Legislature.

The first preliminary examination was before Justice C. M. Wolcott, in 1858. Wells Craig was charged with assault on John Parker. Attorney for the State was A. T. Crose, and for defendant, Reuben Mickel. The defendant was acquitted. The trial was held in Tim. Parker's house.

The first civil prosecution was in 1857, at the residence of L. Mago, J. P., Joseph Farmer, plaintiff, and O. B. Rundle, defendant.

In June, 1857, Mr. George S. Barber was kicked by a horse so severely in the abdomen that death occurred in thirty-six hours. A short time before his death he made a will, and by its conditions a sum of money was given to the Presbyterian Church, and the present bell was purchased with it.

July 8, 1861, a fearful tornado, or hurricane, passed over the township from northwest to southeast, causing considerable damage to buildings, fences and crops. Several houses were moved from their foundations, some buildings totally demolished. A log house, occupied by R. L. May and family, in which eighteen persons took refuge from the storm, was unroofed and top course of logs removed, but, strange to say, no one was hurt.

George Taylor, in December of the year 1875, shot three women, among them his wife, Sarah, with a revolver, all mortally, and shot himself with the same weapon and then cut his own throat with a razor. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years and now is serving his sentence.

Three farm houses have been burned since the first settlements. One owned by Robt. Hastings, on section eleven, and loss about \$200; no insurance.

Another, in the fall of 1870, John Nagle, on section 24, loss about \$350; insured for \$600; all of which was recovered.

The last dwelling-house burned in the township was owned by Aaron Stonehocket; loss \$500. Compromised insurance for \$150.

HORSE-STEALING, LOVE AND ELOPEMENT.

The oft-repeated assertion that "truth is stranger than fiction," was fully verified in the following "romance in real life," which occurred during the summer of 1864, in the beautiful but unpretentious village of Dresden:

Thomas Neal had been a soldier, and received an early discharge from the federal army, on account of the loss of a leg, and at the time was drawing a small pension, and was living with his mother, just south of Dresden.

This unenviable hero of our story was as handsome and prepossessing in his personal appearance as he was shiftless and indolent in his habits, and depraved in his moral character. He was, however, not without religious pretensions, for he had recently been converted to membership in the Baptist Church, and at the time of which we write held the position of teacher in the village sabbath-school.

A certain young lady, the belle of the town, and a most beautiful little miss of scarce sixteen summers, a school-teacher, and the daughter of wealthy and respected parentage, fell desperately in love with this good-looking compound of hypocrisy and vagrancy. Their stolen private interviews were fruitful of pledges of reciprocal attachment and fidelity, and ingenious schemes for the accomplishment of their tender desires. As is usual in such cases, the stern opposition of the girl's father only added fuel to the flame, intensified their already too passionate love, and made determination on the part of the lovers more determined, and consequently elopement was conceived and mutually agreed to.

Conceiving no easier method of obtaining the requisite funds for defraying the necessary expenses of such an enterprise, Neal concluded to enter, temporarily, the profession of horse-stealing. Whether with the consent of his beloved cannot be ascertained, but he quietly took possession of one of Mr. George Cox's horses and another from the farm of G. M. Hollingsworth, with which he started for Washington, where he evidently intended converting them into cash.

On the way, late in the night, he lost his bearings, and stopped at a farmhouse to inquire for the necessary directions to guide him upon his nocturnal journey. Here, the lateness of the hour, combined with the confused manner of the traveler, excited suspicion, and the farmer invited him to tarry until morning. Neal at first declined, but was finally induced to accept the proffered hospitality, by a promise on the part of the entertainer to purchase one, and perhaps both, of his horses. It so happened that the Baptist minister, who had but a few months before received both Neal and his feminine admirer into his church at Dresden, was sojourning at the same

house, and knowing him well, upon their meeting in the morning, recognized Neal, and familiarly addressed him by his name. Upon his arrival during the night Neal had given a fictitious name, and claimed to be the son of a well known merchant in Washington. The witless and embarrassed effort of the horse-thief to deny his identity more than confirmed the first suspicions of the host, and he was at once arrested, and the horses returned to their respective owners, neither of whom, up to that time had missed his property.

Neal was given into the official custody of Joseph Crone, then justice of the peace in Deep River township, who, under a mistaken impression of his duty under the circumstances, turned his prisoner over to the charge of one George Parker, a furloughed soldier. Parker, whose sympathies were with the criminal, on the score of army-fellowship, in the entire absence of legal responsibility in the case, set him at liberty, and Neal thus escaped justice.

Efforts were made for his re-arrest, but no trace of his whereabouts could be ascertained, and it was generally supposed that he had left the neighborhood, until about two weeks later, when word was received by the father of the young schoolmiss, from the gentleman with whom she was boarding, to the effect that she and Neal were indulging in clandestine meetings.

In the meantime secret preparations were quietly obtaining between the lovers and their allies for the consummation of their designs. Every external arrangement being complete, the young lady attended to the interior department of the plot with a promptitude and fidelity of detail worthy of an older head and a better cause.

Unfortunately, however, for them, fragments of letters were found in her school-room, which, when placed together so that their purport could be ascertained, proved a complete revelation of their plans, and were sent to her father.

Upon receiving this intelligence, on the very day of the intended elopement, the father armed himself with a shot-gun, and in company with a friend, repaired to the vicinity of the lady's place of boarding. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. They had laid in waiting for about three hours when a low, shrill whistle, proceeding from an adjacent strip of timber, was heard. To this the party in ambush made a decoying answer, and shortly afterward a horseman emerged from the woods. He was promptly challenged by the father, who demanded:

"Who comes here?"

"Tom Neal," was boldly replied.

"What do you want?"

"I want M——."

"You can't have her to-night," rejoined her father.

"Then there will be bloodshed, for I am desperate," Neal answered, defiantly, drawing a revolver from its place of concealment.

The father, now thoroughly aroused, anticipated the murderous intent of this latter movement, and quickly leveled his weapon at Neal's head; but the gun missed fire, and Neal, in turn, drew a deadly bead upon his antagonist and fired. The shot would evidently have proved fatal in its effect, had not a timely stroke from a club in the hand of the father's companion, against the barrel of the pistol, turned the ball from its course. Taking in the situation at a glance, the disappointed lover abruptly turned his horse's head and took to the timber, where, for the second time, he made good his escape.

As the men then approached the boarding-house, it is believed that the muffled wheels of a carriage were heard rapidly receding from them; which had, presumably, been in waiting to convey the enamored couple—where?

The father entered the house, and immediately proceeded to the chamber of his daughter, and there found her in full dress, stretched upon her bed in pretended sleep.

The next morning she was taken to his village home, where a strict watch was kept upon all her movements for the next fortnight. But, despite the vigilance of the girl's family, and their diligent efforts to intercept letters and prevent correspondence, the lovers were evidently in uninterrupted communication through some secret agency, and were quietly maturing plans which were destined to prove effectual.

One evening the young lady, who had not been permitted to leave the residence of her father unattended, obtained permission to spend the night at the home of her grandfather, which was situated near to and diagonally across the street from that of her father. When the evening had advanced the parents, who had accompanied her, took their leave; but they had been gone only a few minutes when, upon the pretext of having to study her sabbath-school lesson, she expressed a wish to return home, with the cunning request that her grandfather would go with her. To this he consented, and they had gained the middle of the street, when she turned to him and said:

"Now, grandfather, you needn't go any further, but stand here until I get safely in the gate, and then you can go back."

The unsuspecting old gentleman fell readily in with this suggestion, and after hearing, as he supposed, the gate close upon her, and the soft, sweet

good night of his granddaughter, he trotted back to his dwelling, and reported what had occurred to his widowed daughter, who at the time was keeping house for him. More suspicious than he, she at once took alarm, and immediately proceeded to the girl's home, to find that her apprehensions were not unfounded—*the cunning bird had indeed flown.*

Instead of entering the house, M—— bent her steps rapidly toward the home of her beloved, walking, or rather running and jumping, alone and in the darkness, through the corn-fields and over fences, for more than a mile into the country. Gaining the rural home of her lover, she was soon secreted, without undressing, in bed with Mrs. Neal.

The parents were soon aroused, and a vain pursuit commenced. Excitement ran wild, and the usually quiet little village was in a few minutes in a whirl of tumult. The citizens swarmed like bees in clusters about the street corners, and gossip and conjecture flew hither and thither, like leaves upon the autumn winds.

Parties were readily organized, and a thorough search instituted; every house in the town was visited; every nook and corner ransacked—and the adjacent fields were scoured. One party, headed by the enraged father, proceeded to the home of Neal, where they were met by his father (who happened to be home from the army on a furlough), with manifestations of surprise. He professed profound sympathy for the alarmed father of the girl, and indignation at the conduct of his son. He freely invited the party into his house, and offered personally to facilitate their search over his premises in every way within his power. Then began a search through every room, chamber and closet in the house, as elaborate as it was fruitless. The yard, sheds, barn and out-houses received the same thorough overhauling, with the same ineffectual results.

All this time Mrs. Neal laid quietly in her bed, looking innocent enough, as she watched the excited searchers rushing too and fro, and M—— laid huddled up at her side, completely hidden from view by the covering of the bed, listening to their hurried and disconnected snatches of conversation. Either prompted by a delicate politeness toward the retired lady, or owing to the entire absence of any suspicion in that direction, the real hiding place was overlooked, and the girl's whereabouts became an unsolved and profound mystery.

For the next week, with unflagging energy the futile quest was continued, but diligence went unrewarded.

In the course of time, the day for threshing upon the farm occupied by the Neals arrived. The machine was hauled through the barn-yard and placed in position just behind a handsome stack of wheat, for the summer

had been a fruitful one, and the sons of toil had been richly repaid that year for their labors. The hands gathered in to help from neighboring farms, and the noisy separator began its buzzing, accompaniment to the loud talk and jolly laughter of the busy workmen.

The man stationed upon the top of the stack to pitch down the sheaves, was dreaming of his own harvest, and singing a love song when he suddenly *disappeared*.

The boasting and mirth gave place to intelligent expressions of astonishment, as the men ceased their work, and gazed questioningly into each others puzzled faces. The horses were stopped, and preparations about to commence for solving the mysterious vanishment, when a voice was heard coming from the bowels of the stack, in the most frightened and supplicating tones, begging to be taken out.

As the true situation became gradually comprehended, the general amazement gave way to an amused wonderment, which, in turn, was followed by a shout—a perfect yell of laughter, as the men began tearing down the stack.

It was soon discovered that the sheaves had been carefully removed from the interior of the stack, and a large roomy cavity, somewhat like the chamber of a cave, had thus been formed. The roof of this ingeniously improvised room, becoming weakened by the removal of the upper layers of wheat, had suddenly caved in, and thus the farmer's abrupt passing out of sight was explained.

Upon clearing away the loose fallen sheaves, a floor was reached near the bottom of the stack, over which were scattered chicken bones, scraps of bread and other remnants of food—and *another mysterious disappearance began to unravel*. Some one found a pair of drawers with one leg missing.

"And what is this," asked one of the men, stooping to pick up something from between a couple of sheaves, "a pair of scissors, as sure as you'r born!"

"And this," "and this?" came from a second, and a third, almost simultaneously, as at the same time they took up, respectively, a silver thimble and a gold necklace.

The latter article had been a gift from M's grandmother—the tale was *fully told*.

It was afterward admitted by the confessed confederates of the runaway pair, that the lovers had been concealed together in this cunningly devised chamber of straw, and were fed through an aperture in one side, which could be opened or closed at pleasure, by the removal or insertion of a few sheaves of wheat. The fact was also subsequently revealed, that here the

plucky couple had lived in waiting for their opportunity for a whole week, when they finally escaped to Missouri, where they were united in marriage.

The statements of this remarkable incident in the pioneer life of Deep River township, together with the sequel, are in every particular, true. And to the silly and enthralled young reader of inflammable novels hereby hangs a wholesome

Moral!

Two years later, and, deserted by her unprincipled husband, the foolish child-heroine of this real romance, returned penitently to her father's home, a sadder and wiser woman. The parent heart opened wide with welcome and forgiveness, and she was freely and fully reinstalled in the old love and favor.

It is believed, upon conclusive evidence, that Neal subsequently committed suicide in the city of Des Moines; and the lady is now the mistress of a substantial home and the happy wife of a respectable citizen.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated on the Iowa county line, and is considered one of the best in the county. It was one of the very last to be organized. For a long time its northern half belonged to Warren and southern half belonged to Deep River, but it was organized with its present boundaries in the year 1863. North English River flows east through the center of the township. The township has good roads, and there is considerable honest pride of the citizens in their well kept farms. The church and burying-ground are near the center, and although they have no railroad or post-office within their borders, yet the people possess many advantages far in advance of many older settled townships. The peaceful, intelligent and industrious farmers are prosperous and happy. Here is a class of citizens that appreciate education and the advantages of schools, and they have spared no pains to accomplish this. There is very little waste land, and many of the farmers have become independent in circumstances. The population, according to the census of 1880, was 889 and there were 147 votes cast at the last general election. The principal railroad market is Brooklyn, though some from the east side find it more convenient at Victor.

The first general election was held on second Tuesday of October, 1863, at a private house on section 28. Geo. Forby was chairman and G. L. Bramer, J. H. Forby and Wm. Welch judges of election, D. J. Wherry and J. H. Wherry were clerks of election.

The township officers elected were as follows:

G. L. Bramer, J. H. Forby, Wm. Welch, trustees; J. H. Forby, assessor; D. J. Wherry, clerk.

Settlements began as early as 1854.

Milo Morgan came into the township in the year 1853, and broke prairie in section 36, and in the spring of 1854, moved from Lee county, Illinois, and made permanent settlement.

J. B. Robertson came from Ohio, and in the year 1854, settled on section 23. He now lives near Iowa City.

J. B. Forby, formerly from Albany, New York, came in the spring of 1855.

G. L. Bramer, formerly from New York State, came and settled on section 9, in September, 1855.

James Barker came from Ohio in October, 1855, and took a farm from section 35.

James Hillman came in the spring of 1855, and bought a farm in section 35, and has since lived there. He came from Illinois, but formerly lived in New York State.

Mr. Harkelrode is said to have built the first house in the township. He built it of logs, probably as early as 1850, on section 21.

Chas. Phillips came in the spring of 1856, from New York.

The marriage of Milo Morgan to Susan Robinson in the winter of 1856, was the first.

The death of John Morrison was the first in the township. It occurred December 31, 1858.

The first public religious services were conducted by the Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister from Deep River, in school-house No. 1.

M. E. CHURCH.

It is situated on the line between Warren and Lincoln, on the northeast corner of section 4. Most of the present membership is from Warren township. The church was organized in No. 7 school-house in Warren in the year 1873. Among those who formed the organization were J. T. Ports, S. B. Wheeler, John R. Wheeler and wife, Josiah Bimson. The conference has always sent earnest men, and this Zion is prosperous. The present membership is 50, many of the prominent farmers finding here their spiritual home. The present imposing church edifice was built in 1879, at a cost of \$1,650, and dedicated on the 26th day of October, 1879. The church will seat about 200.

The sabbath-school meets every sabbath with an average of 50. Mr. Thomas G. Wheeler is Superintendent and W. F. Wiley, Secretary.

NORTH ENGLISH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGRAGATION.

By request, the Rev. Alexander Pattison secured by personal solicitation a petition to the Des Moines Presbytery in August, 1865, by which body the community was then supplied with preaching, and the church was organized in the Green school-house, Dec. 1, 1866, by Rev. J. K. Black, with the following membership: George E. Sanders and Maria (his wife), James E. Sanders, George E. Sanders (deceased May 20, 1869), David J. Wherry and Martha (his wife), John H. Wherry and Margaret (his wife), Obadiah Wherry and Nancy (his wife), Joseph R. Wherry and Maria (his wife, deceased July 29, 1870), and Mary J. Sanders. The following ruling elders were elected: Geo. E. Sanders (formerly a ruling elder in Richmond, Ohio), and David J. Wherry. Mr. Sanders was installed December 14, 1866, and Mr. Wherry was ordained and installed July 9, 1867, by Rev. Joseph McKee. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated December 16, 1866, and the congregation continued to be supplied until April, 1872, when Rev. John A. Burns was called and ordained and installed pastor November 8, 1872. He served for four years at a salary of seven hundred dollars per year, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. James B. Gowdy, who was installed July 6, 1880. During the lapse of time between the resignation of the first and the installation of the second pastor, the church was again supplied by the Des Moines Presbytery. In the summer of 1872 the congregation built their present house of worship at a cost of \$3,250. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Young, then a member of the faculty of Monmouth (Ill.) Theological Seminary. At that time provision was made for the indebtedness of the church, which has since been entirely discharged, and the church is free of all incumbrance. This church has enjoyed unusual prosperity; has now a membership of seventy-five communicants, and is remarkable for never having passed a sabbath during its existence without appointment for service. In the yard of this church is the first regular cemetery of the township, which was platted on May 20, 1869. The first burial being that of the remains of Geo. E. Sanders, Jr., on the same day.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was built on section 4, in the year 1859, at a cost of \$250, and Miss Emma Chapman, the present wife of Leander Cardell, of Malcom, was the first teacher. She "boarded 'round," had about fifteen dollars per month, and about fifteen scholars.

There are nine schools, and all taught in an approved manner. The present teachers are: No. 1, W. H. Davidson; No. 2, Maggie McKinne;

No. 3, J. O. Smith; No. 4, Kate Meyers; No. 5, Lottie Stodard; No. 6, Emma Bramer; No. 7, Mary L. Schultz; No. 8, Celia Bigler; No. 9, Zitilla M. Talbott.

INCIDENTS.

Henry Shrader, a boy about twelve years of age, who then lived on section 25, was riding a horse, in the fall of 1872, when he and his horse were instantly killed by lightning.

Daniel Coan, a young man of nineteen, was shot dead by Thomas McCabe at No. 3 school-house, in February, 1870. McCabe was about fifty years of age.

Mrs. John Morrison's barn and granary was burned in the spring of 1859. The fire was communicated to a hay-stack, and thence to the barn, from a wild fire on the prairie. Mrs. Morrison's husband died the previous autumn, and now she was called to sustain the loss of a portion of the property which was her only support.

William Shrader's stable and two valuable horses were destroyed by fire in 1874.

J. E. Hillman, a boy of nineteen, hung himself with a log-chain to the limb of a tree on the prairie, just east of his father's house, on section 35, August 5, 1876.

Owen Cannon, a lunatic, killed his mother with a club in 1879.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, who now resides on section 36, while a lad of thirteen, one day in the month of September, 1855, stood near the workmen as they were building James Hillman's house, on section 35, and counted sixty-five deer running over the prairie.

The present officers of the township are:

Trustees—J. H. Atherton, John Kirker, John Wenger.

Justices of Peace—Ira B. Crane, G. W. Miller.

Constable—J. W. Thompson.

Assessor—Geo. L. Bramer.

Clerk—J. C. Morgan.

THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE OF LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This lodge was organized in the year 1876, in the Dublin school-house, with the following charter members:

Daniel Swain, Thomas Johnson, John Hill, Joseph Johnson, William Mayne, Jno. Ferguson, Simon Ferguson. They meet once a month. There is now a membership of about forty.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the most wealthy and populous of the county, having, according to the census of 1880, a population of 1,073. Since its first organization it has been reduced from nine miles north and south by six east and west, to the regular congressional township size. It is somewhat broken through the center, on Bear Creek, but elsewhere it is smooth and excellent farming land. The bottom lands along Bear Creek have an exceedingly deep and productive soil. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad runs along Bear Creek, very near the center of the township, and although there is no depot within its borders, yet Victor and Brooklyn are so near, the former on the east and the latter on the west, that those benefited by a railroad have here all that reason can ask. In the north the people have a fine church, good school-houses, and well cultivated farms. In the south the land is gently rolling, and well adapted for stock-raising and crops. Some of the dwellings here are elegant, furnished with adornment of shade trees and cultivated flowers. There are two churches near the township line, one a Methodist and the other a Moravian Church. Schools are so situated that every family possesses advantages unsurpassed for receiving an education. Three churches and ten school-houses attest the growth and prosperity of the citizens. In the fall of 1879 there were 203 votes cast for the State ticket. Besides vast amounts of corn and grain raised last year, the farmers had on hand 2,659 swine, 685 horses, 20 mules, and 1,869 cattle.

The character and thrift of the farmers in Warren township is worthy the imitation of all.

The first settler in Warren township was Henry Snook, who settled on section 22. He went to Texas, and is now dead. Among the other earliest settlers were, Wm. Scott, William O. Melvin—who came from Ohio, and in the spring of 1850 settled on section 8—Mr. Melvin died in March, 1855. Jesse Gwin, Edward Griswold, Robert Manatt, Jr., Austin Felton, J. A. King, Samuel Drummond, R. C. Shimer, Thos. Fry, John Gwin, and John Manatt, were other early settlers.

The first public religious services were held in the house of Edward Griswold, in the winter of 1852, on section 28, and was conducted by Rev. Strange Brooks, a Methodist minister.

Mrs. S. Brock did the first weaving of carpets about 1854.

The first school-house was built by Reuben Scholes, on section 22. It was a frame building, and cost about \$300.

James Goodnough, a boy of fifteen, on January 19, 1863, accidentally shot and killed his younger brother of two years, while fixing his gun. The

little child stood by his mother's knee when it received the contents of the gun in its side. The husband of the heart-stricken mother was at the front in the Union army.

It will be seen from the following order of court, that Warren formerly contained one-half of Lincoln.

"STATE OF IOWA,
"POWESHIEK COUNTY. } *County Court, March Term, 1855.*

"WHEREAS, at a county court held at the court-house in the town of Montezuma, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1855, Warren township was ordered to be organized, embracing the following described territory: Commencing at the northeast corner of township No. 80 north, range No. 13 west, and running thence west on said township line to the northwest corner, thence south to the southwest corner of section No. 18, in township No. 79 north, range 13 west, thence east to county line between counties of Poweshiek and Iowa, thence north along said county line to the place of starting. And it was further ordered by the court, that the first election in said township be held at the school-house on the land of A. S. Ross, on the first Monday in April next.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal at Montezuma this 9th day of March, A. D. 1855.

"CHARLES G. ADAMS,
"County Clerk."

"STATE OF IOWA,
"POWESHIEK COUNTY. } ss.

"*The State of Iowa to Mr. Edward Griswold, Greeting:*

"You are hereby commanded to proceed to the organization of Warren township by posting up copies of the accompanying notice in three of the most public places in said township, at least fifteen days before the day of said election, and fail not under the penalty of the law.

"Witness Richard B. Ogden, County Judge in and for said county, with the seal thereof affixed, this 9th day of March, 1855.

"R. B. OGDEN,
"County Judge."

"*Notice.*

"There will be an election held at the school-house on the land of A. S. Ross, in Warren township, Poweshiek county, Iowa, for the election of a Commissioner and Register of Des Moines River Improvement, one County Surveyor, two Justices of Peace, two Constables, three township

Trustees, one Clerk, one Assessor and as many Supervisors as there are districts in said township, also a vote taken by ballot for and against the prohibitory liquor law.

“BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT.”

At the first election, held in the Ross school-house the 2d day of April, 1855, the following officers were elected, there being 42 votes cast:

County Surveyor, Lewis H. Smith; Township Trustees, Robert Manatt, Jr., Isaac Drake, Samuel Drummond; Justices of Peace, John Morrison, Charles Comstock; Constables, Thomas Manatt, William A. Negley; Assessor, Robert Manatt, Jr.; Road Supervisors, Robert Manatt in No. 1, James Fry in No. 2.

There being a tie vote for township clerk, James Manatt and W. H. Elliott each having received 20 votes and A. S. Ross 1, Robert C. Shimer was appointed to that office.

The judges of the above election were Isaac Drake, Robert Manatt, William Scott, and clerks of said election were Robert C. Shimer, James Manatt.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The church was organized May 30, 1875, with the following members: Jacob Korns, Mrs. Emma Korns, John S. Kizer, Mrs. Jennie Kizer, George Bisom, George Chapman, Mrs. Catharine C. Chapman, Clara B. Chapman, Alice S. Chapman, Jno. W. Chapman, William Dougherty, Mrs. Ellen Dougherty, Talathacumi Dougherty, Mrs. Mary E. Lee, Mrs. Anna Maria Lee, Virgil Lee, Homer Lee, Abbie S. Lee, Icie Lee, Martin V. Sterling, Mrs. Matilda Sterling, John Mitchell, Mrs. Ellen P. Mitchell, Chas. W. Mitchell, Rebecca Mitchell, Emma Mitchell, Jason L. Billings, Mrs. Lamira Johnson. Meetings were first held in the different school-houses in the north part of Warren township, and south part of Jefferson township, commencing in March, 1875, led by Rev. S. N. Millard, an Evangelist, At these meetings about twenty-five or thirty professed conversion. There being no church near, it was finally decided to organize a Congregational church, and as far as consistent, Christian people of all denominations unite in one church. A council of ministers was called May 20, 1875, to take preliminary steps. The council consisted of Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D. of Iowa College, W. W. Woodworth of Grinnell, J. W. Pickett of Des Moines and G. H. White of Chester Center. Seeing the need of a church edifice, steps were soon taken and, accordingly, the present elegant structure was completed in the fall of the same year. It stands on the north-

west corner of Jacob Korns' farm, on section 3. The church contains a main audience-room capable of seating 300, also a prayer-room with sliding doors opening into the main room. The church cost \$2,500, including furnishing in a neat and substantial manner. The church was dedicated December 26, 1875, President Magoun preaching the sermon. By effort of Rev. W. H. Romig, the church debt has been satisfactorily met.

The following ministers, among others, have preached for the church: Rev. S. N. Millard, Prof. Buck, Pres. Magoun, W. W. Woodworth, F. H. Magoun, Richard Hassell, W. H. Romig, C. H. Eaton, the present pastor.

The sabbath-school meets every sabbath, with an average of fifty. Mr. Lawrence Leyenberger is present Superintendent and Miss Kate Torrence, Secretary.

Present Deacons are: Jacob Korns, John Kiser and George Bisom. R. F. Lavender, Jr., present Clerk; Martin V. Sterling, Treasurer.

HARMONY MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This is one of the only three of the same denomination in the State of Iowa. It is situated near the southwest corner of the township, on the southeast corner of section 31. The church was organized in 1868, and Rev. L. P. Clewell, the first pastor, commenced his labors in March, 1869. The following summer the church was built, and also repaired, after being nearly destroyed by lightning. The structure is convenient and neat, seating about 200, being 50 feet long and 40 feet wide.

On the 6th day of August, 1869, the church was struck by lightning and terribly shattered and broken. The electric bolt descended upon the spire with an awful crash, scattering it in splinters. When it reached the roof and main body of the church it seemed to burst in four directions, parting at the same instant the four walls of the church, and denuding the ceiling of plaster and breaking nearly all the joists of the floor; and when the fluid entered the earth the concussion was so great that a portion of four townships quivered and trembled at the shock. A sulphurous smell and a kind of blue smoke arose from the dismantled house of worship. But, strange as it may seem, it did not burn. Hundreds of astonished people came to witness this demonstration of God's power in nature. There stood the new church, not yet quite finished by the builder, riven and ruined. Splinters lay thick upon the ground on either side, and even twenty rods away, in the field, Mr. T. G. Wheeler picked up pieces of considerable size, torn from the frame-work of the steeple. Some predicted that it could not be repaired; that the tottering structure must be removed and a new one take its place. It was, however, refitted and dedicated for sacred worship

the same fall. It is not presumed that these good people are more superstitious than many of their neighbors, but this phenomenon of natural causes has produced an ineffaceable impression upon all minds that it was the finger of God, and that whether sent for judgment or witness, it gives them but a glimpse of the power of him who holds all the elements of nature at his will. The repairs on the church, after the stroke of lightning, amounted to about \$600.

The present membership is thirty-nine, and Rev. W. H. Romig is their pastor.

The sabbath-school meets every sabbath, with an average attendance of about fifty, and Mr. John Kraft is Superintendent.

There is a society of Moravians, who meet at Victor school-house, and Rev. Romig occasionally preaches there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Formerly there was a saw-mill, owned by Robert Manatt, Jr., on Big Bear Creek, in section 22. The mill was built in 1850.

Probably the first marriage was that of James Manatt to Livina Snook. Mr. Manatt still lives, on section 22, but his wife died about the year 1874.

Thomas Rainsburg taught the first school, in Ross or Hazel Green school-house, in the winter of 1853-4. He is now Treasurer of Poweshiek county.

Owing to the continual high water in Big Bear Creek and other streams during a portion of the memorable wet summer of 1851, the settlers were prevented from getting any corn-meal or flour, and for a considerable time the whole of Snooks' Grove settlement were compelled to live on "lye hominy" and a small allowance of meat. All the bottom lands were flooded for several days, and the neighbors crossed in a skiff.

The house of W. H. Willett was burned to the ground in the spring of 1879. Also, in April of the same year James Manatt's house, then standing on section 22, was consumed by fire.

John H. Concklin, Cyrus Drake and Daniel Bush were hunting, December 14th 1878, and met with a sad accident near Mr. W. H. Wheeler's. Fred Thomas, a lad of 15, was driving, when one of his companions, Daniel Bush, accidentally slipped while getting into the sleigh and caught the lock of his gun on the seat, discharging the contents of the gun into the driver's head, killing him instantly.

The barn of R. C. Shimer was burned April 16, 1863, consuming a span of horses, corn, wheat, hay and other valuable farm appliances. This occurred on section 8.

The present township officers are:

Clerk—R. C. Shimer.

Assessor—J. A. King.

Trustees—H. T. Rohrer, Levi Marks, John Kraft.

Justices of the Peace—T. G. Wheeler, Joseph Buchanan.

School expenses for the year ending September 20, 1880:

For building	\$ 344.66
For contingent expenses	595.39
For teachers' salaries	2,462.00
Total.....	<u>\$3,402.05</u>

The present teachers are:

No. 1, Ida Manatt; No. 2, J. A. Linder; No. 3, Luella Haswell; No. 4, Mattie S. Cain; No. 5, Delma Anger; No. 6, Ida Rowland; No. 7, Ella Adair; No. 8, Jennie A. Campbell; No. 9, Nellie Blanchard; No. 10, Lizzie J. Peaslee.

MALCOM TOWNSHIP.

The position of this township is central, being No. 80 north and range 15 west.

Flowing east, Little Bear Creek passes through sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 27, 26 and 25; and Big Bear Creek, in the same direction, flows through sections 5, 4, 3, 11 and 12.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad follows the course of Little Bear Creek, making a station by the same name as the township, in the southeast corner of section 26.

With Sheridan on the north, Bear Creek on the east, Pleasant on the south and Grinnell on the west, it lacks none of the advantages afforded by a large farming district on all sides. The surface and soil are all that could be desired, being adapted to garden products, grain and fruit. The rapid development of the resources of the township has been due largely to superior railroad advantages and its central geographical position.

The township officers are:

Trustees—W. W. Wheeler, W. A. Vernon, Milo Torrey.

Justices of the Peace—G. S. Tabor, L. E. Cardell.

Clerk—N. F. Bates.

Assessor—A. P. Meigs.

In 1880 it contained a population of 1,073, and 232 voters. The real estate is valued at \$271,841, and the personalty at \$60,567. The road tax last year was 3½ mills.

L. W. Zinc, a German, who settled on section 14, in 1854, was among the first settlers. Mr. Zinc moved farther west several years ago.

Church Meigs came from Linden, Vermont, and in the spring of 1854 took a claim in section 14, but made no permanent settlement until the following spring.

James Motherall came in 1855 and settled in section 10. He removed west several years since.

Edmund Cardell came from Washington county, Vermont, and settled in section 14.

The first settlements were on what is known as the "State Road," which runs from Iowa City to Des Moines.

P. P. Raymond came from Vermont and in the spring of 1855 settled on section 15. Mr. Raymond is now a banker in the village of Malcom.

The first white child born in the township was a daughter of L. W. Zinc.

The first permanent physician was J. W. McDowell, who came from Princeton, Illinois, in the year 1867, and still resides in Malcom. The first doctors who practiced in the township were Ruben Sears and John Conaway, of Brooklyn.

The township was organized in 1859, and the first officers were:

Trustees, H. D. Arnold, C. B. Martin, H. Provos; clerk, S. Bates; assessor, Rober Motherall.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was at the house of Edward Cardell.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Patience Wallace, at the house of Church Meigs, in the year 1855. There were six children in attendance.

The first school-house was built by the settlers in section 23.

Now there are nine good school-houses and eleven good schools in the township. We have been able to obtain the names of the teachers:

No. 2, S. R. Wallace; No. 5, Miss Josie Jones; No. 6, Miss Ida Whitsett; No. 9, Miss Jennie Moss; No. 7, O. J. Laylander, Prin.; Mrs. H. V. Hilliker, Assist.; Miss Helen Shirland, Assist.; J. W. Remine, Secretary School Board.

In the independent district of Malcom City there are 136 pupils registered and 169 of school age; ten months of school; \$1,250 paid teachers; \$3,100 worth of school property.

POST-OFFICE.

The postmasters here have been in the following order: W. J. Johnson, appointed December 19, 1866; J. E. Johnson, 1868; J. H. Duffus, 1872; Thomas Cady, 1874.

GERMAN TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The church building is situated on the northeast corner of section 4, on the Sheridan township line.

It was organized on the first day of November, 1867, with C. C. Schultz, H. Broders, F. Lange, H. Barenfuss, F. Schultz, G. Buchenan, J. J. Schultz, C. Ridasch, F. Lisker, H. Schultz, J. Knoebel, F. Paulsen, as original members. The present membership is thirty-five.

The frame church was built in the year 1867, at a cost of \$1,000, and was dedicated by Rev. F. A. Boden, now in Kellogg, and Rev. A. Rhen. Rev. J. Meyer is present pastor.

Mr. J. J. Schultz gave the land for the church and it was through his efforts, together with C. C. Schultz, Fred. Schultz and a few others, that the church was built.

THE MALCOM FAIR.

The grounds of the association, with headquarters at Malcom, are three-quarters of a mile south of town. They are closely fenced, containing a race course, buildings for agricultural and mechanical exhibit, judges' stand, and are fitted up in good style. Ample accommodations are furnished for stock. The fairs held each fall have been uniformly successful, the animals, garden and field products being of the highest order, and these fairs have done much to promote good feeling and emulation among the farmers of the county.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT.

For several years a continued movement has been on foot to bring the county seat from its present location at Montezuma, to Malcom. Having in mind the benefits which would accrue to them, the citizens have used every endeavor for the furtherance of that object. Malcom is within a mile and a half of the geographical center of the county, and is also about the center of population. As now situated the county seat is more easily accessible for the inhabitants of the two southern tiers of townships, the population of which, by the census of 1880, is 8,361, as against 10,521, the population of the two northern tiers.

The people of Malcom are exceptionally energetic and alive to their interests, and it is only the preponderance of sentiment for other reason

against moving it, that has kept the court-house where it is. But as the northern part of the county contains the greater number of inhabitants, 2,160 more, as the census shows, its convenience should be consulted, and when the time shall come when new buildings are erected, the county seat will doubtless be moved somewhere on the line of the Rock Island Railroad. In the summer of 1880, when the subject of removing the county seat to Grinnell was being agitated, and canvassers from that city were out with petitions, Malcom, not one whit behind, sent out men with remonstrances and petitions, and promised as much as Grinnell, the donation of a finished court-house and site therefor to the county.

But the people of the county were so divided in opinion as to whether it should be moved at all, or if moved, whether it should go to Malcom or Grinnell, that a majority for removal to either place could not be procured. Doubtless the subject will rest until the growth of the county business and the natural decay of the buildings shall render necessary the erection of a new court-house, jail, etc. If, as now seems highly probable, a railroad should be built from Montezuma to Malcom, the southern part of the county would be put in closer communication with this town, and its desires in this respect furthered.

HOW ONE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS TELLS HER STORY ABOUT SEEING JOHN BROWN.

"Of the eventful mornings that came and went in the spring of 1859, one will ever remain a pleasant memory to me. One day in the early spring of that year (I cannot now recall the exact day) a rumor ran through the settlement that John Brown, better known throughout the West as Ossawattamie Brown, had arrived in Grinnell with a small band of fugitives from Missouri on his way to Canada. Grinnell at that time was known far and wide as an important station of the underground railroad, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, receiver; and there was a standing reward of a large amount offered by the leading slaveholders of Missouri for the head of that gentleman. Happily his head still rests upon his broad shoulders, and consequently the reward has never been claimed. The party remained for several days at Grinnell for recuperation and rest, when their journey was resumed. Knowing that their route would bring them past my residence I, with the curiosity peculiar to my sex, as well as the sympathy that I felt in the movements of the old hero, waited his coming. It was a clear and bright morning, a brisk, cool breeze played over the broad prairie, the winding paths of which were those of the wildest freedom. About eight o'clock my watchfulness was rewarded, and walking to the gate I awaited their approach. The wagon containing the fugitives was closely covered, the

gloved hands of the driver being all that was visible. A little in advance rode John Brown on horseback, and upon him my interest centered. He passed closely enough to where I stood for me to have grasped his hand, and I have always regretted that I did not offer him mine; I lowly bowed, which salutation was respectfully returned. I shall never forget his appearance: it was truly patriarchal. An expression of weariness and anxiety rested upon his features, but over it all, from his clear, bright eyes, gleamed out the determination and will of his resolute spirit. No word passed between us, but the warm 'God bless you,' in my heart, was earnest and sincere; and I honored him as much in his protection of those five refugees as I should have done had he been leading a host from bondage to the land of promise. I soon after heard of the safe arrival of the party in Canada. The short, yet eventful, career of Brown after this is well known. The raid at Harper's Ferry, the arrest and imprisonment, the trial, and the last scene in the tragedy, have furnished a chapter in the history of the nation.

"ELIZA."

MALCOM VILLAGE.

This thriving town is situated in section 26, only a mile and a half from the geographical center of Poweshiek county. It is beautifully located on elevated ground on the direct line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and bids fair to become one of the best business centers of the county. It is a child of only fourteen years growth, and already contains a population of five hundred, two fine churches, one school-house, one bank, one hotel, one post-office, one depot, four large brick buildings, three general stores, one grocery, one hardware, two drug stores, one dry goods store, two blacksmith and two wagon shops, one livery, one harness shop, one lumber yard, one grist mill, two grain elevators, one public hall, one cabinet shop, one bakery, one meat market, three dressmakers, one telegraph office.

In the year 1863 the C., R. I. & P. R. R. pushed through the county. In the year 1866 Mr. Z. P. Wigton laid out a town plat, and the first buildings were erected the same year by Mr. W. J. Johnson, of Davenport. Depot, grain-house, and other buildings followed each other in rapid succession.

April 23, 1872, an election was held to decide the question of incorporation. The vote was for incorporation by over three-fourths majority.

The first city officers elected, May 18, 1872, were as follows:

Mayor, W. A. Vernon; Recorder, W. R. Akers; Treasurer, B. Osborne; Trustees, G. W. Griffin, W. J. Johnson, I. G. Wilson, W. W. Osborne, J. H. Duffus.

On the morning of May 6, 1877, a destructive fire broke out on the east side of Main Street, sweeping in its ruthless march almost the entire portion of the street. Three grocery stores, one furniture store, one hardware store, one meat market, one jewelry store, one dwelling, the town hall (in which was the Masonic lodge), and several other buildings, in a short space of time were destroyed by the fire.

There are two churches, the Presbyterian and the Methodist.

The year 1877 was a red letter in the history of Malcom progress. The sound of the hammer and the saw, and the click of the trowel was heard day by day, early and late. Brick store-rooms, several prominent dwellings, and numerous other improvements were the result. New sidewalk has been laid and the streets graded. Old buildings have been refitted and adorned with paint.

The city officers are:

Mayor—F. P. Hubbard.

Assessor—J. W. Remine.

Marshal—J. W. Remine.

Recorder—H. V. Hilliker.

Treasurer—W. A. Vernon.

Trustees—P. Broadbrook, L. G. Bodum, V. S. Wilcox, Thos. Cady, W. E. Gould, J. H. Duffus.

Another destructive fire broke out June 6, 1879, and destroyed two saloons and one hotel.

A fire destroyed the barn of Mr. W. R. Akers, burning two horses, October 9, 1879.

It has been thought that these fires were the work of an incendiary.

On September 3, 1880, I. G. Wilson's grain elevator was burned, together with two horses.

THE MALCOM GAZETTE.

This journal is published every Thursday by the editor and proprietor, Jas. H. Duffus. It was established a number of years ago, but discontinued for reasons mentioned in the salutatory of the present editor, which follows. Mr. Duffus is eminently a good citizen, watching closely the interests of his town, and is always in the lead advocating improvements. If the town had more of such live, enterprising, wide-awake men, its prosperity would be certain. The paper is Republican, and devoted to the interests of the party. It has a good advertising patronage from the business men of Malcom and other towns of the county. Its subscription list is increasing; and as the paper is becoming better appreciated its sphere of

influence and usefulness is constantly enlarging. Mr. Duffus' salutatory, in the edition of December 6, 1877, is as follows:

"In resuming, after the lapse of several years, the publication of the *Gazette*, a few words of introduction may be fitting. The cessation of our paper at the close of volume three was occasioned by the limited patronage of the newly settled town and county. Since last issue of the paper great changes have occurred. From being a hamlet of a few houses, Malcom has grown to be a flourishing town of about 800 inhabitants, a point of large and constantly increasing trade. Situated as it is, in the center of Poweshiek county, the garden spot of central Iowa, for a long time the need of a local newspaper has been felt to properly represent our business interests in the way of advertisement, and to be the medium of communication for local as well as general news. To meet this growing demand we begin again the publication of the *Gazette*, Vol. 4, new series, and greet our readers in this first issue. We are aware that our neighboring towns of Montezuma, Grinnell, and Brooklyn, have papers of more or less standing and patronage. With due deference to these feeders at the public crib, in the shape of county advertisements, we are forced to say that they have at best but inadequately represented our business interests, and sometimes, with partisan spirit, opposed them, and that there are local interests at Malcom demanding a town paper. We desire to make a local paper, full of items of interest to our citizens and the country around. To this end we invite the co-operation of our people generally. Send in every item that will enliven the local column. While we hope to present each week a summary of general news, our constant aim will be to present a home paper that you cannot afford to do without. On all occasions we shall advocate the claims of Malcom. Believing, as we do, that our town is justly entitled, as no other town in the county is, by reason of centrality to the county seat, we shall, from time to time, press these claims upon the public mind, and defend them against the ungenerous rivalry of neighboring towns. Our columns shall be used to promote the best interests of the community, not only seeking its business prosperity, but its higher advancement in religion, temperance, and social well being. While we are Republican in politics, in many respects our paper will be independent upon political issues, and we shall feel free at all times to criticise party management and corruption in Nation and county, whether it be found in Republican or Democratic ranks. Thus, then, the *Gazette* greets its readers, and hopes, as a permanent enterprise, to receive a welcome in your homes from week to week."

SOCIETIES.

Masons.—Lilly Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M., was organized October 23, 1868, with Geo. S. Tabor, E. L. Cardell, C. A. Harrah, James E. Johnson, C. A. Uhl, Geo. Gibbs, A. S. Meigs, Thomas Cady, F. E. Bodine, and N. H. Blanchard, as charter members.

The following board of officers were appointed:

E. L. Cardell, W. M.; James E. Johnson, S. W.; Thos. Cady, J. W.; Geo. Gibbs, Secretary; C. A. Uhl, Treasurer; Geo. S. Tabor, S. D.; N. H. Blanchard, J. D.; A. S. Meigs, Tyler.

The lodge is in a healthy financial condition. It has, in connection with Royal Arch Society, erected a handsome brick structure, two stories high, and furnished in first-class manner. The building was completed at a cost of about \$3,500, and is the handsomest one of the kind in the county.

Royal Arch Masons, No. 50, Hyssop Chapter, was organized September 20, 1869, in McDowell's Hall, with G. S. Tabor, M. E. H. P.; E. L. Cardell, E. R.; I. G. Wilson, E. S.; John Gower, C. H.; James Johnson, P. S.; George Gibbs, R. A. C.; J. H. Duffus, M. T. V.; A. L. Ingalls, M. S. V.; A. S. Meigs, M. F. V.; James E. Johnson, Secretary; A. S. Meigs, Treasurer; M. A. Malone, P. S. A meeting was held under dispensation. It is now in a flourishing condition, with a good financial standing.

Knights of Honor.—Malcom Lodge was organized July 9, 1879, in the I. O. O. F. Hall, with W. A. Vernon, B. R. Meigs, W. A. Carter, H. V. Hilliker, George Spaulding, Fred. Schultz, C. A. Chapman, L. E. Cardell, Alex. Duffus, F. P. Hubbert, E. O. Tabor, A. C. Blizzard, J. W. McDowell, Wm. Scott, Wm. Johnson, B. J. Martin, J. W. Remine, Clark Varnum and E. G. Terwilliger as charter members. The Grand Dictator then administered the obligations to those present. The following board was chosen: Clark Varnum, Dictator; F. P. Hubbert, Vice-Dictator; L. E. Cardell, Assistant Dictator; A. C. Blizzard, Past Dictator; H. V. Hilliker, Reporter; E. O. Tabor, Financial Reporter; W. A. Vernon, Treasurer; J. W. Remine, Chaplain; Alex. Duffus, Guide; E. G. Terwilliger, Guardian; B. Martin, Sentinel; J. W. McDowell, Medical Examiner; W. A. Vernon, F. P. Hubbert, J. W. Remine, Trustees.

I. O. O. F.—Malcom Lodge, No. 369, was instituted August 1, 1877, by S. G. Funk, S. Scovill, F. Schultz, F. Kissler and T. M. Akers as charter members. The first board was S. G. Funk, N. G.; S. Scovill, Vice Grand; F. Kessler, Treasurer; T. M. Akers, Secretary. They met in the Masonic Hall until October 27, 1877, when they met in their present hall, which is the second floor in a brick building on Main Street. Their hall is elegantly furnished. The lodge room is 20x40 feet, with two ante-rooms. The

present membership is thirty-four, with F. Kessler, Noble Grand; A. L. Shattuck, Vice Grand; Peter Bradbrook, Treasurer; James H. Duffus, Secretary.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

The present imposing church edifice was erected in the summer of 1875, at a cost of \$3,000. It will seat about 325.

The names of the pastors, beginning with the first, are: James M. Coats, William H. Honn, E. P. Mitchener, A. V. Kendrick and James M. Coats. Rev. Pugh is the present pastor.

The present membership is increasing, and the church is prosperous.

The sabbath-school meets every week, with a large average attendance.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In this history, as in all others, we write facts that may be preserved when we are gone. All persons have more or less interest in some church. Members and those who are not have kindly feelings toward a church; the memories of the aged especially delight to linger about the church they have been accustomed to visit in youth and riper years. The name of our old pastor, the words of truth he uttered, the pure example he set, the consolation he gave in seasons of bereavement, are some of the dearest memories of life. In preparing a sketch like this, let us keep in view the passage found in Psalm cii, 18: "This shall be written for the generation to come."

The settlement known as the Yankee settlement, on the State road, in Malcom township, was commenced in the year 1854. In the lapse of two years' time about thirteen families had come and secured homes. During this time and onward till the autumn of 1859 no stated means of grace had been enjoyed in the settlement. Then a prayer-meeting was established and carried on by the united influence and efforts of Rev. James Cox, of the United Brethren, and Rev. A. D. Chapman, of the Presbyterian denomination. This prayer-meeting was continued weekly through the fall and following winter, and there was occasionally preaching by these two ministerial brethren until the next April (1860), when the organization of a church in Malcom township was proposed by the people. As the persons to be associated in the relation of membership in the contemplated church organization were unacquainted with the form of government and the discipline of the Presbyterian Church, it was proposed that the candidates for membership unite with the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and that Rev. A. D. Chapman request the Presbytery of Iowa City, at its next meeting, to append the name of Malcom to that of Brooklyn, so that henceforth

it should be known in the records as "The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn and Malcom," until some further change might be desired.

The Presbytery granted the request. As the number of members in Malcom township was equal to that in Brooklyn, Rev. A. D. Chapman preached one-half the time in each place. In the spring of 1860 the Malcom sabbath-school was organized and superintended by Mr. H. D. Arnold. It was continued during the summer and suspended in October, and thus it continued till the winter of 1864-5, only in the summer, and the Superintendents were L. E. Cardell and Christian Yapple. After the above date the school continued through the entire year, and Alonzo Wigton was Superintendent for several years.

In April, 1867, the Brooklyn and Malcom branches were separated and made into two distinct churches, and have thus remained.

The church at Malcom grew and flourished under the leadership of Rev. A. D. Chapman. In November, 1868, Rev. Robert Court took charge of the church, and continued as pastor till the winter of 1873-4, when he accepted a call to Lowell, Mass.

The church was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1871. The seats were purchased by the liberality of a man from Indiana, and \$100 per year was contributed to the support of preaching by the Brick Church, of Rochester, N. Y. The church was then supplied by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Grinnell, until the 1st of May, 1874. In May, 1874, Rev. James Stickel accepted a call to the pastorate.

Mr. G. E. Rice has been Superintendent of the sabbath-school since the winter of 1874-5.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

No. 79, range 15, west. This township is of regular size, bounded on the north by Malcom, east by Scott, south by Jackson and Union, and west by Washington. The land is generally level and all arable. It has good railroad facilities, and its position in the county gives it a great advantage over many of its sister townships.

The Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad runs diagonally northwest and southeast across the township. The county seat, Montezuma, is only a mile and a half from its southern border, and the thrifty little town of Malcom is only a mile from its northern border. It enjoys the privileges of good schools, a depot, church and post-office near the center, at Ewart. The North Fork of English River flows from west to east through the center of the township, but the broken land which so often follows the creeks is vastly wanting here.

Its population, from the census of 1880, was 706, placing it next



A PIONEER HOME OUT WEST
1ST RESIDENCE OF REV. J. B. GRINNELL IN IOWA.

• MAY, 1854 •

to Chester, which is the least in the county; less even than Union, which has 709, and whose area is not so much by twelve square miles. At the last general election in 1879 there were 158 votes polled, but as the population is rapidly increasing, the poll of 1880 will show an increased vote.

This is a young township, and much of the land which now produces the largest crops was formerly thought too level, and otherwise unfitted for the best efforts of farmers. There are, it is true, occasional years when the weather is too wet for a portion of the land, but if the crops of corn which were grown in the year 1880 are anything like a fair estimate, we should be compelled to pronounce it the corn township of Poweshiek county. One man gathered eighty-four bushels of corn from one acre. No township in the county has less waste land than this, not even Chester, which is considered by some to be the best of the sixteen. There is only one small natural grove in Pleasant, while in Chester there are two. There is but one advantage that Chester possesses over Pleasant; namely, that of having the land a little more rolling, whereas, in Pleasant considerable of it, especially about Ewart, is very flat.

The township is furnished with eight good school-houses. The school-houses here, as often elsewhere, were built largely with money raised by taxing the lands of non-residents and speculators. For this cause we often see neat little school-houses well furnished and kept, without another building in sight. Many of the districts have a school-house which, in appearance and furniture, far surpasses any private residence in the neighborhood. But this is not the case in Pleasant, for some of the farmers have erected elegant homes, and made the surroundings beautiful. The land is all occupied, but the farms, as a general thing, are too large. The Ewart Bros. own over two thousand acres, which, however, is not in a single farm. With the natural capabilities of the soil, and its advantageous geographical position, it is destined to become, perhaps, the very foremost in population, wealth and desirability in the county.

The citizens are considerably in the advance of the average intelligence and enterprise.

Ewart, Malcom and Montezuma are the shipping points.

In the summer of 1868, there occurred a singular freak of lightning. A young man by the name of John Amos, had recently purchased a good span of horses, and as he saw a storm approaching, he unhitched from the plow and took them into the barn. No sooner had he tied them in the stall than a shaft of lightning knocked him down and killed both horses.

EWART.

This live town is situated on the line of the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad. Its business men are an enterprising, go-a-head class, and the amount of grain, hogs and cattle handled at this point will compare favorably with that of larger places. The town was laid out by the Ewart Bros., from whom it took its name in December, 1875. The first building, which was a residence, was erected in 1875, by L. H. Harris. The first store building was put up by A. B. Woods in the spring of 1876. The same season several other buildings were erected, among which was the grain warehouse.

The business interests of the town are at present represented by A. B. Woods, who keeps a well selected stock of general merchandise. Mr. Woods is also postmaster, station agent and deals extensively in grain.

G. T. Burns keeps pegging away, and by working close to the last, *awl-*ways keeps the pedestrians supplied with a good article in the boot and shoe line.

B. N. Warren, the village vulcan, came to Ewart in the spring of 1878. He does all kinds of general repairing, and being a thorough workman, commands a large patronage, and is identified among the best men of the town.

Dr. W. B. Cotton, physician and surgeon, located in Ewart in the spring of 1880. He has a large practice, and is one of the most successful practitioners in the county.

The United Presbyterian Church, erected in the summer of 1880, is a neat and imposing church edifice that is a credit to the town.

Voters meet on election day at Ewart and there exercise the right of suffrage. At the present time the political sentiment is largely Republican, though last fall there was a majority of twenty-five given the Greenback ticket.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EWART.

The organization of this church was effected Sept. 4, 1876, with John McDill, Mrs. Nancy Donnan, James Donnan, Wm. Hamilton and wife, John Hamilton and wife, Mary A. Donnan, Della J. Donnan, and Margaret Rutherford as original members. The first services were held in the depot, then in the school-house. At the Daily school-house it was proposed to ordain the elder, but it was not until December 29, 1876, that James Donnan was duly ordained as elder. Rev. Shearer, of Oskaloosa, conducted the services while meetings were held in the Daily school-house. The first communion service was held December 30, 1876. On April 10, 1880, Rob-

ert G. Cutts was also elected elder. Although the society has met with many difficulties and is a small congregation, not numbering over thirty-two members, it has erected, during the summer of 1880, a neat frame church 30x46, the cost of which is \$1,000. Rev. John Gilmore, of Oska-loosa, is the present pastor. The church is now in a flourishing condition, and with such untiring zeal as the United Presbyterians manifest it would be needless to expect otherwise.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Township 79 north, range 14 west. The surface is more rolling than that of Pleasant and considerably less so than Lincoln. The principal streams are: North English, flowing east through the center, and Deep River, through the southern tier of sections. Between these two flows of water the divide furnishes the very best of farming land, and it is evident that the owners of this rich domain have prospered, for they live in good homes and have attained independent circumstances. The farm improvements, in this township, show that the people are not at all behind, but in many particulars far ahead, of even earlier settled sections. The general character of the citizens is such that it becomes a desirable community in which to build a home.

The clerk's records show the following in reference to the organization of Scott township:

"This is to certify that Scott township, Poweshiek county, Iowa, was organized October the 8th, A. D. 1861. Whereas, Malvin Wigton was appointed chairman; Eli Shook, Addison Bone, W. B. Harden, judges; L. V. Torrey, J. K. Rayburn, clerks of election. The following township officers were elected: Assessor, Addison Bone; Clerk, L. V. Torrey; Supervisor, N. B. Tilton; Justice of the Peace, Malvin Wigton; Trustees, Dennis Bryan, Eli Shook, John Early."

At the general election on the 13th day of October, 1863, there were only twenty-three votes cast, but from that time population increased rapidly.

The township is of the best prairie with scarcely an acre of waste land. Many of the settlers on "Irish Ridge," in the southeast, are of Irish descent. The population of the township in 1880 was eight hundred and twenty-two, and there were one hundred and fifty-four votes cast at the general election in 1879.

The Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad runs through the northwest corner a distance of half a mile. There is no post-office in the township, but situated as it is, with Montezuma close at hand on the south, Brooklyn on

the north, and Malcom on the northwest, no township in the county is so favorably located which has no depot or post-office. It has good schools, and although it has no church there are churches in easy reach on all sides.

The present township officers are:

Assessor—Charles Bramer.

Township Clerk—Charles Arthur.

Trustees—D. O. Strong, Neri Bryan, Wm. R. Johnson.

Constables—Frank Torry, John Hutchinson, Jr.

Justices—Charley Arthur, Joseph Hunter.

Scott township cemetery is located at the center of section 16, and contains just 126 square rods, and has ninety-six lots 12x16. It was surveyed and laid out on the first day of September, 1879, and in just one year there were eight new graves.

Charles Arthur is treasurer and trustee for the association.

There is a society of United Presbyterians who meet every two weeks, in the Fitzsimmon's school-house, No. 3, in section 26. Rev. J. B. Gowdy, of the Lincoln township U. P. Church, fills the appointment.

Once a month several families of Episcopalians, who belong to the Brooklyn Church, meet in the same school-house, and Rev. Judd, of Brooklyn, conducts the services.

The teachers in the different schools are as follows: No. 1, Miss Jennie Gordon; No. 2, Miss Ella Cale; No. 3, Mr. J. A. Bruce; No. 4, Mr. R. S. Willett; No. 5, Miss Maggie Wallace; No. 6, Miss Sarah Morrison; No. 7, Mrs. Laura A. Willett; No. 8, Miss Hattie Burch; No. 9, Miss Pauline Arthur.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP ORANGE LODGE.

The "Enniskillin True Blue," Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 146.—This order meets in its own hall, at Summer Hill, once each month. It was organized October 24, 1876, at the house of Thomas C. Johnson, on section 22, and the names of the charter members are as follows: Thos. L. Johnson, W. M.; Samuel Jordan, D. M.; John Beird, Secretary; William Armsrtong, Treasurer; Edward Downey. From the above five they have increased to twenty-five members. They now own a convenient hall, built for their own use, twenty-four feet long and sixteen feet wide, and situated in section 27. The present officers of the lodge are: Thos. L. Johnson, W. M.; William Glass, D. M.; John Hutchinson, Jr., Secretary; William Armstrong, Treasurer.

INCIDENTS.

The house of William Armstrong was burned in June, 1880, when the family, left entirely destitute of home, were compelled to go to the neighbors for shelter. All their household goods were completely destroyed.

A granary belonging to Mr. Henry Fitzsimmons, and standing near his house, burned in March, 1879, consuming one hundred bushels of oats, twenty-five bushels of wheat, all his carpenter tools, farm utensils, and a harvester, for which he paid \$215.

Ezra M. Dunn's house burned in September, 1879.

Only one divorce granted to a citizen of the township. This husband and wife could not agree, but quarreled incessantly. After they had been divorced a twelve-month they again married; but an evil influence seemed to destroy their happiness, and after a second six months' trial again separated.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township occupies the extreme northeast corner of the county, and coincides with regular township No. 81, range 13. It is bounded on the north by Tama county, on the east by Iowa county, on the south by Warren, and on the west by Madison, township. It is well watered by numerous small creeks, nearly all of which take an easterly course. Walnut Creek, the largest, enters from the west, in section 7, and passes out of the township at the very northeast corner of section 1. Timber grows along the water-courses, but no large tracts are found. Enough wood for fuel and fencing can, without difficulty, be obtained by all the farmers. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of corn, which forms the staple product.

No township in the county has better natural facilities for raising cattle, and the enterprising farmers show that they are awake to their best interests, in the fact that there are now more than thirteen hundred head of cattle of all ages in the township. Except during some of the most inclement winter weather, stock remains with perfect security from wind and storm, sheltered in the many timber nooks and hill slopes.

Scattered all among the little hills are frequent springs of never-failing water, and creeks that never go dry.

Much of their corn is fed on the farm, and the same natural facilities which favor cattle raising applies equally well to swine. Eighteen hundred hogs, within the past year, have been fitted for the market, and it is certain that there will be a greater number this year. There are five hundred and forty-nine horses, which shows that they are not all needed for work, since to every legal voter there are two and three-fourths horses.

The population in 1880 was 938, and the number of votes cast at the general election in 1879 was 171.

Nine good schools, located within easy access, furnish every child the very best means of becoming acquainted with the fundamental principles of education. In the year 1854 only one school was taught within the present limits of the township. The teacher's name was Daniel Kennedy, and he had an attendance of less than twenty pupils. The school-house in which he taught was constructed with logs, and the necessary funds for its completion were raised by subscription. Many of our present well built and well furnished school-houses would never have been undertaken if we were obliged to depend on voluntary subscriptions.

Mr. Kennedy, the pioneer teacher of Jefferson, now resides in Belle Plaine, Tama county, where he became the first mayor of that thriving city.

The first *frame* school-house was erected on the northwest corner of section 12. It cost \$400.

The township, though by no means the oldest in the county, has been organized twenty-six and a half years. Settlements, however, began three or four years earlier.

It is yet a question who was the first pioneer settler, but the following named persons were among the earliest:

Daniel Winslow, a native of North Carolina, in the year 1851, settled in section 2. Mr. Winslow emigrated at an early date to Illinois, where he lived several years, then, as above stated, came to Iowa.

Norman Parks, in the year 1852, settled in section 3. He was an Indian by birth, and lived in that State till coming here. Mr. Parks, from the first, became one of the prominent men of the township. At his house occurred the first township election, April 3, 1854.

In the same year, L. T. Blake settled on section 6. Mr. Blake, by birth a "Hoosier," resolved to try the fortunes of a new country, and first sought a home in Illinois, but hearing of fairer prospects in the "Hawkeye" State, he came to this county and found what he called "the best land in the Union."

J. R. Duffield came from the State of Illinois, and after searching for the best location to build his future home, he took a claim in section 9, in the summer of 1853.

James Sumner, S. Brewer, James Brewer, Hulett Davenport, Jonathan Boyl and H. L. Ainsworth were also among the early settlers. These names figure prominently in the early history of the township, and all who resided there in those early days, knew them well. The hardships they endured and the sociabilities they enjoyed together were not much unlike others

placed in similar circumstances. They frequently were compelled to go to Iowa City to mill, and sometimes, being detained by bad roads and weather, their provisions were greatly reduced before they again reached home.

The order of court has been preserved, and we give below a verbatim copy showing how and when the township was organized. It was written and signed by Judge Richard B. Ogden:

“Organization of the township of Jefferson, county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, to-wit: At a meeting of the county court, held at the courthouse in Montezuma, on Monday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1854, it is ordered by the county court that a township be laid off, by the name of Jefferson, described as follows: Congressional township number eighty-one, thirteen west, bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of Madison township, thence south to the line dividing townships eighty (80) and eighty-one (81), thence east on said line to the eastern line of said county of Poweshiek, thence north on the line dividing the counties of Poweshiek and Iowa, six miles to the place of beginning, And that an election be held at the house of Norman Parker, in said township, on Monday the third (3d) day of April A. D. 1854, for the purpose of electing township and such other officers as the law directs.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1854.

“RICHARD B. OGDEN,

“County Judge of Poweshiek Co., Iowa.”

At the election as provided in the foregoing order, the following named persons were elected: Justices, Norman Parker, James Brewer; Constables, Eli M. Doughty, George Lukecart; Trustees, G. Lukecart, E. M. Doughty, Norman Parker; Assessor, James Brewer; Clerk, H. L. Ainsworth; Supervisor, Eli M. Doughty.

The first marriage in the township was J. H. Doughty and Miss Mary Jane Winslow. Rev. Robert Duncan performed the ceremony.

The first white male child born was a son of Wm. and Cornelia Doughty. His name was Monroe Doughty. The first white female child born in the township was Helen Blake, daughter of George Blake.

The first regular practicing physician was Dr. Barton, who formerly came from Ohio.

The first minister of the gospel was Rev. Jamison, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came out from Marengo and held meetings in a school-house.

The first weaving was done by Mrs. Smith, now the wife of James Sumner, of Tama county.

Andrew Wilson, in the year 1856, built and operated the first saw-mill in

Jefferson township. It was situated on Walnut Creek, in section 1. It is said that he would go down to his mill every day, and for weeks together work entirely alone. Other men would haul him logs, but in sawing them he asked no assistance.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Jefferson was organized in the year 1854, with only a few members, but it increased in numbers and in strength till now there is a membership of twenty-five, and they have a neat little house of worship. The church was built in the summer of 1872 at a cost of \$850. It is situated on the southeast corner of section 2. Rev. J. B. Hardy, who served this church for some time, is said to have preached the first sermon in Poweshiek county.

There are two burying grounds, one in section 11, which has been used a long time and contains about 150 graves; the other is in section 27, and has now only ten graves, having been recently laid out.

The present officers of the township are:

Justices—J. A. Elliott, I. O. White.

Trustees—James Scott, A. S. Kizer, C. E. Cone.

Constable—Wm. Noble.

Assessor—I. O. White.

Clerk—Andrew Ostrom.

There are two Indian graves on the opposite sides of Walnut Creek, in section 1. These red men were buried many years ago, but the mounds where rest their bones are still plainly visible, facing the creek. They belonged to the same tribe, but eternal hatred made them mortal enemies. For several years they cherished this deadly hatred and many times set upon one another, but each time some one happened to be near to separate them. Finally it was agreed to let them fight till one or both were killed. The whole tribe assembled to witness the terrible duel. The combat was long, but finally both fell mortally wounded. The chief ordered them buried on opposite sides of the creek to prevent their contending together in "the happy hunting ground."

In the fall of 1870, while engaged in threshing, J. P. Salton was caught by his clothing on the tumbling rod, and being hurled backward was carried around a score of times till life was nearly pounded out. This occurred on section 36.

John Huntoon lay very sick with fever in November, 1874, when his house took fire. Before the fire was discovered it was far beyond control. The neighbors rushed in, seizing the sick man in their arms and carrying him out just before the roof fell in. The man was saved but the house was a total loss.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, CHARLES G.—Was born October 9, 1825, in Greene county Tennessee. In 1831 removed with his parents to Indiana, and settled in Johnson county. In 1837 removed to Brown county. Was brought up on a farm, or rather making a farm in the beech woods of Indiana. Had but limited means of obtaining an education, only such as was afforded at the log cabin school-house presided over by the "Hoosier School Master." In the spring of 1844 got a situation as clerk in a store, and remained there two years. In 1846, when war was declared with Mexico, enlisted in what was afterward company E, Third Indiana volunteers. Soon after entering the service contracted disease from which he has never recovered. Was discharged the same year, at camp Belknap, Rio Grande, Texas, for disability. In the fall of 1848, in company with two of his comrades, Joseph Rubertson and Theodore Whitney, came to Iowa on a prospecting tour, located a land warrant in township 80, range 17, Jasper county. Returned to Indiana, and on the 22d of February, 1849, was married to Miss Sarah Fusselman, a native of Richland county, Ohio. In April of the same year left Indiana for Iowa, intending to settle on his land, but owing to adverse circumstances did not reach Iowa until late in the fall of 1850. Settled in, and has been a resident of, Powshiek county ever since. Shared with other early settlers the privations and hardships of frontier life during the rainy season of 1851. Lived for weeks without bread, only such as was made of corn meal, beat in a mortar. In 1852 was elected Clerk of the District Court, being the second person to hold that office from the organization of the county in 1848. Served until 1856, two terms. There being but little business in the office and the emoluments being light, in order to make a living, worked all the time not employed in the office at carpentering and clerking in a store, etc. Has a family of three children: Jennie (the oldest, now Mrs. J. T. Enser), Charles G. and Emma.

BABB, JOSEPH—Farmer, section 23, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 9, 1826, and when twelve years of age, removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1850. He then went to California and commenced farming, which he followed until 1852, and then returned to Illinois, remaining until 1855. He moved to Minnesota and followed farming until 1865, at which time he again returned to Illinois, and in the winter of 1869 came to this county, where he now owns a good farm of 319 acres. He was married on the 16th of June, 1853, to Miss Nancy J. Marple. Their family consists of six children: Milfred F., Mary J., George W., Harvey, Della, and Cynthia. During the late war Mr. Babb enlisted in 1864, in the Fourth Minnesota infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky.

BAIR, J. A.—Proprietor of restaurant, Montezuma. Was born in Iowa county, this State, on the 4th day of October, 1852, and received his education at Mount Vernon. On the 1st day of May, 1880, he changed his residence to Poweshiek county, and is now engaged in the confectionery and restaurant business. April 13, 1880, he was married in Montezuma to Miss Lizzie McCadam.

BALLARD, A. W.—Attorney at law. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 13, 1834. He came with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, in June, 1845. The following August, his father, Wm. Ballard, though not yet a legal voter, was nominated by the Whigs of Jefferson county for Representative to the Legislature, and in that, their strong Democratic county, was defeated by a small majority. In November, 1846, they removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, then a small village, at what was then called the narrows. Here young Ballard was reared and received his education in the private schools of the place. When a mere boy, had the honor of bringing the poll-books and tickets for the first election in this city. At that time Nathan Brown was understood to be the Whig party of this county and R. B. Ogden the Democratic party. He delivered the tickets to the respective political parties. While in Oskaloosa he held the position of Deputy Treasurer under Blackburn, and Deputy Clerk under Judge M. T. Williams. While holding this position he spent his spare time reading law with Judge Crookham, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He then came to Montezuma, hung out his shingle and commenced the practice of law, his chosen profession. He is now the oldest attorney in practice in the county. He was married in Oskaloosa to Miss Eliza A. Fletcher, January 27, 1856. Mrs. B. is also a native of Highland county, Ohio. Their family consists of two sons: Wm.

L. and Burton, and two daughters: Emma J. (now Mrs. S. H. Cox), and Sarah E. Under the call of President Lincoln, in 1862, for more soldiers, B. enlisted as a private soldier in company B, Fortieth Iowa. Was elected sergeant, and on the organization of the regiment was appointed by Col. Garrett sergeant-major of the regiment, in which position he served with credit until 1864, when he accepted an appointment under General Steele to recruit for the colored service. He entered upon this duty with others, recruited and mustered into service the One Hundredth and Twelfth U. S. colored infantry, he being appointed and mustered in as captain of company B, under Colonel Whipple. At the surrender of the rebel General Lee, General J. J. Reynolds appointed him Provost-marshal and Superintendent of Freedmen, for the district composed of Polk and Linn counties, Arkansas, Red River and Bowie counties, Texas, and the Choctaw Nation, headquarters at Paraclifta, Arkansas. In this capacity he served until March 1, 1867, receiving the surrender of the rebel force in that section. Appointed civil officer and re-organized the civil government; was at his own request relieved from duty and mustered out March 1, 1867, when he returned to his home and business at Montezuma. His muster-roll into service shows him to be six feet two and a half inches in height—profession, a lawyer. He is orthodox in religion and Republican in politics. On resuming business he was the first to propose to incorporate the town of Montezuma. Was the first mayor, and re-elected. Was again mayor in 1879. Was an active promoter in the movement to build the G. & M. R. R. Was secretary of the company and resigned on completion of the road.

BERNARD, W. H.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Montezuma. A native of Highland county, Ohio. Born June 7, 1840, and when young commenced farming. In the fall of 1860 he came to this county and engaged in his previous calling, and is now the owner of 240 acres of improved land. During the war he enlisted, in the spring of 1861, in company H, Third Iowa Infantry, and served until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. His marriage was in this county January 7, 1871, to Miss Alice Bowman. Their family consists of three children: Lena, Anna and Vema.

BLAIN, JOHN—Farmer, section 22, P. O. Montezuma. Was born October 19, 1840, in Burlington, this State, and remained there until five years of age, when with his parents he moved to Johnson county. He was raised on a farm and has followed that occupation through life. In the spring of 1869, he came to this county, and now owns 160 acres of land. He was married on the 29th of December, 1864, to Miss A. E.

Baines. They have a family of eight children: Helen A., David C., Clyde M., Frederick C., Clara, Elmer, and two infants.

BOYDSTON, LON. H.—Editor of the *Poweshiek Democrat*. Was born in Mt. Morris, Greene county, Penn., on the 13th day of April, 1849. During the fall of 1854 he with his parents moved to Oskaloosa; two years later (1856) removed to Knoxville. Here Lon. grew to manhood, receiving the advantages of a good education. When eighteen years of age he went in the *Journal* office at Knoxville, and there served three years apprenticeship. He continued in Knoxville until 1872; he then went to Fairmount, Fillmore county, Nebraska, and there established the *Fairmount Bulletin*, which paper he managed but a short time, when he sold out and came to Montezuma. In June, 1874, he bought and published the *Casey Clarion*, which paper he edited until December 11, 1875. He then bought a half interest in the *Oskaloosa Standard*, and in February, 1876, sold his interest. In February, 1877, he established the *Poweshiek Democrat*, the only Democratic paper of Poweshiek county. It is a live paper and receives a liberal share of patronage. He was married in Montezuma October 31, 1872, to Miss Mary E. McCormick. She is a native of Wheeling, West Virginia.

BRYAN, ALBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, July 29, 1815, and when young engaged in farming, which he continued until the spring of 1835, and then went to Indiana. There he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the spring of 1840, and then went to Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, this State, resumed his former occupation, and in 1855 came to this county. Owns a fine farm of 80 acres, and his grounds are ornamented with shade trees. He was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, November 12, 1858, to Miss Ann Parker. They have five children: Oliver, William M., Sarah E., Alice E., and Joseph T.

BRYAN, NERI—Proprietor of brick-yard, section 14, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in the State of Ohio, March 11, 1820, and after receiving his education engaged in farming, and followed that until February, 1846, when he went to Jefferson county, Iowa. He there engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the winter of 1849 he came to this county, which has since been his home. In 1850 he commenced brick-making, and was the first man in this business in the county. His brick-yard is one of the best in the county and he now makes 12,000 bricks a day. Mr. Bryan has been twice married. First, in Ohio, May 20, 1840, to Miss Sarah Mendenhall. She died in March, 1867, leaving seven children, four of whom are now living: Alanson, William A., James H. and Elma I. Three are deceased:

Silas, Thomas P. and John M. His second marriage was to Margaret H. Kirk, on the 25th day of August, 1869. She died November 21, 1877, leaving three children: Charlie D., Lucy R. and Mary E. Mr. B. was one of the pioneers of this county, and has seen many hardships, such as now would seem almost unendurable.

BRYAN, B.—Farmer and stock-dealer, section 6, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Ohio, February 28, 1834, and when fifteen years of age he removed to Mahaska county, this State, and there commenced farming. He remained there until the spring of 1855, when he came to Poweshiek county, and has since resided here, following farming and stock-dealing. He is the owner of 182 acres of improved land, and also owns 240 acres in Shelby county, this State, and 160 in Missouri. He is situated one mile northeast of Montezuma, and has a good location. He was married in Mahaska county, this State, April 14, 1855, to Miss Margaret A. Victor. They have four children living: Sarah E., Elliott M., John B. and William A. Lost one, Mary E. Mr. B. has an orchard of 125 trees, and also a walnut grove of 400 young trees.

BRYAN, J. M.—Farmer, section 6, P. O. Montezuma. Is a native of Ohio; born August 10, 1829, and after leaving school commenced farming, which he continued until 1849. He then came to this county, resumed his former occupation, and now owns a farm of 320 acres. His marriage was in 1851, to Miss Tacy J. Smith. They are the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living: Dennis J., William T., Annetta, James M., Lavina E., Elmer E., Ida M., Nellie G., Cora B., Ferdinand, Lillie J., John W. and Leonard. Two are deceased: Sarah G. and Arthur.

BUHMANN, J. F.—Grocer and proprietor of bakery, Montezuma. Was born in Germany, December 7, 1835, and after receiving his education he became engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. He continued this for seven years, and then learned the cigarmaker's trade. In 1867 he immigrated to America, landing in New York, and from there came to this State, first settling in Davenport. There continued his trade until 1871, when he commenced farming, and in 1872 engaged in the hotel business. He resided in Davenport until January, 1878, when he came to this county and engaged in his business. By strict integrity and close attention to business he has built up a good trade. He was united in marriage April 27, 1870, at Davenport, to Miss Margaret Quickenstedt. They are the parents of four children: Paulina, Henry, William M. and Herman. Mr. B. also owns a fine farm of 245 acres, situated on section 2. It is well supplied with water and is one of the best stock farms in the county.

BURTON, P. D.—Clerk of the courts. Was born in Pike county, Ohio,

September 24, 1840. When nine years of age he, with his parents, moved to Austinburg, Ashtabula county, same State. Here young Burton received all the advantages of a good school education. He here commenced, when quite young, to make his own way in the world. He commenced as clerk in a store, where he continued until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio battery, in August, 1861, and was mustered out September 24, 1863. Mr. B. was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, and numerous skirmishes. On his return from the army he came to Iowa, but remained only a short time, when he returned to his native State. In 1865 he again came westward and located in Grinnell township on a farm, where he has since made his home, and has 108 acres of Poweshiek's best land in his possession, finely improved. In 1876 he was elected by his friends to the office of Clerk of the Courts and re-elected in 1878, and has filled the office with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is characterized as a man of industry, and is governed by the most rigid principles of honesty and integrity. He was married in Lake county, Ohio, on February 5, 1867, to Miss Ruby Merriman, a native of that county. Their family circle are: Frank, Arthur, Kate and Grace.

CARR, CAPT. J. W.—Attorney at law. This gentleman is a native of Logan county, Illinois. Was born April 26, 1839. At the age of four years his mother died, and three years later, his father, when he was taken by his grandmother to raise. When about eight years of age, young Carr was brought by his uncle, Stephen R. Moore, and his grandmother, to the county (December, 1847). He was raised on a farm and received all the advantages of the common schools supplemented with two years of college study at the Iowa College of Grinnell. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, while in college, he was roused from his student dreams. The call of April, 1861, for troops saw young Carr in the very front of those who sprang to answer the treasonable roar of the guns upon Fort Sumter. J. W. Carr enlisted in company F, Tenth Iowa infantry as second lieutenant, and in February, 1862, he resigned on account of sickness and returned home. Soon after regaining his health he organized company C of the Twenty-eighth, in September, 1862, and was elected captain and served with distinction until the close of the Rebellion, and just before his muster out he was breveted major. On his return home, he engaged in the mercantile business for three years, when he was urged by his friends to accept the nomination of clerk of the courts, and was elected and re-elected three consecutive terms, and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. During this time he studied law with Judge L. C.

Blanchard, and was admitted to practice in February, 1877, and is now a member of the firm of Redman, Carr & Fariner. These gentlemen enjoy a large and lucrative practice. In his own home Captain Carr has been well blessed; the partner of his joys and sharer of his life's ills he found in the person of Miss Lottie Frick, a native of New York, whom he married January 10, 1866. Two children, Fred and Tad, are the complement of their family circle.

CARR, NICHOLAS—Montezuma. Of the firm of Carr & Blanchard, dealer in agricultural implements. The subject of this sketch was born in Logan county, Illinois, on June 28, 1836. His parents both died when Nicholas was quite young. He was brought to this county by his relatives as early as December, 1847, and has been a resident of this county ever since. His boyhood days were passed on a farm, and he received only the advantages of a common school education. In September, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Tenth Iowa volunteers and was with the company fourteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka and several skirmishes. In 1865, Mr. Carr was elected Sheriff, and held that office four years, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his friends; was also mayor of Montezuma one year. He was married in Dresden to Miss Mary A. Correl, November 20, 1856, native of Pennsylvania. They have three sons and two daughters: John W., Rosanna (now Mrs. James A. Stone), Charles A. and Almata (twins), and Edward.

CHESHIRE, THOMAS A.—Born in Pleasant township, this county, April 2, 1854; remained on the farm ten years, during which time he attended school at the old log school-house that stood for years at Blue Point. After removing to Montezuma he attended the graded school there until the course of study had been completed, then went to Iowa College, and afterward to the State University located at Iowa City. Owing to ill health he did not take a regular college course. When he was seventeen years old he entered the *Republican* printing office and served an apprenticeship of three years. Having a natural inclination for the legal profession, at the age of twenty he entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after two years study received a diploma and the degree of LL. B. He then opened a law office in Montezuma, and practiced his profession for a year, at the end of which time, his father's death made it necessary for him to abandon his profession and take charge of the *Republican*. He edited the paper for three years, and then again entered his chosen field—the law—and is now one of the firm of Lewis, Clark & Cheshire. Mr. Cheshire was married September 18, 1879, to Miss Virginia Belle

McClellan, who was born May 25, 1862, at Montpelier, Williams county, Ohio, and died August 3, 1880, eight days after the birth of a daughter.

CLARK, CHARLES R.—Was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, December 28, 1842. The first fifteen years of his life were passed on a farm. He entered Kimball Union Academy, and graduated therefrom in 1853, when he became a school-teacher, which profession he followed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, until 1865, when he came to Scott county, Iowa, and began teaching at Le Claire, where he remained until August, 1866, when he came to Montezuma, and became the superintendent of public schools, which position he occupied twelve years. During the school vacations he read law and fitted himself for admission to the bar, and was admitted in April, 1878. In May following, he formed the partnership of Lewis & Clark. He possesses idomitable perseverance, a well-cultured, evenly-balanced mind, is courteous and affable in manner, and is distinguished for his nobility of character. He was married at Davenport, in September, 1869, to Miss A. E. Tousley, of Shelborne Falls, Massachusetts. To them has been born one son, Charles W.

DALBEY, S. J.—Of the firm of Dalbey & Griffith, dealers in fine groceries. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 15, 1834. At the age of fifteen he removed with his parents to Iowa and located in Os-kaloosa, where they remained but a short time, when they located in Union township, Mahaska county. About four years later they removed to this county, on a farm. In 1855 his father came to Montezuma and started a general store, where the subject of this sketch has since lived. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Fortieth Iowa, and was mustered out in March, 1864. He was married in Mahaska county October 1, 1854, to Miss Pauline Deardorff, a native of Indiana. They have by this union two sons and one daughter: Florence E., Clarence W., and Willie. Mr. Dalbey has been long established in business, carries a well-selected stock, and by close attention to business has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade. He is a pioneer house in his line in the city, and his ability as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attend his career.

DEAN, D. R.—Farmer, sections 3 and 4, P. O. Montezuma. Was born on the 17th of February, 1839, and is a native of Fulton county, Illinois. He was there educated and was raised on a farm, which occupation he has followed to the present time. In August, 1863, he enlisted in company H, Ninety-third Illinois infantry, and served for over one year, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He returned to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1870, then coming to Powe-

shiek county. He is the owner of 80 acres of improved land. Mr. Dean was married in Bureau county, Illinois, March, 26, 1860, to Miss Ester C. Dean. By this union they have five children: Nellie D., John D., Elizabeth, Estella, and Georgie A.

DRYDEN, J. A. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in the State of Ohio June 21, 1840, and after obtaining his education engaged in farming, which he continued until the fall of 1866, then came to Poweshiek county, and is now engaged extensively in farming and dealing in stock. His farm consists of 200 acres, well improved. September 18, 1861, he enlisted in company A, Forty-eighth Ohio infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and several others equally as severe. He served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. His marriage was in this county November 21, 1869, when Miss Emma, daughter of Thomas Walker became his wife.

EMSLIE, WILLIAM—Montezuma. Retired. Was born in Scotland August 12, 1829; was raised on a farm and received the advantages of an ordinary education. He was married in his native country to Miss Mary Scott about 1852. Two years later he with his wife emigrated to the United States and made their home in Champaign county, Ohio, until 1856 when they came westward and located in Montezuma, where he has since made his home. Mr. E. is evidently a self-made man. He came here with little or no means, but, being a good manager and a careful business man, he has succeeded in placing himself above want. He owns a well-cultivated farm just east of town; also the hotel known as the Stanley House, which was under his management for about thirteen years, and as "mine host" he was a success; also a very fine property on the north side of the street from the hotel, and other property. Mr. Emslie is a man of kind heart and obliging disposition, combined with social qualities, which have made him many friends. In his home he is well blessed. Mrs. Emslie is a lady of rare good judgment, and the respect shown her is as wide as her acquaintance.

ENSOR, D.—Proprietor of brick-yard, section 12, P. O. Montezuma. This gentleman owes his nativity to Maryland, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1818. He there received his education, after which he commenced farming and continued the same there until April 21st, 1856, then came to this county and resumed his former occupation, and now owns a farm of 80 acres of improved land. He has a fine brick-yard situated about one mile southwest of Montezuma, and is employed at present in making about 5,000 brick per day. He was married in the State of Maryland August 5, 1838, to Miss Mary Cross. By this union they have had seven

children, four of whom are now living: Johanna, John T., Nathan L., and Francis A. Three are deceased: George W., William J. and Mary L.

FALKINBERGH, JOB—Stock-dealer, section 5, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Ohio, May 13, 1830, and there reached his majority. While young he learned the blacksmith trade, and May 15, 1853, came to this county, engaged in working at his trade, and continued the same until August, 1878, at which time he commenced farming. He now owns a farm of over 360 acres, improved. On the 27th of March, 1858, Miss Eliza J. McVey became his wife. They were married in Montezuma, and have three children living: Hannah A., Fred A., and Frank E. Have buried four: Mary, Josie, Irbin, and one unnamed.

FARMER, JOHN W.—Of the firm of Redman, Carr & Farmer, attorneys and abstracters. Born in Pickaway county, Ohio, December 23, 1833. When young Farmer was four years old his parents moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana. His parents were well-to-do farmers, and he had the advantages of the schools of his neighborhood. In 1856 he came West and located in this county, and has ever since made it his home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Fortieth Iowa, and was mustered out of service in August, 1865, as first lieutenant. He was engaged in the following battles: Siege of Vicksburg, at the capture of Little Rock, Ark., was on the Camden Expedition, Prairie d' Annie, and Jenkins' Ferry. He was married in Kosciusko county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah G. Arnold, August 12, 1865, who died at her home in Montezuma October 14, 1880. He was elected sheriff of this county January 1, 1874, and continued in that office until January, 1878. He commenced reading law with his present firm, and was admitted to practice in April, 1880, but gives his attention mostly to the abstract business. Mr. Farmer is a man of good business qualifications, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance.

FORCUM, J. B.—Contractor and builder, Montezuma. Was born in the State of North Carolina, December 19, 1835, and was there raised and educated. While young he learned the carpenter trade, and followed it until October 31, 1866, at which time he came to Iowa and settled in Poweshiek county. Has since been engaged in working at the contractor and builder's business, and, being a practical workman, enjoys a good share of the patronage of the people. In 1862 he entered the Quartermaster's Department. Also saw considerable field service, being with Gen. Lee through his entire campaign. Mr. Forcum was married in North Carolina, October 25, 1866, to Miss Martha E. Gaither. By this union they have five children: Eugene D., Lucian B., Theophilus W., Preston L., and Mary R.

GILLILAND, A. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Johnson county, Iowa, September 17, 1844, and was raised on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In July, 1865, he came to this county, and now owns a farm of 320 acres. It is one of the best stock farms in the township, and he is dealing in and raising a good deal of stock. He was married in this county January 4, 1870, to Miss Margaret Banard. They have one child by this union, Maud (born May 6, 1873).

GORDON, ALEX.—Retired merchant, Montezuma. Was born in Scotland, May 29, 1823, and there was educated and raised. In youth he engaged in tilling the soil, and followed the same as an occupation until June 22, 1851, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York. From that place he went to Ohio, continued farming, and in the spring of 1855 he came to this county. During the late war, in August, 1862, he enlisted in company C, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Participated in the battles of Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, and was with Banks in the Red River Expedition, and during this latter march was taken prisoner and held for over thirteen months, suffering many hardships incident only to rebel prisons. After receiving his discharge he returned to this county, and was here married on the 7th day of September, 1871, to Miss Agnes Mills. By this union they have three children: Mary A., Maggie G., and Lena A.

GORDON, DAVID—Farmer, section 7, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Aberdeen county, Scotland, January 9, 1829, and there resided until 1851, receiving his education there. In June, 1851, he immigrated to America, landing in New York, from which place he went to Huron county, Ohio. There engaged in farming until October, 1856, when he came to Poweshiek county, and has since resided here; owns a farm of seventy-two acres, improved. On the 9th of January, 1858, Miss Margaret Cook, of Ohio, became his wife. By this union they have five children, four of whom are living: David, Mary J., Alexander W., and Ida B. Lost one: Maggie L.

HALL, JOHN, SR.—Banker, of the firm of Hall, Kierulff & Co., is a native of the County Armah, Ireland, born on the 18th day of November, 1823. When young Hall was but twelve years of age his father died, leaving a wife and family of four children to mourn his loss, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Five years later (1840) his mother, with the family, emigrated to America and located on a farm in Coshocton county, Ohio. Here young Hall grew to manhood, receiving only a limited education. Later on we find him married to Miss Rebecca Hamil-

ton, a native of that county, and in 1854 he came West and located on section 26, in Jackson township, this county, where he entered 160 acres of land from the government. Two years later he brought his wife and only child, John (who is now cashier of the bank), to their Iowa home. When Mr. Hall came to this county his means were limited, having barely enough money to enter his land, but by good management and fine business qualifications he has succeeded in gaining a good share of this world's goods. In 1862 he gave up farming, and enlisted in company B, Fortieth Iowa, and served his adopted country with honor until the close of the war. In his younger days he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and on his return from the army he commenced working at his trade in Montezuma; and while thus engaged he was persuaded by his friends to accept the nomination of County Recorder, and was elected to that office two consecutive terms, which he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his friends. On his retiring from office he engaged in the abstract business, which he continued for some time. In 1876, in connection with his present partner, G. W. Kierulff, they organized and started the flourishing bank of Montezuma. Mr. Hall is eminently a self-made man, commencing life with little means, and is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish. A marked characteristic of his entire career has been his untiring energy and enterprise. His career as a business man may be inferred from the success that has attended his efforts.

HALL, JOHN W.—Farmer, section 35, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in the State of Rhode Island, November 16, 1816, and when sixteen years of age removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. In the winter of 1846 he came to Poweshiek county, continued agricultural pursuits, and in the spring of 1855 went to Decatur county, Iowa, where he became engaged in the mercantile business, and in the spring of 1865 returned to this county. He owns a fine farm of 105 acres; residence surrounded by shade trees; has a young orchard of 140 trees. He was married November 16, 1840, to Miss Eliza Stout. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Sarah, Mary, Jane, Laura, and Hattie. Lost two: William and Ellen.

HARROD, DANIEL—Stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 24, 1838, and while a youth commenced farming. He was also engaged in teaching, and in the spring of 1864 he came to this county, resumed farming, and for four years was employed in sheep-raising. He then commenced the raising of stock, and deals quite extensively in thorough-bred cattle. In the fall of 1875 he returned to Ohio, remained there until the fall of 1878, then came again to this county, where he owns a farm of 170 acres.

HAWIER, ANDREW—Farmer, section 24, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Virginia, June 16, 1814, and when three years of age moved with his parents to Ohio, where he was raised and educated. He commenced farming, and in the spring of 1837 went to Indiana, where he continued this occupation, and in the spring of 1824 came to Poweshiek county, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres. He was married in Ohio, May 28, 1835, to Miss Sarah Reed. They have six children: Harriet, George and Joseph W., living, and three deceased: John H., Reed and one infant.

HAWKINS, W. B.—Farmer, section 5, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Kentucky, May 2, 1825, and at the age of eleven years removed with his parents to Indiana, where he attended school. After obtaining his education he engaged in farming, continuing the same until 1846. He enlisted in the Mexican War in company I, First regiment Indiana volunteers, Capt. C. C. Nave, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He remained in the service one year, when he was honorably discharged. Then returned to Indiana, resumed farming, and in the fall of 1848 he came to this county, being the first one to enter land in Jackson township. He owns an improved farm of 425 acres. His marriage was in Missouri, May 5, 1850, to Miss Amy Agler. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: Nevada A., Charles A., William W., George, Fred and Emma. Lost four, Ida, Eddie and two unnamed.

HUTCHINSON, ROBT.—Retired farmer, Montezuma. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, in the year 1816. Here may be mentioned the name of another self-made man. When quite young he emigrated to New York City, where he lived three and one-half years, working at his trade, that of a mason. He then removed to Coshocton, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the meantime, having saved a good share of his earnings, he came to this county and entered 800 acres of land from the government and located in the southwest part of Jackson township, where he still owns a fine farm of 420 acres. In 1876 he gave up farming and moved to Montezuma, where he has since made his home. He was married in Coshocton county, Ohio, to Miss Elner Hall, sister of John Hall, Esq., of this place, November 10, 1842. She died, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter: John H. (dealer in general merchandise at Agricola), A. C. (dealer in stock, living in Montezuma), William (attorney at law, Montezuma), James (who devotes himself to agricultural pursuits and lives on the homestead farm), and Ella (now the wife of Mr. Ed. Lytle, of this place).

IRVIN, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 15, P. O. Montezuma. Was born March 10, 1849, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of

six years removed with his parents to Illinois, where his education was obtained. He engaged in farming and followed it until May, 1871, when he came to this county, and is now the owner of an improved farm of eighty acres. He was married in Sigourney, Keokuk county, this State, on the 3d of January, 1873, to Miss A. M. Wier. They have a family of three children, living: John S., Myrtle and William W.

JONES, W. N.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Montezuma.

Is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and was born on the 18th of October, 1834. He was there raised and received his education, and when young engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has continued to the present time. In October, 1857, he came to this county, and is extensively engaged in the raising of fine stock. His farm consists of 325 acres, well improved. His marriage occurred on the 9th of December, 1861, at which time Miss Sarah Thorn became his wife. They have eight children: Elizabeth, John, Mary, Nancy, Robert, Elma, Ida and Jessie. Have lost one son, Ira.

JOHNSON, REV. J. B.—Retired Protestant Methodist preacher. Born in Highland county, on what is called Harden Creek, near Greenfield, Ohio, June 5, 1807. When about four years of age his father moved to Clinton county, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm. He received only the advantages of the common schools. He lived with his parents until he was about twenty-two years old, when he was married to Miss Abigail B. Haines, October 30, 1828. He then moved with his wife on a farm, in the same county, and in 1842 he, with his family of five children, came to Missouri and located in Andrew county. He was there licensed to preach. He remained in Andrew county until the spring of 1847, when he returned to his native State, where he remained until 1848, when he came to Iowa, and located in Oskaloosa, where he engaged in keeping hotel for one year, where the Downing House now stands. The following October he came to this county, and engaged in his chosen calling. He was the first minister in Montezuma, and erected the first church building. Also, organized the first sabbath-school, which was held at his house. His family consists of five sons and two daughters: Sophroneus, Sylvester, Mordecai, Garland G., Z. S., Keziah S. (now Mrs. Jones), Abigail (now Mrs. Bane, living in Colorado). Lost two sons and one daughter: John I. (died from disease contracted in the army), Salathiel and Veturah A.

JOHNSTON, ELIZA J.—Section 3, P. O. Montezuma. Widow of the late J. W. Johnston, who was born in Ireland, and when six years of age came with his parents to the United States, first settling in Illinois, where

he followed farming. In November, 1866, he came with his family to this county and continued his former occupation till his death. He was married September 4, 1857, to the subject of this sketch. She was born in Ireland, October 22, 1839, and there received her education, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, landing in New York. From there she moved to Illinois, and lived in that State until her marriage. Mr. Johnston died February 8, 1874, leaving, besides his wife, six children to mourn his loss.

JOHNSON, SYL.—Proprietor of the Johnson House. Was born in Ohio on the 25th of February, 1835, and in the fall of 1848 came to this county, and has since made it his home. He has been raised and educated here, and now owns forty acres of well-improved land. His residence is well located, a half mile from town, and the view of the country around is quite fine. He was married in the county, August 16, 1855, to Miss Anna T. Hope. They are the parents of four children: Abbie J., Sarah M., Maggie L. and Dora.

KIERULFF, G. W.—Of the firm of Hall, Kierulff & Co., bankers, Montezuma. This gentleman was born on the island of St. Croix, West Indies. His father, being an attorney and a man of culture, decided upon giving his son a good education, and when but seven years of age he was sent to Altona, Schleswig-Holstein, where he attended school for five years, then returned to the West Indies and remained several years. When nineteen years of age he embarked on the steamer Kent for California, where he engaged for a short time in mining. He then moved to San Francisco and kept books for a large lumber firm for about two years. He then went to Calaveras county and opened a small store of general merchandise to supply the miners. In 1857 he went to New York, where he remained but a short time, and then went South and taught school a few months. The same year he came to this county, and bought 320 acres of good farming land, on the present site of Ewart, in Pleasant township. Here he continued in agricultural pursuits till 1869, when his friends, recognizing his good business qualifications, urged him to accept the nomination for County Treasurer. He was elected, and held that office three consecutive terms, thus showing the appreciation of his worth by the general public. After his retirement from office he formed his present partnership with Mr. John Hall, making, with his good business tact, the banking business a thorough success. He was married in Selma, Alabama, to Miss F. B. Harralson. Their family circle are George B. and Anna E.

KILBURN, F. A.—Montezuma. One of the most prominent and successful merchants of the county. Was born in Gilsun, New Hampshire,

February 21, 1820, and there received a part of his education. When nineteen years of age he removed to Vermont and finished his education, after which he engaged in farming and teaching. This he continued until October, 1851, when he came to this county, and in February, 1852, went to Keokuk and purchased merchandise. On the way home he disposed of the most of it, and returning with the balance to Montezuma, he engaged in the mercantile business. He is now one of the most successful business men of this city. He is also a large land owner, having 775 acres, 600 of which are under cultivation. Mr. K. has been twice married. First, in Hartford, Vermont, June 14, 1841, to Miss Sarah Chandler. She died February 25, 1870, leaving three children, two of whom are now living: Mary H. (now Mrs. Wm. A. Moody, born June 7, 1842) and Abigail S. (now Mrs. Dr. John C. Tibbett, born November 22, 1846). Sarah is deceased. She was the wife of Judge L. C. Blanchard, and was born October 9, 1850; died February 19, 1878, leaving two children: Claude and Rose. Mrs. K. was an estimable lady, one loved and respected by all, and many mourned her loss. Mr. K.'s second marriage was February 2, 1871, to Mrs. Mary F. Ferry. They have one child, Lillian F. (born June 2, 1873). He is an extensive dealer in fine stock, and has one of the largest stock farms in the county. In the year 1872 he shipped 101 car-loads of hogs.

KIMBLEY, W. H.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Montezuma. Is a native of Indiana, having been born in Lawrence county. After receiving his education there he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and followed it as his occupation until July 11, 1861, at which time he enlisted in company A, Twenty-fourth Indiana volunteers, and served for three years, then being honorably discharged. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Schuyler, Corinth and Grand Prairie, Ark. After the war he removed to Illinois, continued his former business, and in the spring of 1869 came to this county. He has since lived here, and owns a farm of eighty acres. He was married in Illinois, October 10, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Redman. They had four children by this union: Perry N., Ella, Orrin and Charlie. His second marriage was to Mary A. Fulton, March 20, 1879. They have one child, Bertha.

LATCHEM, A. R.—Merchant. Was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 11, 1850. When six years of age his parents came to this place and engaged in the boot and shoe business. He received his early education here, and afterward a business education in Davenport, Iowa. He was married here to Miss Jennie Mullikin, October 11, 1876. They have one son, Harry Earl, eighteen months old. Mr. Latchem has been thoroughly educated.

LEINS, W. T.—Wagon-maker, Montezuma. Was born in Germany, May 30, 1847, and resided there until four years of age, when, with his parents, he emigrated to America, landing in New York. He removed to Wisconsin, and there attended school, after which he commenced farming. This he continued until February 22, 1866, when he learned the wagon-making trade, and has since followed it to the present time. In November, 1868, he came to Poweshiek county, and has since resided here, and is now enjoying a good business. He was married in this county May 24, 1873, to Miss Mary Scott. They had by this union four children, three of whom are living: Mary G., John W. and Ella P. Charlie is deceased.

LEWIS, WILLIAM ROBINSON—Firm of Lewis & Clark, attorneys at law. The subject of this sketch was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 12, 1835. For fifteen years his place of residence was in the county of his birth, where he served his father, who was one of the thrifty farmers of that deservedly renowned region of country. In 1850 his parents removed to Coshocton county where they still reside. During the seven years following his removal to Coshocton county he was in the employ of his father, who, during this time was engaged in carrying on a store of general merchandise. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, where he remained for one year. In 1857 he again removed westward and selected as a place of permanent abode the then flourishing town of Montezuma. Previous to leaving the State of his nativity, he began the study of law, which study he pursued until admitted to the practice in 1866, nor did his study of his chosen profession cease with his admission to the bar, for the high standing Mr. Lewis enjoys as a lawyer is neither *attained* nor *maintained* without persistent and laborious study. He was County Superintendent of schools from January 1, 1862, till the fall of the same year, when he resigned, and in response to the general request of his fellow citizens, became candidate for Clerk of the District Court. He was elected by a large majority and served the people for one term to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the meantime, in company with Hon. M. E. Cutts of Oskaloosa, he purchased the old McIntire mill, which the two continued to operate till 1865. During the last fifteen years he has devoted his entire attention to the practice of his chosen profession, and his superior attainments as a safe counselor, successful practitioner and profound student are generally acknowledged throughout a judicial district which contains some of the brightest lights of the legal fraternity. Mr. Lewis has not attained his present position by easy and sudden flights, "but he, while his companions slept, was toiling upward in the night." Brought up on a farm, he was inured to the un-

ceasing toil and strict economy which has for many years been characteristic of the region of his nativity. When he left the parental roof, it was not with a competence nor a collegiate education; his schooling was what could be obtained at the country district school-house during the winter months, and his capital was simply an indomitable will and an earnest purpose. He toiled on a farm, worked at the carpenter's bench, taught school and shunned no labor which seemed necessary to procure for him the means of completing his studies. Mr. Lewis was married at Burlington, Vermont, September 12, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Cutts of that place; she is a sister of the Hon. M. E. Cutts of Oskaloosa.

MCCREADY, W. W.—Montezuma, attorney at law. Was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 5, 1849. When he was twelve years old he, with his parents, moved to Knox county, Illinois. His father was a farmer, and young McCready received the advantages of a good school education. He came to this county in 1864. He read law with Judge L. C. Blanchard; was admitted to practice in 1874, and at once formed a partnership with A. W. Ballard of Montezuma and continued with him for two years. Although Mr. McCready was too young at the time of the war to take an active part, he belonged to the telegraph corps of Ohio for six months. He was married in this county, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of James S. Chew, Esq., of Mahaska county, in February, 1872. They have one daughter, Floy.

McINTIRE, JOHN—Retired farmer and miller, Montezuma. Was born in Kentucky November 10, 1803, and after completing his education, commenced following agricultural pursuits. He resided in his native State until the fall of 1829, when he removed to the State of Indiana. Resumed farming, and in the spring of 1849, came to Iowa, settling in this county. On arriving at Montezuma, there were but three families. In 1854 he built the old Montezuma House, was its proprietor for a short time, and in 1855 built what is now called the Stanley House. He was its proprietor for two years, and in 1857 sold out to Mr. Stanley. In 1855 Mr. McIntire built a steam grist mill, which he ran until 1861. In 1866 he bought a mill on Skunk River, and in 1867 sold it to Brignon & Ritz, who continued the business. Mr. McIntire retired from active business life in 1868, on account of ill health. His marriage was in Indiana, March 29, 1829, to Miss Jane McMaines. They have nine children: Louanne, James, John, Margaret, Samuel, Thomas, Perry, Robert and Ellen. **ROBERT T. McINTIRE**, son of the above, was born in this county November 25, 1844, and here was raised and educated. He began the cigar and billiard business and still continues the same, and now has one of the finest halls in this county.

He was married in this county March 6, 1871, to Miss Florence E. Dalley. They have three children: Winifred, Jennie and Stella.

MALCOLM, S.—Farmer, section 13, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Henry county, Illinois, and was there raised and educated. He engaged in farming and followed it in that State until the fall of 1864, when he went to Canada. He remained there until August, 1865, and then located in this county, and has continued to reside here since, owning a farm of 200 acres. His marriage was in Canada, on the 6th of August, 1865, to Miss Kate Malcolm. By this union they have four children: Lewis E., Nellie F., Cynthia E. and Nora Pearl.

MILLER, C. E.—Druggist, Montezuma. Was born in Bath, Canada, August 24, 1833, and there was raised. He removed to Niagara, and from there entered the Trinity College, at Toronto, where his schooling was completed. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Kennedy, of Bath, Canada, and remained with him fourteen months, and while in college he devoted one year to the art course. He studied medicine at the same place for the same length of time. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching, which he continued until the winter of 1862, and was then forced to stop on account of failing health. He commenced farming, and followed that occupation until the summer of 1864, when he removed to Belleville, Canada. There he obtained a position as clerk in the sheriff's office, remaining in that employment until the spring of 1870. In July of that year he came to this county. Before entering into business for himself, Mr. Miller was with Drs. Holyoke & Hedges, at Grinnell, where he thoroughly fitted himself for business in the country. He is treasurer, and has the depository of the Oxleyan Bible Society. He was married in Belleville, Canada, July 4, 1866, to Miss H. E. Rowe. They have three children: Annie, Minnie, and May.

MORRISON, MRS. SARAH E.—Section 6, P. O. Montezuma. Widow of the late John Morrison, who was born in Ohio, March 10, 1820, and there grew to manhood. Then moved to Illinois, where he remained until May, 1843, when he came to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county. There he was married, November 3, 1845, to the subject of this sketch, Miss Sarah E. Garsuch. In the fall of 1856 they came to this county, and here Mr. M. was engaged in farming and stock-raising, until the 13th of August, 1862, when he enlisted as first lieutenant in company B, Fortieth Iowa volunteers, and served until March 3, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. About three weeks after his discharge he died (March 24, 1864), leaving eight children to mourn his loss: Robert, Mary J., Keziah A., John I., Eliza B., Samuel D., James M., and Charles G. Mr.

Morrison was a man of broad experience, and a thorough and accurate business man. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealings, as well as strict integrity, had won him many friends. Mrs. Morrison was born in Maryland, August 16, 1826, and resided there until nine years of age, when with her parents she moved to Ohio, and was there educated.

MORRISON, R.—Farmer and stock-dealer, section 17, P. O. Montezuma. Was born September 25, 1821, in Dayton, Ohio, and lived there, attending the common schools, until the fall of 1835, when he removed to Illinois. He there engaged in farming, following that occupation until 1843, when he went to Mahaska county, Iowa, and there became engaged in the mercantile business, and also dealing in stock. In the spring of 1850 he went to California and commenced mining. Soon returned to Illinois, and in 1854 again moved to Mahaska county. In 1862 he came to this county, and now owns an excellent farm of 520 acres, surrounded by a grove of maple trees. Has a good orchard of 1,000 trees. Was married in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, to Miss Emily Chadsey. They have nine children living: William N., Emma, John, Burton, Arthur, Annie, Lewis, Cyrus, and George. Three are deceased: Edwin J., Hugh S., and one unnamed. Mr. M. is also engaged largely in grain dealing.

MULLIKIN, JOHN—Born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of May, 1827. Lived on a farm until he was seven years old, when he moved into town, and lived and worked with a brother-in-law in a tannery until he was eighteen years old. He then bought one-half interest in the tannery, and continued in the tanning business about two years. He then engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness, and has continued in that business ever since, except one year he was engaged in a grocery and provision store in Lafayette, Ind. Was married on the 27th day of January, 1848, at Danville, Ind., to Mrs. Amelia A. Darnell. Has a family of three children: Mary L. (now Mrs. Mahlon Head), Serena J. (now Mrs. A. R. Latchem) and Julia A. (now Mrs. Henry L. Miller). Mr. Mullikin emigrated from Indiana to Iowa in the fall of 1858, and located at Montezuma, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of saddles and harness, and is still in the same business, having the only saddle and harness manufactory in the town.

PHILIPPI, CHARLES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Montezuma. Was born April 14, 1832, in Germany, and remained there, attending school, until 1847, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. He removed to Ohio and obtained a position as stage-driver, and in the spring of 1856 left that State. He came to this county and now owns 120 acres of land, being engaged in farming and very extensively in

stock dealing. During the war he enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in company B, Fortieth Iowa infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in many hard fought battles, among which were Saline Bottom and Okalona. He was married in Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, October 31, 1855, to Miss Catharine Hampel. They have two adopted children: George (born March 3, 1870), and Annie (born February 22, 1875).

PORTER, JOHN H.—Of the firm of Rayburn & Porter. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, April 29th, 1841, where he lived until December, '54, when he came west with his parents and went to farming, in which vocation he continued until 1872, though in the meantime he enlisted in company C, of the Twenty-eighth Iowa, August, 1862, and served his country until the close of the war. He participated in every battle of his regiment. He was married here to Miss Mary J. Rayburn, January 17, 1869, a native of Ohio. Mr. Porter has two sons and one daughter: Gertrude, Raymond and Albert, living, and has lost two daughters: Mary F. and Allin. Also lost his wife, December 9, 1879.

RAINSBURG, THOS.—County Treasurer, Montezuma. This gentleman was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 25, 1829, and was raised on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the wagon-making trade. In 1853, thinking there were better prospects for a young man West, he came and located near the present site of Brooklyn and commenced working at carpenter work and odd jobs which he continued until 1856, when he started a wagon-making shop in Brooklyn, which continued under his management, more or less, until 1875, when he was urged by his friends to accept the nomination of Treasurer of Poweshiek county and was elected by a large majority. The people recognizing his ability to handle their money, and the faithful manner in which he performed his duties, he was re-elected, and is the present incumbent, and by his good business qualifications and courteous manners has gained many friends. He was married in his native county, to Miss Lydia Hott, April 30, 1857. She was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. Their family consists of two sons: Albertus P. and Charley T.

RAYBURN, A. F.—Of the firm of Rayburn & Porter, hardware dealers. Is a native of Highland county, Ohio, born February 9, 1841. His parents were farmers, and as such was Mr. Rayburn trained in his youth. In 1855, in company with his parents, he came to Montezuma, where he continued to reside until August, 1862, where he enlisted in company B, Fortieth Iowa infantry, and was mustered out in the Indian Territory, in August, 1865. During the years of 1867–8 he was engaged in the drug business in Brooklyn. In November, 1872, he started his present busi-

ness with Mr. Porter. As business men they are successful, and by close attention to business and fair dealing they have succeeded in building up a large trade and have secured the esteem of all with whom they have business transactions. Mr. Rayburn was married in Montezuma, February 5, 1867, to Miss Nettie Brosins, a native of Indiana. Their family are: Lulu (aged ten years), Eddie (aged six years). They have lost one son, Ralph (aged six months).

REDMAN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY—Montezuma. William Henry Redman, one of the youngest and most prosperous attorneys of Montezuma, was born at Genesee Grove, Whiteside county, Illinois, on the 5th of March, 1840, his parents being Eli and Catherine Owen Redman. His father, born in Western Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812, receiving a land warrant in consideration of his services. William H. completed his academical education at the Mount Carroll Seminary, Carroll county, Illinois, and from that town enlisted for service in the war of the rebellion as a private in company C, Twelfth Illinois cavalry volunteers, January 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran in same company and regiment February 29, 1864; was regularly promoted through the grades of second and first lieutenant to the captaincy of said company, and was finally, as such, mustered out with his company at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866. He saw active service in the War of the Rebellion as follows: At the cavalry engagements at Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, Va., September 10, 11, and 12, 1862; in the siege of Harper's Ferry, Va., September 13 and 14, 1862, and was one of the seventeen hundred cavalymen who forced their way through the enemy's lines on the night of September 14, 1862, thus avoiding becoming prisoners of war September 15, 1862, when Harper's Ferry capitulated to Stonewall Jackson's forces. He was in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17 and 18, 1862; the severe cavalry engagement at Williamsport, Md., September 21, 1862, where his horse was shot and killed under him; the cavalry engagement of Dumphries, Va., December 26 and 27, 1862. He was captured by the enemy near Dumphries January 8, 1863, and the same night escaped from his captors, and, after two nights' travel, returned to his command. He was in the various battles and cavalry engagements of the great "Stoneman raid" in the vicinity of Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, Louisa Court-house, Ashland Station, and Tunstall's Station, Va., between April 13 and May 5, 1863; also at Aldie and Upperville, Va., June 19 and 21, 1863; the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and of the several cavalry engagements at Boonsboro, Funktown, Falling Waters, and Williamsport, Md., from the 6th to the 14th of July, 1863; the battle of Chester Gap, Va., July 26,

1863, and Brandy Station, and Culpepper Court-house, Va., August 7 and 8, 1863. He was also in the cavalry engagements at Germania Ford, Raccoon Ford, Stephensburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, and Brentsville, Va., in General Meade's withdrawal of the Potomac army in October, 1863, having another horse killed under him at Germania Ford. He was also in the many battles and engagements of General Banks' army on the disastrous Red River campaign in April and May, 1864, and was with his company in the following important cavalry raids: From Baton Rouge, La., to Liberty, Miss., in November, 1864; from same place to Pascagoula in December, 1864, and from Memphis, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss., in March, 1865, where he exchanged shots with the enemy for the last time and captured his last prisoner. During the time he was in the service he was never sick a day, never off duty, never failed to face the enemy, and never received a wound. His military record is as noble as his life is pure. On leaving the service Captain Redman entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and there graduated in December, 1869; since practicing law, with a growing business and rising reputation, at Montezuma, where he settled in April, 1870. He is in company with Major Carr, and they are doing a thrifty business in the abstract line and real estate, as well as law. Captain Redman has three times been mayor of Montezuma, and has a high standing in the community. In politics, he trains in the Republican ranks. He is connected with the Odd Fellows. The wife of Captain Redfield was Miss Sue P. Ferguson, of Jefferson, Harrison county, Ohio; married on the 3d of March, 1870. They have had five children, and lost two of them.

ROBERTS, J.—Druggist, Montezuma. Was born on the 25th of September, 1849, in Ohio, and there received a part of his education. He attended the Washington and Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Penn., from which institution he graduated in the summer of 1868. In the following fall he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and also graduated from the Iowa State Law College in 1869, and in the fall of 1870 he came to Poweshiek county, where he became engaged in the law business with W. R. Lewis. He remained in partnership with said party until 1872, when he entered the employ of S. J. Dolbery & Co., druggists, as clerk, remaining until June, 1875, when he bought Mr. D.'s interest, and the business is now continued under the firm name of Roberts & Co. He was married in Montezuma October 5, 1875, to Miss M. E. Bosley. By this union they have one child, Vema D.

RODGERS, J. W.—Grocer, of the firm of Rodgers Brothers. Was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 17, 1836. He two years

later moved with his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he lived until he was seventeen years old, when he started out to make his own way in the world. In 1856 he came west to Marshall county, and in the following March, 1857 he came here, working on a saw-mill. Afterward he attended Iowa College for one term; then in 1863 he started his present business, in which he has been very successful. He was married in this place October 29, 1865, to Miss Emily Wilson, youngest daughter of Gideon Wilson, who came here in 1848. Their family consists of two sons and one daughter: Wilson G., Mabel, Eugene K.

SANDERS, FRANKLIN—Drayman, Montezuma. Was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1839, and was there raised and educated until sixteen years of age, when he came to this county. Here he completed his schooling, after which he engaged in farming. That occupation he followed until August, 1861, when he enlisted in company F, Tenth Iowa volunteers, and served until September, 1864. He was then honorably discharged, and returned to his home and resumed farming. In 1875 he commenced the express and dray business, and has since been engaged in it. His marriage was in Iowa county, this State, March 28, 1865, to Miss M. M. McCallster. They have three children: John H., Addie F., and Irvin C.

SANDERS, S.—Blacksmith and carriage-maker, Montezuma. Was born in Ohio September 16, 1831, and when young learned the carriage-making trade. He was raised and educated in his native county. In the spring of 1858 he left Ohio and removed to Kansas, where he continued his trade of carriage-maker until 1861, when he enlisted in company I, Second Kansas volunteers, and served eight months; was then honorably discharged, returned to Kansas and re-enlisted in company E, Twelfth Kansas volunteers, as private. Six months later he was promoted to second lieutenant, and was soon commissioned as captain of company A. In the spring of 1861 he resigned his position, commenced the stock business and contracting for the government, and in 1867 became engaged in oil speculations. On the 2d of June, 1874, he came to this county, and has since been employed in working at his trade. On the 10th day of September, 1851, he was married in Muscatine, this State, to Miss Mary J. Fletcher. They are the parents of five children: Emma F., Charles W., Harry E., Nettie, and Nellie.

SANDERS, WILLIAM—Superintendent of poor farm, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Pennsylvania, May 21, 1842, and at the age of eight years accompanied his parents to Des Moines county, this State. He engaged in farming when young and continued the same until the fall of

1874, when he came to this county. He was elected superintendent of the poor farm in February, 1879, and was re-elected in March, 1880. During the war he enlisted in company E, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, October 21, 1861, and served three years and ten months, when he was honorably discharged. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg, and others. Was married in Des Moines county, Iowa, March 4, 1865, to Miss Margaret J. Chambers. They have three children: Ida E., Alice and Jessie.

SATCHELL, DANIEL—Deceased, the first son of Joseph and Mary Satchell. Was born on the eastern shore of Maryland on the 24th day of March, 1806. His father moved to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Ross county, fifteen miles northwest of Chillicothe, and was by occupation a farmer. He has been twice married: first in 1832 to Rachel Robins. About that time he was attached to a light horse company at Old Town, the present site of Frankfort, under the command of Col. Peterson. In a short time he became major of that company and remained so until January 30, 1837, when he, with his family, moved to De Witt county, Illinois. He was married the second time to Atha E. Moore, in 1840. In 1830 he attached himself to the M. E. Church, and was one of the leaders, and remained so until his death, which occurred in August, 1875. He raised three children by his former marriage: George K. (who now lives in Brooklyn), James W. (in Union county), and Mary E. (living in Brooklyn). By second marriage four sons and one daughter: Nicholas M. (living in Nebraska), Daniel (also living in Nebraska), Joseph (deputy auditor, Montezuma), William M. (Hardin county), and Sarah C. (in Nebraska).

SEARIGHT, J. F.—Merchant tailor, Montezuma. Was born on the 20th of March, 1817, in Pennsylvania, and resided there until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Ohio. He completed his education in that State and then engaged in the tailoring business, which he followed until the spring of 1863. In that year he came to Poweshiek county, and has since been working at his trade. He is the owner of a farm of 315 acres, and one well adapted to the raising of stock. On the 6th of February, 1845, Miss Harriet Stevens became his wife; they were married in Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: Lizzie, Thomas, John and Katie; have lost four infants.

SHEARER, JOHN W.—Retired farmer. A native of Scotland. Was born in Eberdeenshire in April, 1827. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years of age; he was then apprenticed for four years to learn the shoemaker's trade. Two years before his time expired his employer died. He then hired himself to another shoemaker for one year for forty-five dollars.

After that he worked with the same man three years at job work. In 1851 he started business for himself, which he continued successfully until 1853, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in August. He stopped there but a few months when he worked his way westward as far as Ohio, working in different places at his trade, until 1854, when he still came west, crossing the Mississippi river on the ice. He worked about one year in Cedar and Linn counties, he then came to Montezuma and opened a shoe-shop, which he continued until 1859, when he gave his attention to farming. He opened up a farm in Lincoln township, and has given his attention principally to farming ever since, and owns a well improved farm of 240 acres. In the fall of 1862 he bought nineteen head of young cattle, paying an average of \$13.50 per head, and the following spring sold them for \$35.00 per head. Mr. S. is a man of good business qualifications, and by good management has placed himself above want. He was married in Montezuma to Miss Belle Patterson, December 1, 1878. She is also a native of Scotland.

SHEARER, JOHN—Farmer and mason, section 2, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Pennsylvania, October 8, 1824, and was there raised and educated. While a youth he learned the trade of mason and tinsmith, and followed the same about five years. Then obtained employment on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers as pilot of a steamer, and continued in that capacity until 1856, when he came to this county. He owns a farm of eighty acres. Was married in Pennsylvania in December, 1851, to Miss Sarah Snell. They had eight children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Lucinda, Maggie, Artie, Reuben, B. Erastus and Leonard. Mrs. S. died March 13, 1878. She was a lady respected by all, and her death was mourned by a host of friends.

SHEELY, ELZA—Sheriff of Poweshiek county, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 19, 1834. He was here raised on a farm receiving all the advantages of the schools of that commonwealth. He was married in his native county to Miss Sarah E. Clemans, August 14, 1855. She was also born in Greene county. Two years later, taking Greeley's advice, he came West, and located on a farm in Union township, where he continued to reside in peace and plenty until August, 1862, when, at his country's call, he enlisted in company C, Twenty-eighth Iowa, and served until the close of the war, and was engaged in all the battles participated in by the regiment. In 1877 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of Sheriff, and his faithful performance of duty has gained him many friends. He has raised a family of five sons and three daughters: Luella J. (now Mrs. B. T. Vestal), Elizabeth (now Mrs. John B. Atkins), James W., Eliza, Jefferson, Frederick, Christopher and Charley.

SHELL, H. C.—Of the firm of Shell & Taylor, butchers, Montezuma. Was born in Hardy (now Grant) county, West Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1838, and when sixteen years of age left home and removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1869. He then came to Iowa, and settled in Pleasant township, of this county. For seven years he has been in business here. During the late war, on the call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, he enlisted, in June, 1865, in company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio infantry, and was on detached service. His marriage was in Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor. They have one daughter, Ida, aged fourteen years.

SHIPLEY, W. E.—Proprietor of the Bashaw, Jr., Livery Stable. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1839. When about one year old his parents moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, where they lived but a short time, and from there they went to Muskingum county, Ohio, where they remained until 1848, and from there went to Butler county, Ohio. Mr. Shipley came here in October, 1856, and located in this town. He had been raised on a farm, and consequently farmed for three years after coming here. In 1860 he commenced carrying mail and running a hack between here and Iowa City, Malcom and Brooklyn, which he continued till 1875, when he started his present business. He was married January 10, 1866, to Miss Ella McIntire. Her father, John McIntire, came here at an early day. They have a family of one daughter and one son: Jessie M. and Eddie.

SMITH, J. S.—Farmer, section 26, P. O. Sherman. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, December 9, 1832, and after receiving an education in the common schools, came to this county when nineteen years old, and has since made it his home. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, mostly improved. He has a good residence, nicely situated, commanding a view of the country around for several miles. He was married in this county May 30, 1852, to Miss Charlotte A. Sanders. They have nine children: Cap., Eliza C., Francis E., George S., Naomi, Fannie M., Charles M., Samuel W. and Milbourne.

SMITH, RICHARD—Farmer, section 19, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 23, 1827, and after receiving his education learned the harness and saddlery trade and followed the same until 1855, when he came to this county and has since resided here, owning a farm of 160 acres of improved land. Mr. Smith contracted for the grading of one mile of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. He was married in Highland county, Ohio, April 15, 1850, to Miss Christina Head. They have eleven children: Mahlon W., Albert E., Oran J., Richard L., Elva N., Willie H.

and John W., living, and three deceased: Charles C., Carrie and William M.

TAYLOR, JAMES—Of the firm of Taylor & Shell, proprietors of meat market, Montezuma. Is a native of Ohio, and was born on the 12th of September, 1834. After leaving school he engaged in farming and in the fall of 1862 discontinued that business. He then commenced in his present occupation, but only followed it until 1863, when he again took up farming. In the year 1867 he came to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county, which has since been his home. He first came here in 1856 and remained but two years, not settling permanently until 1867. On the 20th of August, 1854, he was married in Ohio, to Miss Susan Gerard. The fruits of this union were six children: Sarah L., Allen, Cyrus, Minnie, Lizzie and Eda.

TIBBALS, L.—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in East Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, November 16, 1820, and after his education had been obtained he went, in November, 1841, to Hartford, Licking county, Ohio, and obtained a situation with Harry Miller & Co., Columbus, Ohio, publishers, remaining with that firm about five years. In November, 1861, he came to this county, and is now the possessor of a good farm. He was married in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, September 2, 1858, to Miss Arvilla E., daughter of Almus Beard, of that State. She was born on the 26th of August, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. T. had four children, all of whom are now deceased.

TILTON, CAPT. J. H.—Postmaster and dealer in dry goods and notions, Montezuma. This gentleman is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born January 10, 1837. He lived the life of a farmer boy until he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the machinist trade. At the age of nineteen he left the paternal roof to make his own way in the world. He came to Montezuma (1855) and here commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he continued until 1859. He then bought a half interest in a drug store. About two years later he sold out his interest and in August, 1862, enlisted in company C, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteers and was commissioned second lieutenant. He resigned his commission in July, 1863, and returned home, and was elected County Judge, which office he held until he went out the second time. May, 1864, he organized company B, of the Forty-sixth Iowa, and was elected their captain and served until the close of the war. His company was mostly made up of the Iowa College students. After his return from the army he followed the stock business for about one year. He then started a store of general merchandise and five years later did away with

the grocery line and now gives his entire attention to dry goods and notions. He has been postmaster since, 1866, with the exception of three years. Mr. Tilton is purely a self-made man. He came to Montezuma without funds or favor with which to pave his pathway to success, and by close attention to business has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a business man.

TRIBBET, DR. J. C.—This gentleman is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, born November 4, 1846. Was raised on a farm until seventeen years of age and received a good school education. When about seventeen years of age he left the farm and engaged in teaching school about three years. During this time he gave his spare time to the reading of medicine. He read with Dr. Wilson, of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. He afterward attended the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and graduated from that institute in the spring of 1873. The same spring he came to Montezuma and commenced the practice of his profession. He has the most thorough qualifications as a physician and by his own skill and energy he has built up his own reputation and has acquired an extensive practice, and is a welcome visitor in the sick-room. The Doctor was married in Montezuma, to Miss Abby, daughter of F. A. Kilburn, Esq., March 22, 1874, and by this union they have one daughter, Nellie.

VEST, JOHN W. H., M. D.—Prominent among the physicians of Poweshiek county, no one has a better reputation for skill than the subject of this sketch. Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 17, 1822. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Price Vest. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. They were plain farming people. When young Vest was ten years old his parents moved to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He here attended the Hillsboro Academy, and prepared himself for college. At the age of twenty-two he read medicine with Dr. J. B. McConnell, of Rushville, Ohio, and attended lectures during the winters of 1846-7, at Sterling College, Columbus, Ohio, and in the spring commenced the practice of his profession in New Market, same State, where he continued until 1854, when he removed to New Vienna, Ohio. Here he remained but a short time. In the fall of 1855 the Doctor took another course of lectures, and graduated from the Sterling Medical College in March, 1856. He then came West and located in Montezuma, where he has since made his home, being the oldest medical practitioner now living in the county. On the 22d of August, 1862, he tendered his services to the United States, and was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteers, and was with that regiment until December 4, 1864, when he resigned. Thinking his medical education not yet complete he attended

the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1865. Soon after going South he was made surgeon-in-chief of the third division Thirteenth army corps, on General McGinnis' staff. When the Thirteenth and Nineteenth army corps were united he became medical director of the staff of Gen. Ransom, and was subsequently transferred and made medical director on Gen. McClernand's staff. Still later he was relieved of this duty, and placed in charge of Gen. McClernand, who was taken ill, taking him from Alexandria, La., to New Orleans, and thence to Alton, Ill. He was president of the operating board at Magnolia Hill, Champion's Hill, also, at Black River, Vicksburg, and through the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, making a brilliant record as a surgeon. This, in brief, is the Doctor's war record, and it is almost needless to say that he has a high standing among the medical men of the State. He belongs to both the county and State medical societies, and was president of the former body in 1875. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Is a council member of the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Encampment of Odd Fellows. He is well known throughout the county, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance. He is as much of a student now as he ever was, and devotes his leisure to reading his medical periodicals and other scientific works, and has the largest library in the county, consisting of over 300 medical volumes, and hence is constantly progressing in knowledge, and as a practitioner, in the confidence of the people. He was united in marriage, on the 23d of December, 1847, to Miss Margaret Phibbs, of Adams county, Ohio. They have four children living, and lost two: Myrtie (the youngest, died at the age of ten years, in 1863), and Mary E. (widow of John McDonald, who died in May, 1875). John W. lives on the Doctor's fine farm, one mile and a quarter east of town, consisting of 480 acres of Poweshiek's best soil, under good cultivation—contains 600 apple trees, five miles and a half of good hedge, and all other necessities that go to make a good farm. Martha W. (wife of L. W. Wilson, Deputy Treasurer, and at present Republican candidate for Clerk of the courts). Dr. W. E., the present partner of his father. This gentleman prepared at the Iowa College, of Grinnell, and the University, of Iowa City, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. Fred E., student of the Iowa College. The Doctor's children have all been students of the Iowa College except Myrtie.

WILLSON, JOHN W.—Stock-dealer, Montezuma. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, December 9, 1839, where he lived until 1848, when he came to this county with his parents and located in Monte-

zuma. His father brought a stock of goods here and opened a general store, it being the first in Poweshiek county. The subject of this sketch had a good school education. He lived on a farm until 1870, when he bought out his father's business, which he continued five years, and also bought and sold stock, which business he still continues, under the firm name of Morrison & Willson. Mr. Willson lives on his farm of eighty acres just east of town, but owns 1,500 acres in the county. He laid out West Montezuma in 1877, and also Willson's Addition. Mr. Willson has seen Poweshiek county grow from its infancy, and has shared the trials and hardships of pioneer life. He had come to stay; in other words, he had settled. The faculty of being able to fix the mind upon some definite plan of operations does much to achieve success and snatch victory from the jaws of impending defeat. Such faculty Mr. Willson seems to have possessed in a remarkable degree, and as a result has been enabled to see the country improved all around him, and as the country has improved he himself has prospered and been blessed with plenty. He was married in this place in 1858, to Miss Sarah M. Head, daughter of W. M. Head, a native of Ohio. They have only one daughter, Maggie K.

WILSON, JAMES W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Indiana, September 26, 1821, and when sixteen years of age removed with his parents to Henry county Iowa, where he was educated. While young he engaged in farming and has continued the same to the present time. In the fall of 1848 he came to this county, and in August, 1851, was elected sheriff and served for two years; then became engaged in the mercantile business and followed the same about three years, when he again engaged in farming. He owns a fine farm of 428 acres. His marriage was in this county, to Miss Elvira Taylor. They had seven children, of whom six are living.

WILSON, L. W.—Deputy Treasurer, Montezuma. Is a native of Iowa county, this State, and was born on the 9th of June, 1852. When about one year of age he removed with his father to Tama county, and in 1856 he came to this county. He was raised on a farm and received a good common school education, supplemented by one term spent at the Iowa College. In January, 1876, he came to this city and since that time has been deputy treasurer. He was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Dr. Vest, January 1, 1878. She was born in Ohio. Mr. Wilson is now the nominee on the Republican ticket for clerk of the county.

WILSON, G. W.—Physician and surgeon, Montezuma. Was born on the 26th day of September, 1848, in Springfield, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seven years removed with his parents to Henry county, this State.

He attended Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant, and from there entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, remaining in that institution for two years. He also attended the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom March 30, 1870. Having formed a desire for the practice of medicine he went to Le Mars, Missouri, and engaged in that profession, remaining until April, 1873, when he came to this State. He first settled at New London, where he continued to practice, and in the spring of 1876 he came to this county. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is always a welcome visitor in the sick room. His marriage was in Henry county, this State, on the 25th of August, 1874, to Miss Lute Stoddard. They had two children, both of whom are now deceased: Ione C. and Ioda P.

WOODWARD, D. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1820, and after finishing his education he learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued until 1841, when he removed to Columbiana county, Ohio. He there continued his trade, and in the spring of 1843 went to Tuscarawas county, same State, and while there built a dam across the Tuscarawas River. In the fall of 1853 he came to this county and has since made it his home, now owning a farm of 200 acres. He has a good location for his residence, being but two miles from Montezuma. His marriage was in Ohio, August 27, 1848, to Miss Matilda Rankin.

WYKEL, GEORGE C.—Furniture dealer. Was born in Hardin county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1835. When two years old he moved with his parents to Henderson county, Kentucky. When fifteen years of age he left his home and went to Rockport, Indiana, to learn the cabinet making trade, where he remained for three years, until he had completed his trade. He then, like the majority in those days, traveled through the country doing jour work, and finally landed in Keokuk, Lee county, in the spring of 1856, where he remained until the following fall, when he came to Richland, Keokuk county, where he remained but a short time. He came to Montezuma in February, 1857, and started his present business, and has continued here ever since, being very successful. He was married here to Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. P. M. Johnson, April 30, 1857. They have two sons and one daughter: Frank C., Carey D. and Lizzie M.

GORDON, DAVID, JR.—P. O. Montezuma. His parents both emigrated early in life from their native Scotland to America, and settled in Ohio, where they were married January 9, 1858. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Cook. They came to this county in July, 1858. David was born in Montezuma, October 20, 1858. He was raised on a farm, and well educated in this county. He married, December 24, 1879, Miss La-

vina Inman of Deep River township, who was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, February 1, 1857. Mr. Gordon is, at present, a teacher in the public school, and a young man of fine promise.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BAILEY, JOHN S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, township 78 north, range 16 west. Among the many men who have beautiful homes in this county, none are more pleasantly located than the subject of this sketch, one mile north of Searsboro and within a few rods of the Central Railroad of Iowa, on a beautiful eminence facing the south. He is a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, is well educated and a very companionable gentleman. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 7th of June, 1840, where he continued to live and labor on the farm until he was about thirty years of age, except the time spent in attending school, and about one year which he spent in the West. He first came to Iowa in the year 1862, and followed teaching school, teaching two terms at Forest Home, in this county, then returning to Vermont, where he remained until the year 1870, when he removed permanently to this county, and located himself on the farm where he now lives. His farm consists of 180 acres of fine undulating land, which is in a fine state of cultivation, about one-half being seeded down to grass. He has about sixteen acres of a fine young orchard, three or four hundred of his trees now in bearing. He intends to enlarge his orchard by the addition of about four acres more in his south orchard, which is beautifully situated on a northern slope of the hill in front of his fine large two-story house, which presents a beautiful picture to the eye from his front dooryard. His out-buildings are all in good repair. His stock consists of about thirty head of fine cattle, forty head of nice blooded hogs and several head of horses. All bear the marks of thrift, and his beautiful shrubbery, and, in fact, everything on his farm shows him to be a systematic farmer. He was married January 2, 1870, to Miss Hattie L. Kingsley of Winsdor county, Vermont, by whom he has three children living: Nellie M., William M. and an infant not yet named. He was educated at Union Academy, New Hampshire, where he attended about three years.

BEADERSTADT, JOHN—Sec. 8, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 14th of January, —, in which country he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to America, settling in the State of Illinois, where he remained one year, and removed to Iowa and settled in Jasper county, in which county he lived until 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteer infantry, with which

regiment he continued during the full time for which he enlisted, and until the close of the war, and with which he participated in the following engagements: Champion's Hill, Jackson, Mississippi, all the Red River Expedition, Siege of Vicksburg, and then went to the eastern department, where they were in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was honorably discharged in 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and again settled in Jasper county. He was married in the year 1861, to Miss Sarah Gause of Kellogg, who was born in the State of Indiana, on the 6th day of May, 1844, by which union they have three children, whose names are, John M. (born December 29, 1862), Addie (born June 13, 1866), Alma (born June 15, 1868). He had the misfortune to lose his companion, who died on the 20th day of October, 1873. He was married a second time, in August, 1875, to Mrs. Mary Robins, who is still living. He has a nice little home situated on the south road from Searsboro to Lynnvile, surrounded by handsome natural trees, and has his home adorned with many conveniences. Mr. Bederstadt is a very intelligent and pleasant gentleman.

BINEGAR, GEORGE W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Searsboro. Is one of the most intelligent and industrious young farmers in this township, and though yet quite young, is one of the pioneers of the county. He was born in Greene county, in the State of Ohio, and removed to this county with his parents when he was about five or six years of age, settling in Union township, near what is now Forest Home, where he continued to live with his parents and labor on the farm until the breaking out of the war, when, in the year 1861, he enlisted in company I, Thirteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, commanded by Captain John Elroy, with which regiment he remained until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. During the time his regiment lay in quarters at the latter place, he was discharged from the service on account of sickness, and returned to his home in this county, where he remained until in 1863. Captain Carr came home recruiting for the Twenty-eighth Iowa, and, having recruited his health, he again enlisted in company C of the Twenty-eighth, with which regiment he continued until after the battle of Cedar Creek, where he was badly wounded in the left shoulder, and was again discharged from the service. He participated in the following engagements while in the Twenty-eight regiment: Kane River, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. After his discharge from the army, he returned home and settled in this county, where he engaged in farming. He removed to his present location in 1870 or 1871, where he has resided ever since. He has a fine large home and has all his farm well improved. He was married in 1868, to Miss Hulda Shely, a lady of refined taste and, as the

writer can testify, a good cook and housekeeper. They have six children: Charles E., Jennie, Margaret E., George E., Rusha and Addie who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Binnegar, though young, is looked upon as one of the substantial farmers of his township.

BINEGAR, A. J.—Among the many enterprising farmers of this township none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch. Andrew J. Binnegar was born in Highland county, Ohio, in the year 1832. He continued to live with his parents until he was about eighteen years of age, where he labored on a farm. In the year 1850 his parents removed to Iowa and settled in Union township, near what is now known as Forest Home. He continued to live in Union township until the year 1876, when he removed to the place where he now resides, which was the wild prairie, which he has not only reclaimed from its wild condition, but has it in a fine state of cultivation. He has a very fine farm, consisting of two hundred and forty acres of as fine undulating land as there is in Poweshiek county. He has good buildings, fine house and barn as well as out-buildings. His fences, and in fact his entire farm, bear testimony that Mr. B. is a successful farmer. He was married on the 12th day of October, 1858, to Miss Catherine Wolf, of Starke county, Ohio, by whom he has seven children living: James Franklin, Mary E., Elizabeth, Georgia A., Alice G., Lucy E., John S. Mr. Binnegar took an active part in the Sugar Creek war.

BOGET, A. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, sections 13 and 14, P. O. Searsboro. Born in Washington county, New York, about the year 1836, where he lived on the farm with his parents until the year 1857, when his parents removed to McHenry county, Illinois, Albert E., who was then a lad of some fifteen years, accompanying them, where he continued to live with and labor for his parents until he was about twenty years of age, when they again removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, he still remaining with them. For about a year they all remained in Wisconsin, and then removed to Iowa, and settled in Johnson county, in the northwest part. This was in the fall of 1856, and he remained in Johnson county until the fall of 1869, when he removed to this county and settled on the same farm which he now owns and occupies, consisting of 160 acres of fine land, most of which, in order to reclaim, had to be grubbed. Mr. Boget has about 100 acres improved, 90 of which he has grubbed with his own hands. He has as nice a farm as there is in this section of country, which is all fenced with good substantial fence, and the improved part in a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, who is still living, and by whom he has seven children: Alfaretta, Alonzo A., Jersey J., Mary C., Nettie A., Francilia and Maud.

BOGET, J. H.—(Lives with his son A. E.) P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Washington county, State of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1812, at which place he continued to live, engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was thirty-nine years of age, when, in the year 1851, he removed to McHenry county, Illinois, where he lived about four years and removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and removed to Iowa, settling in Johnson county, north and west of Solon. Here he purchased land and continued to live until the year 1869, when he sold out and removed to this county, where he owns an 80 acre farm. He was married about 1833 to Miss Nancy A. Eldridge, with whom he lived until the year 1863, when she died, and by whom he had five children, whose names are: Ellis J., Albert E., Charles C., Daniel H., Nancy A. Mr. Boget is a man of intelligence, and from his appearance has been a man of great endurance.

BOGART, S. W.—City marshal of Searsboro. He was born in Whitehall, New York, July 30, 1837, and resided there until he attained the age of ten years, when he came west with his parents, who located in McHenry county, Illinois, and here the subject of this sketch resided for twenty years. He then moved to Fayette county, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for eight years, when he embarked in the dyeing business, and operated the same for a few years with a considerable degree of success. Came to Searsboro in July, 1869, where he has since resided. Mr. Bogart is a trustworthy and competent official, and discharges the duties of his office creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

CATTERSON, THOMAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, township 78, range 16, P. O. New Sharon. Was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1833, where he continued to live until 1865. While residing in Pennsylvania he engaged in farming exclusively. In 1865 he removed to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, near Iowa City, where he engaged in farming and sheep-raising for about two years, and then removed to this county and purchased the farm which he now occupies. He has been married three times. In 1860 he was married to Margaret A. McCurdy, who only lived about two years, and by whom he had one child which died in infancy. He was married a second time to Angeline Hanen, in the later part of 1863, with whom he lived about eleven years. As the result of this union they had five children, whose names are: Sherman, James Elmore, Frank, Mary, and Rozetta. He was married a third time to Miss Mary Stewart, in the year 1875, who is still living, and by whom he has two children: Clarence and Nancy. He has eighty acres of splen-

did farm land, and one of the handsomest building spots in this section of the county, situated upon a gently sloping eminence, sloping both north and south, and from the summit of which one has a beautiful view of the Skunk River valley, both up and down. Lynnville, six and one-half miles distant, is plainly visible from the north slope. His residence is surrounded on the north by a beautiful natural grove of oak, hickory elm, and basswood. A creek passes through the east side of his farm, making it one of the best stock farms in the country.

CLINE, W. A.—Druggist in Searsboro. Born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in the year 1859, where he lived with his parents, laboring on the farm in summer and attending school in winter, until he was sixteen years old, when he entered Denmark Academy, where he remained nearly three years, after which time he came to Searsboro in February, 1880, and engaged in the drug business, purchasing the store formerly owned and run by Dr. J. H. Palmer. He has a fine stock of drugs of about sixteen hundred dollars and enjoys a fine trade.

COOK, THOMAS C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, P. O. Lynnville. One of the most intelligent and interesting gentlemen whom we have met in this township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 27th of March, 1814, where he continued to live until he was twenty-one years of age. While he lived in Ohio he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the summer and attending school in winter. At the above mentioned age he removed to Henry county, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business for about twelve years. He then became engaged in farming in the same county, which business he followed in one place for twenty-nine years, when he came West and settled on the place where he now lives, which is beautifully located on the Searsboro and Lynnville road, about equal distance from each place. He was married on the 26th of February, 1840, to Martha Unthank, who is a lady of refined taste and very intelligent and interesting. She is a woman of strong mind and has decided opinions of her own on all subjects of morality, and especially on the subject of temperance. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 14th day of September, 1821. By this union they have five children living: Robert H., Elizabeth (now the wife of Prof. Grigg, of Muscatine; she was formerly the wife of John W. Risk, who was a soldier in the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and who died shortly after returning from the army), Eli Unthank Cook, (son of Thomas C., is a practicing attorney in the city of Muscatine, with a good practice), Ellen (who is now the wife of Daniel C. Bundy, and lives near her father's family), and Mary L. (now the wife of Robert W. Patten, of Rushville, Indiana).

Mr. Cook was the first postmaster of Spiceland, Indiana, which position he held for about twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of his neighbors. Mr. Cook has a fine cabinet of geological and rare and valuable specimens from South America, which he took pleasure in showing, and which the historian took great pleasure in examining. These specimens were sent to Mr. Cook by Archillas Unthank, who was sent by President Lincoln, at the request of the government of South America, to survey a railroad over the mountains of South America, and consist of some of the finest and largest agates, of different varieties, which we ever seen, besides many relics of the Incas, a tribe who long since became extinct, leaving no one to tell the story of their history. These relics consist of water-pots of curious and ingenious patterns, a beautiful woven sling, supposed to be similar to the one which David used in his fight with Goliath, besides some beautiful pointed sticks, evidently used for spinning purposes, and a knotted cord, such as we read of in the history of South America, and evidently used to convey intelligence in the same way our cipher dispatches do in this age.

COOPER, T. C. S.—Attorney at law, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, P. O. Searsboro. Among the many citizens of this township who are worthy of notice none deserve special mention more than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 2d day of June, in the year 1831. His parents removed when he was but four years old to Henry county, Indiana. Here he was brought up and educated at the Greensboro Academy, in Henry county. During his young manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business until he was about twenty-seven years of age, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Col. Edmund Johnson, in the city of Newcastle, Indiana, finishing his studies and being admitted to the bar of Henry county in April, 1857, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana in February, 1859. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Henry county until the year 1864, when he came to Iowa, since which time he has been more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits, only practicing his profession when his neighbors insist on having his services. While he lived in Indiana he was elected District Attorney of the district composed of Henry, Madison and Hancock counties, Indiana, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, as evidenced by the fact that he held his position for four years. When the war broke out he received a commission as second lieutenant, and was placed on recruiting service in the State of Indiana, which he made his only business for three years, rendering very efficient service, having recruited and brought into camp in a single week 110 men. He was married in February, 1851, to Miss

Louisa Morris, who is still living, and by whom he has four children: Morris J., Florence A., Ella J., and Carry A., all of whom are still living. He belongs to the society of A. F. & A. M., holding his membership at Anderson, Indiana. Has served the township of Sugar Creek as trustee for four years and assessor two years.

CRAVER, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, township 78, range 16, is one of the most intelligent farmers in this part of the country. Was born in Gloucester county in the State of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1820, where he continued to live until he was twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, when he removed to Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he remained about three years. Thence he removed to Trumbull county, Indiana, and remained for about four years, and then removed to this county, settling in Jackson township, from which place he removed to the place where he now lives. Before Mr. Craver came west he followed the business of a house-carpenter, which he learned while yet quite young, which fact accounts for the neatness of all his buildings, house, barn and out-buildings. Since he came to this country he has been engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits, and his farm is a model of neatness. His fences, consisting of boards in places and nicely trimmed hedges in others, are as good as the county affords. He has two hundred and twenty acres of land gently sloping to the south, facing the Skunk River. He has a splendid orchard and has his farm well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. He was married in Pennsylvania in the year 1846 or 1847, to Susana Givens, by whom he has six children, whose names are: Hannah, Joseph A., Francis M., Elinus, Leonidas, and Chas. T.

EVANS, VESTUS—Of the firm of Terrell & Evans of Searsboro. Was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of March, 1834, where he continued to live until he was about seven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Medina county, in the State of Ohio, in which county he continued to live about four years, at the end of which time he removed to Lorain county, in the same State, where he remained about four years, when he removed with his parents to Canada West, where they remained about four years, or perhaps five, when he removed to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in the year 1855, and located in Montezuma, and followed the business of carpenter and joiner, which trade he learned while quite young. Mr. Evan's took the contract of furnishing and placing on the ground all the material for the present court-house in Montezuma, which was built in the year 1856. He continued to live at Montezuma for about six years, when he removed to Wilton Junction, Muscatine county, where he was employed by what is now the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., then the Mis-

Mississippi and Missouri River Company, in the capacity of a bridge builder, in which capacity he remained seven years, when he again returned to Montezuma and engaged in the drug business, remaining until 1873, when he removed to this place. July 7, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary L. Jones, of Montezuma, who was a lady of refined tastes and a congenial companion, which union was blessed by the birth of two children, both daughters: Miss Ida M. (now Mrs. Terrell), and Miss Rusha Evans (now a young lady refined and pleasing in her appearance). Mrs. Evans died on the fourth of July, 1878, and since that time Rusha has been the only housekeeper and companion of her father. The firm of Terrell & Evans has been prosperous and succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth. Its members are both gentlemen of good business tact.

GAUSE, AARON C.—Section 8, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 25th day of November, 1828, from which place his parents removed, when he was about five years of age, to the State of Indiana and settled in Henry county. His father was a physician, and after removing to Indiana, in addition to his practice, he conducted a farm and owned and run a grist mill. Here Mr. Gause was brought up to manhood, laboring on the farm of his father. In the fall of 1856 he removed to the place which he now owns and occupies, being then but twenty-seven years of age, and having been lately married. The country at that time was very new, Indians being quite plentiful in the spring and fall of the year. The land on which he settled was then in a wild state, some of which had to be cleared in order to reclaim. Mr. Gause, being young, had no family able to assist in this labor and was obliged to do this heavy work alone, a task from which young men of to-day would shrink, but having come from a timber country the task did not look so great to him, and it was undertaken and finished, and to-day one can hardly realize that this beautiful farm twenty-five years ago was wild woods. His farm is well calculated for grain-raising, as also for stock-raising, his land being rich, partly bottom and partly upland, with the Sugar Creek passing through the western side, and the groves of natural timber furnishing the finest shelter. He was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Parker, on the 22d day of November, 1854, who is still living, and by which union they have six children living, whose names are Amos O., Cyrus C., John E., Minnie Bell, Emma L. and Charles S.; besides two who are dead: Marietta and Abbie M. Mr. Gause has a splendid home on the road from Searsboro to Lynnville, surrounded by natural trees, and ornaments placed there by his own hands.

GORDIN, RICHARD A.—Hotel-keeper, Searsboro, Iowa. Born in

Fountain county, Indiana, on the 16th day of September, 1834, from where his parents removed, while he was quite young, to Clark county, Ohio, where they remained until he was sixteen years of age, when they removed to Orgrune county, Ohio, where they lived about seven years, and removed to Iowa, settling in Pleasant township, in this county, in the fall of 1857. After living in Iowa about one year he went back to Ohio and was there at the breaking out of the war, where he engaged in buying horses for the government until 1863, when he again came to Iowa and settled in this county. Since his last removal to Iowa he has been constantly engaged in buying stock, and serving as deputy sheriff of the county. In the year 1878 he became a hotel-keeper, starting in the Montezuma House, in Montezuma, which he continued to conduct for about one year, and then returned to this place and took charge of the Central House, where he still is mine host. "Dick" is quite a success, full of sport, and always accommodating. Mrs. G. is also a good landlady, always prompt and good-natured. He was married on the 16th day of November, 1853, to Miss Mary Sheely, who is still living, and by whom he had four children: Samuel E., Jerry J., Clark W. and Emma E. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HAMBLETON, OSBORN—Section 11. One of the neatest and best farmers in this section of country is the subject of this sketch, Osborn Hambleton, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 13th day of June, 1818, at which place he lived with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to the West Town Boarding School, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, which school was under the management of the Society of Friends. After remaining there about two years he returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until the year 1855. During the greater part of his younger life in Ohio he engaged in the milling business; but for about two years he was engaged in peddling, which business did not prove congenial to his disposition, and he returned to his former business, and rented the mill property of his father, which consisted of a grist and saw mill, turning lathe and carding machine, all of which was run by water and steam. He continued to run the business for about thirteen years; after which he came West and settled in Forest Home, in this county, where he erected a steam saw-mill, which he continued to run for about three years, until the spring of 1858, when he removed to the farm which he now owns and occupies. His farm is a model of neatness, good fences and good buildings, and everything kept in good repair. He has his farm well stocked with horses, hogs and cattle, and has a portion of his

farm seeded to grass, and has a good bearing orchard. He was married on the 24th day of March, 1842, to Miss Phitena Cooper, who is still living, and is a woman of intelligence and fine taste and a most excellent housekeeper. By this union they have had two children, who are both living: Angeline H. (who is now the wife of the Hon. Samuel Craver, of Grinnell) and Lorilla A. (who is still single and lives with her parents). Mr. Hambleton is a man of very decided opinions of his own, and during the early excitement in regard to human slavery in this country he adopted the sentiments of the Abolition party, and suffered many indignities at the hands of some of his neighbors who held different opinions. Notwithstanding Mr. Hambleton has but one arm, he has accomplished more than most men of his age who have enjoyed the use of all their limbs.

HAMMER, MILTON P.—Teacher in the school at Searsboro. Was born in Hancock county, Indiana, January 2, 1856. His parents were farmers, and he was brought up to labor on the farm, and all the advantage of education accessible was the district school, where by close application he acquired sufficient education to teach school by the time he was nineteen years old, when he commenced teaching. He taught about one year in his native State, and thinking that there was a wider field of labor for young men in the West he removed to Missouri and there engaged in the same business for about thirteen months. He then removed to Iowa, settling in Jasper county, where he again engaged in teaching for about one year—from which place he removed to Searsboro, and engaged in teaching in the graded school of this place. As an evidence of the superiority of this young man as a teacher, it is only necessary to say that the board at this place have hired him time after time for nearly two years.

HAMBLETON, JOEL G.—Among the many pioneer settlers of Sugar Creek township who are still living, none deserve a special mention more than the subject of this sketch. He is one of the oldest, as well as one of the best known of the settlers of this township, having resided in the township since 1857. He has always been closely connected with the business and business interests of the township, having been called on frequently to hold offices of trust in the township, such as trustee, etc., and having held the office of treasurer of the school board for nearly ten years in succession. He has by his industry and economy secured for himself and family a good home, consisting of 120 acres of land, in section 11, township 78, range 16 west, besides a fine, large residence in the town of Searsboro. Mr. H. was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1824. He remained at the place of his birth, laboring on the farm, until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he removed to Lorain county, of the same

State, where, in March, 1851, he was married to Miss. P. A. Cooper, who is still living. They have two sons now living: Orlando L., and Linden. Orlando is now twenty-eight years old, and is still on the farm of his father before mentioned. Linden is twenty-six years of age, and is at present employed in the header factory of Cramer & Steel, of Grinnell. Mr. Hambleton, aside from his farming business, has conducted the grain and lumber business in the town of Searsboro for several years, and, by fair dealing and his accommodating disposition, has gained an enviable reputation.

HARKER, LEMUEL—Section 7, P. O. Searsboro. Born in the State of New Jersey, on the 15th of May, 1827, where he continued to live for a time, laboring on the farm during the summer months and attending school in the winter. He removed with his parents to Orange county, New York, where he engaged for a short time in running a canal boat, and then engaged in railroading, first as a fireman and then as engineer, which business he followed for seven years. In the year 1854 he removed to Iowa, settling near Muscatine, where he became engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for a short time, and then engaged as an engineer, in which business he continued until the war broke out, when he enlisted in company E, Twentieth Iowa volunteer infantry, being mustered in on the 15th of August, 1862, at Clinton, Iowa, and started immediately South *via* St. Louis, Rolla, and Springfield. He participated in all the principal engagements in which his regiment was engaged—Prairie Grove, Boston Mountains—from which place they drove the rebels, and returned to Rolla and to St. Louis. After this his regiment started South *via* Pilot Knob, Cape Girardeau, and Cairo, to Vicksburg, where he participated in the siege of that city. His regiment traveled from Vicksburg south to Port Hudson and New Orleans, and from thence to Fort Morgan. His regiment was engaged in all the principal engagements in that ill-fated expedition under Banks up the Red River, and traversed the entire States of Louisiana and Alabama, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Mr. Harker never received a gun-shot wound, but was hurt in the battle of Prairie Grove by the falling of a fence, which compelled him to lay off duty for some time. He was married in 1855 to Miss Rachel Washburn, with whom he lived five years, and by whom he had five children: William W., Gehile A., Charles, and two unnamed. He was married a second time, on the 5th of July, 1874, to Miss Mary G. Carr, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, who is still living, and who is a woman of refinement and taste, and who devotes her time and energies to make home attractive and happy.

HUSTON, AUGUSTUS O.—Stone-mason, Searsboro, Iowa. Was born

on the state line between Illinois and Wisconsin, on the 18th day of April, 1845. He made his home at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, until he was about fourteen years of age, where he was engaged in cooking for lumbermen. At the age above mentioned he went to Cook county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaming for about two years, and then removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he continued to live until the war of the Rebellion broke out, when he enlisted from Chicago, in battery M, first light artillery, in which battery he served his country for three months, being stationed in Cairo, Illinois. At the end of this time he returned to Whiteside county, and in August, 1862, enlisted in company C, Seventy-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, with which company he served but a short time, and was transferred to company H, in the same regiment. The regiment was mustered in at Dixon, Illinois, and were sent immediately to Louisville, Kentucky, where they halted for one night, and then started South after Bragg, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. Followed Bragg through Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Percysville and Stone River, after which Mr. Huston was taken away from his regiment, and went to Chattanooga, where he was detailed for a teamster for the purpose of furnishing general supplies, after which he was taken to headquarters as a teamster. Though he was under no obligation to fight, when Hooker called on volunteers to ascend Lookout Mountain he was one of the brave fellows who stepped out and made the ascent, and he was in several skirmishes while he was a teamster, and received a charge of shot in his leg on one occasion. He was married on the 18th of August, 1862, to Miss Phebe E. Peck, who is still living, and by whom he has four children, whose names are: William F., Orville A., Emmitt O., and Edward L.

KEENER, H. T.—Carpenter and painter, at Searsboro. Was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 21st day of January, 1855, where he continued to live with his parents until October, 1878. During his boyhood, and until he was twenty-four years of age, he attended school at Harrisburg, in Stark county, Ohio. He learned the trade of a painter at Berryville, Ohio, and worked at that trade and that of a carpenter, which trade he learned at an early age. He is a handy and useful citizen, being able to work at both trades; besides, he is now engaged in the business of a cabinet-maker, which he appears to understand well, and attends store for Palmer & Williams, furniture dealers, in Searsboro. He was married on the 10th day of October, 1878, at Louisville, Ohio, to Miss Josephine Baileet, a lady of taste and refinement, born in France, March 3, 1853. They have but one child, Charles Eward (born February 14, 1880). Mr. Keener taught school for two terms in Berryville, Ohio; is a man of

more than ordinary intelligence; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Searsboro Lodge, No. 335, and is at the present time recorder of the incorporation.

LIVEZEY, GEORGE H.—Lumber dealer, in Searsboro. Was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of May, 1836, where he lived with his parents until he was about three years of age, when his parents removed to Henry county, Indiana, and resided on a farm. Young Livezey was, therefore, brought up to labor on the farm, and continued to follow this business until he was about seventeen years of age, when he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in company G, Eighty-fourth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, August 15, 1862. He served the entire term for which he was enlisted. His regiment was engaged in many of the decisive battles of the war. Mr. Livezey was detailed most of the time in the pioneer corps, engaged in building bridges; and scarcely were the rebels driven away from a burned bridge, until, as by magic, these industrious pioneers had another in its place. He was honorably discharged on the 30th day of June, 1865, and returned to his home, and removed to Iowa in 1869, settling in Washington township, in this county, where he engaged in farming until the year 1875, when he removed to Searsboro and engaged in the lumber trade. He still owns his farm in Washington township and his home in Searsboro, besides the lumber yard, where he carries a stock of about twenty-five hundred dollars. He may safely be classed among the successful business men of the place. He was married in the year 1865 to Miss Mary McBride, by whom he has two children: Edwin and Earl, both living. Mr. Livezey is an industrious, intelligent and public spirited citizen, and one of Searsboro's very best men.

LAUCK, G. G.—Section 23, township 78, range 16 west; farmer and stock raiser. Was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of May, 1816, in which city he continued to live until he was about twenty-three years of age; while residing here he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which business he has followed most of the time since. From Harrisburg he removed to Union Deposit, where he followed his trade for about one year, after which he removed to Clark's Valley, where he remained working at journey-work for about six years; while at this place he was married to Miss Sarah A. Stricher, who is still living, and by whom he has had two children, one daughter and one son; both are now living; the daughter is married, and the son is also married, and follows his business of carpenter and joiner in Searsboro. From Clark's Valley he re-

moved to Utica, Logan county, Pennsylvania, where he lived six years, and removed to Howard county, Iowa, where he lived one year, and removed to Carlton, Illinois, where he remained one year, and removed to Middelton, Illinois, in which place he lived fourteen years, and removed to Searsboro, Iowa, near which place he still resides, and in which place he followed his trade about seven years, until 1879, when he removed to his farm two and a half miles south. He owns his farm, besides a good shop and residence in Searsboro. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' society, and has filled the important position of N.G. for three times.

McDOWELL, JOHN—Resides on section 22, township 78 north, of range 16 west; is in truth one of the old pioneers of this township, having lived on the same farm which he now occupies since the year 1847. He was here before the county was organized, and when Indians were almost as plenty every fall and winter as white men are now. He informs the historian that at that time he knew every man in Poweshiek county; his nearest town and post-office was Oskaloosa, and his nearest mill (Whistler's mill) thirty miles down the Skunk, through a rough and almost uninhabited country, without roads, bridges or any conveniences of the present day. The only neighbors he had in this part of the county were James McDowell and Wm. English, both of whom are now dead. He helped to locate the county seat, and it was his mattock which dug the hole to mark the spot and establish the stone showing the location; he witnessed the raising of the first school-house in the township, which was situated on section twenty-two, and which served the purposes of school for the entire township. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1812, where he continued to live with his parents until he was about eighteen years of age, when he removed to the State of Ohio, and settled in Miami county, in which county he lived about seventeen years, and removed to the place which he now owns and occupies, which at that time was all wild land, but which is now a fine farm, well fenced and furnished with splendid buildings, horse-power, etc. He was married in the year 1840 to Lucinda Perry, by whom he had eight children, of whom seven are now living, and whose names are as follows: Levi H., Francis M., Elizabeth J., Thos. J., Margaret, Luke, John and Sarah; Margaret is dead. He was married a second time in August, 1869, to Miss Caroline Swanson, by whom he has four children living: Mary P., George A., Carrie E. and Samuel C.; besides these he has two children by this wife dead: Charles and Ralph. Mr. McDowell's farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; he has a fine orchard and abundance of small fruit; has one of the finest stock farms in this part of Iowa.

MACY, J. W.—Section 17, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 25th day of April, 1827, where he lived until the year 1859, when he removed to Boone county and engaged in farming and mining gold, in which county he lived for about three years, from which place he came to this county in 1861, and purchased the place he now owns and occupies, being obliged to go in debt in the sum of \$3,400. His farm is a splendid tract of land, partly bottom and partly upland, on the north side of the Skunk River. He now has his farm all under cultivation and paid for; he has been engaged in managing this ever since he came West. Besides, he has taken some contracts to remove some very heavy buildings, having removed a large creamery at Lynnville, and a heavy mill, which he removed for a distance of four miles, over hill and valley, down the Skunk River. He was married in Henry county, Indiana, to Miss Rhoda Givens, who was also born in Henry county, in the year 1829, with whom he lived about six years, and by whom he had two children, whose names are Cynthia A. (now the wife of William Howerton) and Volney W. (who is now a young man and lives with his father). He was married a second time in 1863 to Miss Mary J. Gray, who is still living, and by whom he has three children. She was born in the year 1836, in Belmont county, Ohio.

MANN, M. E.—School-teacher. Born in Franklin county, Ohio, at New Albany, on March 19, 1858, where he resided with his parents until he was ten years of age, then removed to Delaware county in 1874. His parents removed to Iowa, settling in Jackson county, living a short time in Sheridan Center, this county, living and working on the farm and attending school in the winter. Attended the Centerville high school in Delaware, Ohio. Commenced teaching in Delaware county, Ohio, and three terms in Jackson county. Taught one term in Wilson county, Kansas, where he remained some months. Has studied medicine something like fifteen months. Removed to Searsboro in February, 1880, where he has since lived. His mother lives here. His mother has seven children, of whom he is the oldest.

MITCHELL, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 5, in township 78 north, of range 16. Was born in the State of North Carolina, and remained and lived with his parents in Wilkes county until he was about twenty-two years of age, where he labored on a farm. In the year 1832 he removed to Henry county, Indiana, where he resided and continued to labor on the farm until the year 1836, when he took as a partner in life Miss Elizabeth Harris, with whom he lived until about the year 1877, when she died. He has a family of six children living: Robert W., Sarah M., John S., Shelly U.,

Mary K. and Julia A. After remaining in Henry county about two years he removed to Rush county, in the same State, where he lived about two years, when he again removed to Henry county, where he remained until the year 1827. During all this time, with the exception of one year, while he engaged in the grocery business, and four years while he was engaged on the construction of the National road, he engaged in farming; at the end of this time, viz: 1857, he removed to Iowa, settling at Lynnvile, Jasper county, temporarily, while he was opening up his farm in this county, which was at that time an unknown and unbroken wilderness. After living at Lynn Grove about one and one-half years he removed to his present location, when there was not a house visible for miles around him, and his nearest and only neighbor being one and one-half miles distant. But things have greatly changed and now the county is all settled. In plain sight is the beautiful village of Searsboro, with its school-house and church spire glittering in the sunlight, the railroad bearing its burdens of freight and bringing the luxuries of the world, the telegraph speaking and bringing the intelligence of all nations, as it were, in his own ears. Happy changes! Besides the comfortable home which he enjoys he is the owner of ten acres of timber and has given one eighty acre farm to his sons.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W.—Chairmaker, Searsboro. Was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the 24th of June, 1837, and hence is now but forty-three years of age. He removed from this county in early childhood to Henry county, in the same State, where he remained, laboring on the farm and enduring the hardships incident to the farmers of all newly settled country. In 1858 he removed from Indiana to Iowa, settling in Jasper county, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when, like thousands of young and patriotic men of the young State of Iowa, he shouldered his musket and went out in defense of liberty and union, enlisting in company D, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, being mustered into the United States service August 22, 1862. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Saline River and Prairie d' Ann, and was mustered out of the service August 22, 1865, having served out his time, when he returned to his old home in Jasper county, where he remained about one year, following the business of a carpenter, and then removed to this county and engaged in farming for about ten years, when he sold his farm and engaged in bridge building for about one year, when he again established himself in his old business, chairmaking. He has a good shop and all the machinery necessary for his business, most of which he has improved with his own hands. Has on hand a good stock of material and expects to go into the manufac-

turing of chairs for the wholesale trade. Searsboro has a right to be proud of so enterprising a citizen, and of the business which he is opening up in their little town.

MOORE, ALEXANDER—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, township 78, range 16 west. Was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1835, where he continued to live with his parents, laboring on the farm until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he went into the service of his country, joining the Fifth heavy artillery, Pennsylvania volunteers, which battery was stationed at Fairfax Court-house and other important stations in Virginia. Participated in the battle of Pedmont and several other important battles. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Removed to Iowa in the fall of 1865 and was married to Miss Sarah F. Bowdell, of New Sharon, who is a refined lady and an excellent housekeeper. He has a splendid farm, well-improved with a good two-story house, fine barn, good orchard, now loaded with fine fruit. His door-yard is nicely ornamented with fine evergreens and everything on his farm bears unmistakable evidence of thrift. They have three children: William H., Asa B. and Elmer B. He is a cattle-feeder and has now some fine cattle, horses and hogs.

MOORE, MILTON—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, township 78, range 16. Was born in Lorain county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1830, where he continued to live until April, 1865, when he removed to Iowa and settled in the neighborhood where he now lives. He is a farmer by profession, and has always followed that and nothing else for a business. He was married on the 24th of June, 1856, to Miss Albertine Henan, a very intelligent and refined lady, who has been his stay and comfort in his sickness of the past three years. They have nine children: Mary A., Ella Z., Ida M., Alexander, Sarah A., Charles E., Daniel R., John H. and Edward G. He has a nice farm of 103 acres, partly on the ridge and partly on the bottom. Has it reasonably well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. Has a nice lot of growing timber and has his farm in a good state of cultivation. He lives in sight of a fine school-house and on a main traveled road, his residence facing the south.

MOORE, HUGH—Resides on section 33, township 78 north, of range 16 west. Was born in what is now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1798, hence is now eighty-two years of age. He was brought up in the country of his birth and lived there until the year 1865, where he followed the business of a farmer for the most part, teaching school in the winter. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and has very strong political convictions. He is a Republican and is true blue. He came to Iowa in 1865 and resided in New Sharon about three years and then re-

moved to the farm where he now resides, with his son, Alexander. He served for ten years as justice of the peace and one term of three years as Recorder and Register in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1827, to Jane Veenen. Pointing to her he remarked: "This is the same little girl." She is now eighty-eight years of age, but quick, active and intelligent. They have had nine children, of whom three are now living: Milton, Alexander and David R.

MORGAN, THOS.—Farmer and stock-raiser, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, section 3, township 78, range 16. Was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 28, 1823. Remained in Columbiana until he was about nineteen years of age. During the earlier portion of his life he labored on the farm in summer and attended school in the winter. At the age of about eighteen years he went to learn the trade of house carpenter and joiner at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, where he worked two years and then moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade about eleven years, until the year 1855, when he removed to Iowa and settled at Oskaloosa, where he remained one year, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Forest Home, Poweshiek county, where he remained until 1863, where he still followed his trade in summer and taught school in the winter. In 1863 he removed to the farm on which he now lives, which was at that time raw prairie. In 1851, November 20, he was married to Mary E. Wolf, who is still living. They have raised six children: Alonzo N., Loring W., Edward J., Lewis, Ida H. and Mary C., who are all now living. Has been elected justice of the peace, township clerk and member of Board of Supervisors, besides holding various school offices. Has his farm well improved, good barn for horses, good orchard and shrubbery.

MYERS, THOS. J.—Section 32, P. O. New Sharon. Was born in Morgan county, Indiana, September 21, 1843, where he continued to live with his parents until he was about sixteen years of age. His father was a farmer and he was brought up to labor on the farm. In the year 1859, his parents removed from Indiana to Iowa and settled in what is now Sugar Creek township, near its eastern line, where young Myers assisted in opening a farm for his father on section 14. He was married in 1863, to Winnie Flener, who is still living, and by whom he has six children: George S., Oliver P., John T., Elizabeth J., Osher and Etta V. He purchased the farm on which he lives in the year 1867. Has a beautiful location, situated on the north side of the public road. Has a fine residence, bearing orchard and is comfortably fixed.

NASH, M. G.—P. O. Searsboro. Was born in the State of Michigan, on the 2d day of March, 1856. While he was yet very young, his

parents removed to the State of New York. Here Mr. Nash was brought up and educated. He continued to live in the State of New York until the year 1877, when he removed to Iowa, settling in Grinnell, where he was engaged for a short time in selling goods in a millinery store, and then removed to Searsboro and commenced the business of school teaching, which business he has followed ever since in Sugar Creek township, having taught several terms at Hazel Dell, and several terms at Stanley's school-house. Mr. Nash is a young man of pleasing address and a fine teacher, and his services are always in good demand as a teacher. He is now learning the business of telegraphy in the office at Searsboro. He is the Secretary of the Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Searsboro, and enjoys the entire confidence of his many friends.

PAGE, AARON F.—Section 21, P. O. Searsboro. Among the many old settlers of this township, none are more closely identified with the early settlement of this county and State than the subject of this sketch, he having come to this State as early as the year 1852. He was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, where he continued to live until he was about sixteen years of age, when his parents removed to Huron, now Erie county, Ohio, where he continued to live about twelve years, within eight miles of Lake Erie. Aaron then purchased a tract of land in Medina county, where he opened a farm and lived until he removed to this State in 1852, and settled in Tama county, about three miles from where Toledo now stands. At that time there were but seven white inhabitants in the county. Owing to the inconvenience of milling privileges, and the distance to market, he moved his family back to Iowa City, in Johnson county. He lived in Iowa City until spring and then moved onto a farm in Big Grove township, Johnson county, on which he lived until 1857, when he came to the place which he now owns and occupies. At that time the country in this county was very new, there only being three houses of any kind between here and Grinnell, and but two small stores in that city. He was married on the 27th of June, 1841, to Miss Celendia Cary, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, but brought up in the State of New York. She was born December 16, 1816. By this union they have had eight children, only two of whom are now living: Homer R. and Orange A. Homer R. is now a practicing physician in the city of Des Moines, enjoying a good practice, and Orange lives on the place with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Page may justly claim to be among the pioneers of this county and State.

PALMER, J. H.—Physician and surgeon in Searsboro. Was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in the year 1849, and resided in that county until he was about eighteen years of age, when he entered college at Mt.

Pleasant, Henry county, where he remained about two years. He then went to Oskaloosa and commenced the study of medicine. He remained two years under the tutorship of Dr. D. A. Hoffman; during the two years above mentioned, he attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated with honor in the year 1874. Immediately after graduation, he commenced the practice of medicine at Searsboro, where he still continues to practice. He has been the owner of a drug store in this place, which he has now sold to his brother-in-law. He has a nice residence property on the main street in Searsboro, and a fine practice in his profession; is a social and intelligent gentleman and a fine physician, and we bespeak for him his share of the practice wherever he may pitch his professional tent.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH—Section 36, town 78, range 16 west. P. O. New Sharon. One of the oldest and best farmers in Sugar Creek township is Joseph Robertson, the subject of this sketch. When he settled here there were but three men living in the township, viz., John and James McDowell and William English, all of whom, except John McDowell are deceased. Mr. Robertson was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee on the 28th day of May, 1822. While he was very young his parents removed to Indiana and settled in Brown county, where he continued to live with his parents, laboring on the farm, until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he enlisted in company E, Third Indiana volunteer infantry, Captain Adams, of Montezuma (and who, Mr. Robertson says, is one of the best men living), was his captain, and Jim. Lane, of Kansas fame, was his colonel. His regiment was made up at New Albany, Indiana, from which place it went to New Orleans, and from there to Santiago. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, where he received a shot under the left arm from a spent-ball which, however, had not force enough to penetrate. At the close of the Mexican War he returned to his home, where he continued to live until 1850, when he removed with his young family and settled on the land where he now resides on the 18th of May, which land Uncle Samuel gave him for the services rendered in Mexico, and which is now a splendid farm in the valley of the Skunk River. He has continued, as he has been able, to purchase what joins him until his farm now contains five hundred and twenty-seven acres, all in fine cultivation and fenced with substantial fences; has fine buildings and good orchard, besides beautiful natural and ornamental trees. His farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and, in fact, he has everything about him which heart could desire; and there is but one thing to mar his happiness, and that is the loss of his companion, who died in August, 1865, since which

time Uncle Joseph, as his neighbors call him, has continued to live single. He was married April 23d, 1848, to Miss Eliza Whitney, by which union they have nine children who are now living, whose names are: Stephen, Miranda J., Andrew J., Pleasant, Elizabeth, Winnie W., George W., James M., Mary L., besides one who is dead: Martha A.

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. New Sharon. Was born in Brown county, Indiana, on the 9th day of September, 1848, where he continued to live but a short time, when his parents removed to Iowa and settled on the same section on which he still resides, where he was brought up to labor on the farm, attending school in the winter, and assisting his father to improve his large farm during the summer. He was married on the 22d of August, 1872, to Miss Harriet M. Nelson, who was born in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1856, who is still living, and by whom he has four children, whose names are: Rachel E., Mary J., Harriet E. and Alice G. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the society at New Sharon.

ROACH, L. DOW—Farmer and stock-raiser, in Sugar Creek township. Was born in Hendricks county, in the State of Indiana, on the 3d of April, 1845, where he continued to live until he was about four years of age, when his parents removed to Iowa and settled in Keokuk county, where they remained about four years and then removed to Union township, this county, settling near what is now Forest Home, then an unbroken wilderness. Hence he may be justly termed one of the pioneer settlers of the county. He continued to live with his parents, laboring on the farm and enduring the hardships incident to a pioneer life in a new country, until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in company C, Twenty-eighth Iowa, which regiment did more hard marching and traveled more miles than any regiment from the great young State of Iowa. Mr. Rouch was always with his regiment and on duty every day of his service except two. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, consisting of Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Sabine Cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, Kane River, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. On March 14, 1871, was married to Miss Lucy Wickham, by whom he has two children: Helen Myrtle, and Inez May.

RIGGS, JOHN—Section 26, township 78, range 17, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 24th day of August, 1840, where he continued to live with his parents until the year 1861, when he came West and settled in Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged for one year

in running an engine in a steam mill, which business he learned while quite young. At the end of the year above mentioned he went to Kansas, in the latter part of 1862. He remained in Kansas about eighteen months, engaged in running an engine in the city of Leavenworth. From Kansas he removed to Iowa and settled in Sugar Creek township, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, except a short time while he engaged in a steam mill, in Madison township, Mahaska county. He owns the farm on which he lives, consisting of eighty acres of splendid land, which is in a good state of cultivation and under good fences. He has his farm reasonably well stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs. He was married on the 16th of September, 1864, to Jane English, by whom he has four children, whose names are: Ida, Alma, Frank, and Anna, all of whom are now living.

SHERIDAN, ASHER—P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 25th day of May, 1846, where he was brought up on a farm, upon which he labored in the summer time and attended the district school in winter, which was all the educational advantages he enjoyed, except two winters, when he attended the Spiceland Academy. In the year 1865 he removed with his parents and settled on the farm which he now occupies, which consists of 160 acres of fine land, lying on the north slope of the Skunk River, with one of the handsomest building spots in this part of the county, on a gently rising knoll, sloping in every direction, and surrounded with a splendid natural grove of young oaks, within plain view of Lynnvile, lying to the west, and the highlands on the opposite side of the river. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation and well fenced. Here Mr. Sheridan has lived and labored ever since 1865, and the farm bears striking evidence that he is a first-class farmer. His father, George Sheridan, was born in the State of Ohio, in the year 1811, and says that his cradle was rocked by the noted earthquake of that year. His (*i. e.* George's) parents removed to Henry county, Indiana, during the early settlement, where he continued to live until 1865. Asher's mother was Mary C. Kersey, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina. Her parents removed, when she was but five years of age, to Henry county, Indiana. She was born in the year 1821, and died in 1875. She was a descendant of the colony which came over with William Penn, and during her lifetime her mother had a written history, tracing her genealogy back to that colony. Of the ancestors of the Sheridans but little is positively known. John, father of George, was born somewhere in America, it is believed in North Carolina; and it is known that his father, George Sheridan, came from Ireland, and was a weaver by trade—three brothers coming over at

the same time, George and Abner; the name of the other is not known. Silas and Verling Kersey, uncles of Asher, are both physicians of note, Silas enlisting in the War of the Rebellion as a private and being promoted to brigade surgeon.

STANLEY, AARON—Section 7, P. O. Searsboro, Iowa. Was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 15th of February, 1832, from which place his parents removed, when Aaron was a lad, to Henry county, settling near Greensboro, in the timber. Here Aaron was brought up to manhood, laboring continually during the summer and attending the farm, with no other opportunities of acquiring an education than by attendance on the common schools of those days during the winter months, which were by no means such schools as are now found in the country districts of this county, and which were not free then as now. His father died when he was but ten years of age, leaving his mother with seven small children to be fed, clothed, and educated. Mr. Stanley continued to live with his mother until her second marriage, when he was about eighteen years old, after which he shifted about for a year or two, and then removed to Iowa and settled in Wapello county, where he engaged in farming for about two years, and here was married to Martha S. Martin, on the 19th day of October, 1852. He removed to Indiana, where he remained about four years, and then returned to Iowa, settling in Jasper county, where he lived about three years, and removed to the place which he now occupies about the year 1869, where he has resided ever since. His home is a pleasant one, on an elevated spot, facing the Skunk River, surrounded by a beautiful natural and artificial grove. He had the misfortune to lose his companion the 16th day of September, 1866. Has brought up a family of five children, whose names are Lenora E., John H., Michael K., Charles F., and Peninah A., who is a very intelligent young lady, and keeps house for her father, which she has done since she was thirteen years old.

STANLEY, JOHN H.—Section 7, P. O. Lynnville. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 15th day of October, 1855. While he was yet very young his parents removed to this State, and settled in Jasper county, about two miles north of Lynnville, where young Stanley was brought up on a farm until the year 1861, when his father purchased a farm and removed to this township, where John H. continued to labor on the farm during the summer and attend school in winter. He continued to live with and labor for his father, assisting in making his new farm, until December 25, 1879, when he was married to Esther A. Sheridan, who was also born in Henry county, Indiana. Mr. Stanley has a nice farm on the west line of the county, within plain view of Lynnville. Has his farm reasonably well im-

proved and stocked. Mr. Sheridan may be termed one of the pioneer young men of this county.

STILWELL, W. E.—Section 12, township 78, range 16 west. One of the most enterprising and energetic young farmers in this county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wayne county, in the State of Indiana, on the 3d day of May, 1841, where he remained with his parents until the year 1857. In the latter year his parents removed to this county and township, where he has lived and had his home ever since, except two years, when he was absent seeking his fortune in the mines of Montana, leaving home in 1864 and returning in 1866, being satisfied that gold was as easily obtained from the soil of Iowa as Montana. He is the owner of one of the finest stock farms which it has been the privilege of the writer to notice in many years, consisting of two hundred and eighty-five acres of fine land, the greater portion of which is fine agricultural land, with a splendid body of timber on the northeast and along the east side, furnishing fine timber for use on the farm for fences and building material, etc. He has more fencing with rails on his farm than any man in the county, has a splendid new barn 83x50 feet, with a basement the entire length and 20 feet in width. Has a good residence 16x26 feet, 14 foot posts, with an L kitchen. On the northeast corner of Mr. Stilwell's farm is located a fine country church, belonging to the Christian denomination, and a country cemetery. His farm is one of the most pleasantly located of any in the township, on the Searsboro and Montezuma road, with Buck Creek passing through the east side of his farm. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. He has an orchard of about eight hundred trees, about three hundred in bearing, and has an abundance of all kinds of small fruit. His farm is well stocked, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs. He has on hand at this time seven head of horses, about eighteen head of fine cattle and one hundred and eighty head of hogs. He has held numerous township offices and has been retained for four years as secretary of the district township of Sugar Creek. Was married in the year 1867, to Miss Mary Powers, by whom he has four children: John A., James R., Jacob E. and Addie M. Another, Alice Bell, departed this life at the age of one year and three months.

STILWELL, ELIAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, P. O. New Sharon. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest and best known of the settlers of this section of the county. Although born poor he has, by dint of hard work and strict economy, succeeded in bringing up a large family and accumulating a nice fortune. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 22d of September, 1817, but while quite

young his parents removed with him to Preble county, in that State, where he continued to live until the year 1838, when he removed to Randolph county, where he lived only eighteen months and then removed to Wayne county, in which county he continued to live until he came to Iowa, in the year 1857, which year he settled on the farm which he now occupies and owns. He has one of the finest stock farms in the whole county, consisting of five hundred and sixty-five acres of splendid land, laying in the valley of the Skunk River, and through which the Iowa Central Railroad passes. His farm is all nicely improved and well fenced and and well stocked, with horses hogs and cattle. He was married on the 28th day of December, 1836, to Hannah A. Horner, with whom he lived and labored until July, 1877, when she died, and by whom he has had thirteen children, eight of whom are still living: Benjamin (born in Preble county, Ohio, October 3, 1837), Obadiah (born January 29, 1840), William E. (born May 3, 1841), Mary A. (born October 29, 1843), Helen M. (born December 16, 1845), Sarah J. (born December 16, 1847), Emeline (born March 23, 1849), Prudence (born April 25, 1851), Lydia E. (born March 24, 1855), Alice B. (born September 21, 1857), John A. (born December 13, 1858), Gideon Wilson (born July 4, 1861), James (born October 11, 1864). Mr. Stillwell is a member of the A. F. & A. M., which order he joined in his twenty-eighth year, at Webb lodge, in Richmond, Indiana. He is now a member of La Fayette lodge, in Montezuma. Of his ancestry he knows but little but desires to have what he does know preserved for his children. Elias Stilwell, grandfather of the above, lived near where the battle of Monmouth was fought, and during the progress of the battle he climbed up into a tree in order to witness the fight, which he could plainly see, and while earnestly engaged in watching the progress of the fight he heard a whizzing noise in the branches of the tree, and on looking up saw an eighteen pound ball sticking in the fork of the tree. The old man "concluded that discretion was the better part of valor," and came down. Obadiah, the father of Elias, of this sketch, was born on the same farm where the above mentioned circumstance occurred, about the year 1777, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age, when he, in company with two brothers and a sister, all single, removed to Warren county, Ohio, which country was then a wild and uncultivated wilderness. Here in Warren county he was married to Miss Peggie Francis, who was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 27th of September, 1791, which union was blessed by eight children, five sons and three daughters: Elias, Helen A., Edeiga F., Ellen, William, Obadiah, Lydia and James.

TERRELL, CHARLES W.—Merchant. Of the firm of Terrell & Ennis. Was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 28th day of February, 1851. Removed with his parents to Iowa at the age of five years, settling at Forest Home. Mr. Terrell is a son of Dr. Terrell, of the before mentioned place, who resides on the farm and follows his profession. Young Terrell was here brought up on the farm, where he followed farm work in youth in the summer and in the winter attended the public school, until he was about seventeen years of age, when he entered the business house of Wilson & Rogers, in Montezuma, as a clerk; remaining with this house about eighteen months, or until the dissolution of the firm, when he continued with John W. Wilson, successor to Wilson & Rodgers, for about two years. He then engaged as a clerk in the mercantile house of James Tillon, in Montezuma, for about three years, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. Paul, and started into business at Searsboro, this county, under the firm name of Paul & Terrell, in September, 1874, which firm continued to run in this place for about eighteen months, then removed to Galesburg, Jasper county, continuing the business in Galesburg about eight months. Mr. Terrell, by reason of bad health, sold out, and for a short time was out of business. He then engaged himself to James Sheley & Son, in closing out bankrupt goods, and was sent to Searsboro for that purpose. After closing out the same he went into business for himself, which he continued to conduct alone until September, 1878, when he associated with him his father-in-law, Mr. Vestus Evans, under the firm name of Terrell & Evans, which firm is still doing business in Searsboro, carrying a fine stock of general merchandise and doing a fine business. Besides their mercantile business the firm own in partnership two farms, one consisting of 160 acres of fine land just south of Searsboro, immediately adjoining the town plat, and one of forty acres, three miles south of town. He was married July 1, 1877, to Miss Ida Evans, a lady of intelligence and refinement, by whom he has one child, Mary, who is now two years of age. While Mr. Terrell is still quite young, he has accumulated a considerable quantity of this world's goods and bids fair at no distant day to be one of the wealthy men of the county.

THOMAS, Z. W.—Teacher, in Searsboro. Was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the eighteenth day of May, 1856, where he remained with his parents until he was about nine years old, when he removed with his parents to the West and settled in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, this State, which place has been his home ever since. He attended the common school of the place until the year 1871, when he entered Pennsylvania College. Not having the means to continue in school all the time he was obliged to

teach and attend school alternately until he graduated in 1879, taking a normal course of four years, which is equivalent to a philosophical course in institutions where such courses are established. Mr. Thomas had taught three years before entering upon the work in this place, a part of the time in the country and one year as principal of the school in Indianapolis, Mahaska county, this State, always to the entire satisfaction of his patrons. He is now engaged in the principalship of the Searsboro school.

WILLIAMS, MRS. ELIZABETH—Section 8, P. O. Searsboro, is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county, and resides about three-fourths of a mile from the village of Searsboro. She is not only worthy of special mention because she is an old settler, but there are many other facts which entitle her to special notice in a work of this kind, notably among which, is the fact that her husband and life companion was a soldier, and lost his life in the army, leaving his wife the care and education of her four children, which she has looked after with the greatest anxiety. She was born in Underfield, Yorkshire, England, where she lived with her parents until she was about eleven years of age, when they removed to America and settled in Illinois, nearly opposite to St. Louis, Missouri. Her father died when she was about fifteen years of age. Sometime after the death of her father, she removed to Scott county, Illinois, where she was married to John W. Williams on the 18th day of January, 1846, who was born in the State of Indiana about the year 1822, where he lived until he was seven years old, and then removed to Scott county, Illinois, where he continued to live until he came to this county in the year 1854, and settled on the farm where she now resides, on which he continued to live until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in the year 1862, he enlisted in company I, Eleventh Iowa volunteer infantry, with which regiment he was engaged in some of the hardest battles of the war; viz: Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Iuka, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, and was on Sherman's famous march to the sea, and when within four miles of Savannah, he was found dead by the wayside, was picked up and buried by the Forty-eighth Illinois regiment, the chaplain of which wrote Mrs. Williams the sad news. In his breast pocket was found his pocket Bible, on the cover of which was the following in his own handwriting: "My name is John W. Williams and my wife's name is Elizabeth, Lynnville, Iowa." Mrs. Williams' greatest comfort is in the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Her children are three daughters and one son. Their names are Margaret E., Martha J., George T. and Mary E.

WILLIAMS, W. E.—Carpenter and builder. Was born in Logan

county, Ohio, January 20, 1847. Removed from his place of nativity with his grandparents, at the age of three years, to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained, laboring on the farm, until he was fifteen years of age when he went to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, following this for about one year, when the war broke out. He enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Fourth Iowa independent battery, commanded by Captain P. H. Good, which battery was sent to the southern part of Louisiana, where it remained doing post and garrison duty among the swamps of a southern clime, from August, 1862, to August, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Oskaloosa and engaged in working at his trade until 1868, when he moved to Marion county, Iowa, where he followed his trade for about two years; thence to this county, where he entered into partnership with J. N. Palmer, known as the firm of Palmer & Williams and engaged in contracting and building. They have a good business and a fine shop, rigged with all kinds of wood working machinery. They follow building in summer and manufacturing furniture in winter for the wholesale trade. They have a store for retailing furniture at Searsboro and another in Lynnvile in Jasper county.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN, SAMUEL A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, P. O. Forest Home. Mr. Allen was born March 8, 1827, in Morgan county, Kentucky. When eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Parke county, Indiana, where he lived till 1852. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Allen came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, where he resided for twelve years. He removed to his present farm in February, 1864, where he has won the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends and neighbors. He married Miss Sarah J. Barnes, November 18, 1847, and their household has been blessed with seven children: William L. (born November 23, 1848), Mary A. (born August 29, 1850), Martha J. (born October 2, 1854), Isam T. (born September 29, 1856), Joseph R. (born August 29, 1860), Bailey A. (born February 8, 1863), Irvin C. (born October 16, 1867). Joseph R. died February 14, 1875, and Martha J., July 1, 1876. Mr. Allen has a farm of about 340 acres here, besides 160 acres in Kansas. This year, in connection with other large resources of his farm, he has raised one hundred hogs and about forty head of cattle. Since his residence here he has well sustained a prominent position among the worthy citizens of the county.

BEASON, JOHN A.—Born in Greene county, Ohio, August 2, 1837, and in 1850 came with his parents to this State. He married Mary R. Rice, June 24, 1856, and their family of children were born as follows: Emery L. (born February 27, 1857), William M. (born December 23, 1860), Ruth E. (born September 5, 1862), Charlie E. (born May 26, 1866), Arizona M. (born July 23, 1868), Frederick M. (born June 27, 1872), Donald C. (born January 26, 1876), Reuben C. (born August 22, 1878). Our subject enlisted in the war caused by the Rebellion, on August 2, 1862, and served faithfully till he was honorably discharged, August 2, 1863. He was enrolled in company B, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was with his regiment in their many campaigns and battles for the Union cause. He was at Vicksburg, Little Rock, Saline River, Fort Smith, Port Gibson and many other important places in various States where his country called him to defend the stars and stripes on the open field of strife. After the war he returned to the avocations of a worthy citizen, and now lives on his farm in Union township, this county. He also owns a saw-mill, which furnishes profitable employment during a portion of the year.

BONE, THOMAS—Farmer, residing in Union township, P. O. Montezuma. Born in Greene county, Ohio, February 11, 1832. In the fall of 1851 became a resident of this county. Married to Miss Rachel Beason of Union township March 25, 1852. Names of children are as follows: Amanda Adaline (born July 30, 1853), Joseph V. (born February 6, 1856), William C. (born July 12, 1858), Mary J. (born April 11, 1860), Rodilla (born February 18, 1862), Clara E. (born May 12, 1866), Samuel M. (born June 8, 1868), Ida S. (born February 16, 1870). He entered the Union army August 14, 1862, enlisting in company I, Thirty-fifth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry. Was in the battle at Jackson, Mississippi, and then at the Siege of Vicksburg. Shortly after the surrender of Vicksburg, he was taken prisoner at Jackson, July 14, 1863, and suffered in prisons of Libby and Belle Isle for seventy-three days. Being paroled, he returned to his regiment and was wounded at the battle of Tupelo, making the amputation of his arm necessary. He was honorably discharged February 6, 1865, having willingly sacrificed a limb for his country. His farm contains 165 acres, with excellent improvements. He is a good farmer and worthy citizen.

CRAVER, J. ATWOOD—Farmer. He was born March 9, 1843, in Franklin county, New Jersey, and at the age of ten moved with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, and in November, 1856, came to Union township this county. He enlisted October 8, 1861, in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, and was campaigning west of the Mis-

Mississippi River till the fall of Vicksburg. He was present at the taking of Vicksburg. Before his time expired he re-enlisted and received a furlough of thirty days, after which he returned to Memphis, Tennessee. In 1864 he operated against Forrest, and in the fall of the same year followed Price in his second campaign through Missouri. From September to November he pursued the enemy, mostly on horseback, over two thousand miles. He was with General Wilson in his campaigns in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He was married September 15, 1870, to Sophia A. Brent. They have a daughter, Ada Matilda. He still uses the saddle on which he has rode many hundred miles in the service of his country. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

GARING, JOHN—Born in Wertemburg, Germany, February 23, 1838. He came to this country with his uncle, landing in New York, July 3, 1855. He went by railroad to Buffalo and by boat to Cleveland, where he worked for about two years. In 1857 young Garing, having in the meantime lost his uncle and aunt by cholera in Cleveland, sought employment in Monroe county, Illinois, where he labored on different farms for two years. In the fall of 1859 he started for Iowa, and on the 4th of September reached the neighborhood where he now resides. Having a patriotic feeling for his adopted land he enlisted August 1, 1861, in company F, Tenth Iowa. Soon the regiment was taken to the front and our Union soldier entered at once into active warfare. He was at various operative points on the Mississippi, in Missouri and other States, aided in capturing Island No. 10 and in the bombardment of Fort Pillow, in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, and also the two days fight at Corinth, October 3 and 4. During the fall and winter of 1862-3, he was campaigning in Mississippi and Tennessee, wintering at Memphis. In the spring of 1863 the Tenth Iowa with the rest of General McPherson's corps passed down the river and operated at many points till called to the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863. Two days later, May 16th, he fought in another battle, that hotly contested field at Champion's Hill, where our hero lost his arm. In his eagerness to stand in the front and punish the rebels a misdirected ball from a comrade's rifle wounded him and made the amputation of his arm necessary. He was discharged September 14, 1863, and came home again to Union township. He was married April 1, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Johnson, and has the following children: Viola G., Clara C., Edward L., John H. His farm of 270 acres, finely stocked, with an excellent orchard, is in section 34, Union township. He has ninety head of hogs and twenty head of thorough-bred cattle, a house and barn in good condition. His prosperity is a reward of his diligence and economy.

GREGSON, REV. M.—Was born July 10, 1831, in Owen county, Indiana, where his father remained for five years thereafter, and then moved into Morgan county. In 1854 the whole family, excepting a brother and sister, journeyed to Texas and resided in Kaufman county. There seemed a disposition to settle in a more desirable locality, accordingly in the fall of 1855 they turned their steps northward and safely reached the settlement in Union township, Poweshiek county, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He married Mary Jane Robertson, June 15, 1851, in Owen county, Indiana. By this marriage there were two children: Theodore P. and America Ann. Theodore P. died at the age of five. America Ann married W. H. Harris, and now resides in Chapin, Iowa. Mr. Gregson was married the second time September 30, 1858, to Eliza A. Carpenter. There are ten children by his present wife: Mabel A. (born October 20, 1859), Commodore G. (born August 30, 1861, and died March 1, 1862), Mary J. F. (born March 26, 1864, and died September 3, 1865), Dayton P. (born September 4, 1866), Amos B. (born November 25, 1868), Morton M. (born February 23, 1871), Eli M. (born May 15, 1873), Levi L. (born September 28, 1875), Nellie E. (born September 5, 1877), Sarah A. (born December 2, 1879). Rev. Gregson was licensed in 1852, and ordained to preach the gospel in the regular Baptist Church in 1854. He became pastor of the Baptist Church in Union township, Poweshiek county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and with the exception of two intervals of about five years in all, has acted in this capacity until the present time. For the past six years he has presided over the little flock with no intermission. He has been so well esteemed for his integrity, christian character and valuable services rendered the church and congregation, that they have not consented to his leaving his charge. It is now twenty-five years since he commenced to minister to this people—a length of time seldom known in the history of any church. He owns a fine farm, well watered by a never failing stream, considerable timber, a large orchard, cattle, hogs, a good house, and all things for comfort.

HAYS, WILLIAM F.—A large and enterprising farmer on section 5. He is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Monroe county that State, June 19, 1818, where he lived till the fall of 1831; then removed with his parents to Putnam county, Indiana. In 1852, with parents, brothers and sisters came to the State of Iowa, and in the winter of 1853 settled on present farm in western part of Union township. Married to Malinda Watson, by whom he has the following children: Pleasant A., Mary, Lucy A., Margaret J. (died at two years) and George W. His farm consists of 400 acres, 160 of which are timber, the remainder well cultivated,

two fine orchards, considerable stock, hogs, horses, bees, and a good creek of running water. The subject of our sketch is one of the prominent members of the Baptist Church, and has held the office of justice of the peace for about six years.

HUDSON, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Forest Home. Mr. Hudson was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 25, 1837. At the age of twelve he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Clinton county, New York. In the year 1856 he came to Forest Home, where he engaged in wagon-making till the spring of 1864; he then went to Nashville, Tennessee, and made wagons for the United States government for about six months, returning again to Union township, section 19, where he has since resided. He married Miss Sarah Totton, of New Jersey, September 12, 1865. Their family consists of four children: Anna Mary (born June 29, 1866), Minnie E. (born January 22, 1868), David Edwin (born May 27, 1869), Fanny Louisa (born January 24, 1871). He has a good farm of one hundred and fifty acres, a good supply of fruit and a happy home.

JOHNSON, VIRGIL H.—Mr. Johnson is one of the best of farmers and also an early settler. He was born September 16, 1813, in Highland county, Ohio, and lived there with his parents about five years; then the family removed to Greene county, and remained until 1849. He married Miss Mary Wilson, April 29, 1841, and while yet in Ohio there were born three children: Lorenzo D. (born February 4, 1842), Carey A. (born November 20, 1845), Harvey P. (born April 22, 1849). He came to this State in the fall of 1849 and settled on his present farm, in section 15. Four of the younger children were born here: Joseph A. (born April 15, 1851), William P. (born April 18, 1854), Merrit V. (born June 20, 1856), and Mary Angeline (born September 15, 1858). He has an excellent farm of 160 acres, all under good cultivation, besides thirty acres of good timber. It contains an orchard of bearing trees, large crops of corn, wheat, oats, grass, grapes and small fruits. A grove of soft maples, several colonies of bees, thirty head of cattle, twenty hogs, and seven horses are on the place. He has a large and fine house and good barn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are well developed physically, a little over the average size, and notwithstanding years of honest toil have been their lot, yet retain vigorous health.

MARSH, JASPER H.—Born in Lee county, Iowa, March 10, 1844. He lived with his parents until he enlisted in the Union army. He enlisted in company F, Sixteenth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, February 18, 1862. Very soon he was taken to camp in St. Louis, then went down the river, and as a raw recruit entered the battle of Pittsburg Land-

ing; was in two battles at Corinth, the battle of Iuka, and was in the attack on Vicksburg and the siege and capture, then to Jackson, Meridian and Atlanta. He re-enlisted March 27, 1864, was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, and confined in Andersonville prison pen, where he remained, subject to untold inhumanities, till May 28, 1865. He entered the Federal lines at Jacksonville, Florida. He was mustered out on June 16, 1865. He married Miss Nancy S. Saunders, June 7, 1869, and the names of the children born to them are as follows: Martha B. (born March 29, 1872), Ethel E. (born September 6, 1878). His farm contains sixty acres, on section 21. He raises grain, corn, fruits of all kinds, horses, cattle and hogs. His father's name is I. L. Marsh; his mother's, Martha A. Marsh. The wife of our subject is the daughter of Aaron A. and Harriet Saunders, and was born August 22, 1852.

MOOR, JOHN—P. O. Forest Home. Was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, October 14, 1825; lived there on his father's farm, attending school a portion of the time, till 1843, when, with his father and brother, he came to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in April. The next year, 1844, he made a permanent settlement on his present farm, in section 27. He was married October 14, 1848, to Miss Amelia P. Woodward, and they have eight children: Nicholas (born October 4, 1849), Mary Louisa (born June 12, 1851), Sarah E. (born June 23, 1854), Emma L. (born January 21, 1856), Rosetta (born May 28, 1857), Drusilla (born May 4, 1859), Winfield S. (born February 1, 1861), Harlan G. (born February 13, 1869). The subject of this short sketch has, from the earliest history of the county, been among its foremost men. His intelligence, honesty and generosity have won for him the respect of all. He has been justice of the peace sixteen years, township trustee several terms, member of board of county supervisors during the war, and besides several other positions in the gift of the people he was elected on the regular Republican ticket to the most numerous body of the Fifteenth General Assembly of Iowa, in the fall of 1873. He has given his attention to raising stock and farming, till by his industry he has one of the finest farms in the county. The farm includes 280 acres of good land, 200 of which are under excellent cultivation, forty acres pasture, and about forty timber, large and beautiful house, an orchard of over 400 bearing apple trees and forty cherry trees, a good barn, fifty head of neat cattle, several short-horn cows, eight good horses, 180 hogs, good wells and slightly rolling land. Mr. Moor has been a member of the M. E. Church since sixteen years of age.

SAUNDERS, AARON A.—Farmer, section 21. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 13, 1820. In his native county he attended school

and grew to manhood. He married Harriet E. Dudley, who was also a native of Greene county, Ohio. He came from Ohio in the spring of 1851 and has since resided here, one of the most respected citizens of the county. Their large circle of children are as follows: Mary S., Elizabeth (born May 18, 1848), Helen L. (born July 16, 1849), Irvin S. (born October 19, 1850), Nancy S. (born August 22, 1852), James M. (born February 2, 1855), Robert A. (born April 17, 1857), Isaac H. (born March 20, 1859), Richard A. (born September 15, 1864), Harry S. (born June 12, 1867), Ernest F. (born May 14, 1873). The subject of this sketch has been identified with the best interests of the town and county for many years, and has reared a large and useful family. Although his early advantages were not such as are afforded youth at the present day, he faithfully improved what he had. Where he attended in Ohio the principal school conveniences were slab seats and desks, log chimney plastered inside and out, puncheon floor, books of inferior quality, and other things to correspond. By industry, perseverance and economy Mr. Saunders has accumulated a fine farm of 270 acres, including ten acres of good timber. He has a good orchard and all other conveniences which make farming pleasant and profitable and a farmer's life happy. From boyhood he has been a member of the church.

SAUNDERS, MARION—Born in Greene county, Ohio, March 29, 1840. Came with his father to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1851. Enlisted in the Union army, June 11, 1862. Was with Grant's forces at Vicksburg, being in six battles and skirmishes, and was discharged on account of disability, July, 1863. Re-enlisted in May, 1864, and served 110 days, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, September 10, 1864. He now resides on section 29. Married Miss Lydia E. Boswell, December 25, 1869, and has a family of two children: Stella B. and Harry.

SMITH, SAMUEL B.—Farmer, P. O. Forest Home. Mr. Smith has a farm of 100 acres, in section 21, where he resides. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 10, 1842. In 1848 he came with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Jackson township, this county. He was married to Miss Sarelida Farmer, January 15, 1865. She is the daughter of Mr. John Farmer, one of the early and prominent citizens of the township. Mr. Smith is an industrious and successful farmer.

STILWELL, OBADIAH—A large and enterprising farmer, living on section 7. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 29th day of January, 1840. He lived there with his parents till the sixteenth year of his age, working on the farm and going to school in the winter. In the spring of 1866, he, with all his father's family, came west, taking steam-

boat at Cincinnati, and after a voyage of about 1,000 miles and nine days' time, landed at Keokuk, thence to Sugar Creek township, this county. Here our subject resided till 1876, when he moved to his present residence in Union township. He married Miss Martha Steele, February 26, 1866. His wife was also born in Indiana, in Morgan county, July 24, 1843, and came to Poweshiek county when three years of age. By this marriage there were four children: Hannah E. (born November 25, 1866), Robert Franklin (born January 22, 1870), Fred A. (born September 2, 1877) and an infant (died January 23, 1880). Mr. Stilwell's farm is one of the oldest and best in the county. Land was broken just south of the house, perhaps the first in the township. It contains 370 acres, ninety timber, remainder tillable, a part of which is under excellent cultivation. There are orchards, young and old; some trees have been planted thirty-five years. At present he keeps about sixty head of cattle, ten horses, 130 hogs, twenty stands of bees. Grapes, currants, and raspberries, are in abundance. He has heretofore raised considerable corn, oats and wheat, but intends soon to give his attention to stock-raising. He has grown this year about seventy acres of corn, and one field of forty acres will yield eighty bushels per acre. He has one of the finest and best arranged dwelling-houses in the county, a large and commodious barn, with granaries for oats and wheat, stalls for eighteen horses, hay-lofts, and other conveniences. There are four living springs of water located at various places on the farm. Although it is an old farm, it has had only three owners. Mr. McIntire, Mr. Watson, and the present owner. Mr. Thos. Rigden first took the land as a claim, but Mr. McIntire obtained a deed from the government.

SWANGEL, BENJAMIN F.—Born in Carroll county, Ohio, March 12, 1835. He came to Montezuma in 1855, and in the year 1858 married Eliza J. Saunders. He enlisted in company C, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteers, August 2, 1862. He was in the battle of Champion's Hill, and still carries a buck-shot in his breast which he received on that field. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaigns, under Gen. Banks, and many battles and skirmishes. The names of his children are: William W., Frank, Aaron A., Charlotte and Christopher C. Three infant children died. Mr. Swangel is an industrious and faithful man, with a good, honest reputation among those with whom he deals.

WALTON, SAMUEL B.—Born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1849. Removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, October 15, 1868, where he lived six and a half years, five years merchandising, and a year and a half farming. In June, 1875, he came to Forest Home, Union township, this county, where he now resides. He married Mary M. Noble,

October 11, 1868. The names and births of their children are as follows: Charles (born September 12, 1869), Ralph B. (born September 28, 1871), James H. (born September 20, 1873), Samuel B. (born March 11, 1876), and Robert H. (born April 13, 1878). Charles was drowned at Leighton, Mahaska county, July 5, 1877. Since March, 1876, Mr. Walton has been postmaster at Forest Home, and township clerk during the past three years. Merchandising has been his occupation to the present year. He was U. S. enumerator for Union township during the summer of 1880.

WILLETT, EDWARD A.—Born in Mercer county, Illinois, April 7, 1840. He lived with his parents, brothers and sisters at home till the breaking out of the civil war. Enlisted August 16, 1861, in company A, Thirtieth Illinois volunteer infantry, and served in the army of the Union three years and eleven months. He was first in camp at Springfield, then with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. Did scout duty, being in several engagements in Kentucky and Missouri. After the battle at Donelson, he proceeded to Corinth and lay in siege there till it was evacuated by the Confederates. In the battle of Britain Lane, our hero captured a revolver and shot-gun. He afterward proceeded to La Grange, Holly Springs, Water Valley and Memphis, where he remained some time, then on to Milliken's Bend. Was in the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, then in the battle of Champion's Hill, Mississippi, then to Black River and entered the Siege of Vicksburg, where he remained till its fall. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran in the infantry, after a furlough of thirty days. He then entered the Georgia campaign, was in the battles of Ackworth, Kenesaw Mountain, and was in the battle in which Gen. McPherson was killed, July 22, 1864; then again in a battle July 28, 1864. On the 13th of August he was severely wounded in the arm near the shoulder, but the wound did not daunt our brave soldier and in less than sixty days he was again marching with his comrades in arms. He was with Sherman in his great march to the sea, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865. He married Elizabeth M. Rodgers, December 4, 1865. His children are: Noyes W. (born October 31, 1866), George V. (born November 24, 1869, and died December 29, 1871), Mabel E. (born June 7, 1873), Lydia E. (born October 15, 1875), Edith E. (born April 24, 1879). Our subject moved from Illinois to Malcom, this county, in May, 1867, and engaged in mercantile business till February, 1868, when he moved to his present farm in section 3. His farm is 200 acres, two large orchards of bearing trees, thirty acres devoted to hay, forty acres to oats. He has sixty head of hogs. The farm is excellently located, only two miles west of Montezuma. Much fruit and other products are sold there.

DEEP RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ALLUM, ISAAC—Section 24, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors came from England. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1796, farmed all his life, and died April 2, 1868. Isaac was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1828. Was educated in his native county, and worked for his father until twenty-four years of age. After marrying he farmed for two years in Pennsylvania, then emigrated to Jasper county, Iowa, where he bought fifty acres, and farmed for seven years. Having lost his wife, at the expiration of this time, he returned to Pennsylvania and enlisted in the Fifth heavy artillery, but after three weeks service in a fort near Washington, was equipped as infantry and placed in company K, of the Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers. He participated in numerous skirmishes against Gen. Mosby, and received his honorable discharge July 6, 1865. In March, 1870, he emigrated directly from his father's home to his present place. He married December 21, 1852, Miss Lucinda Parsons, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1832. This lady bore him the following children: Theodore V. (born October 16, 1853, married Nancy Atwood), Rebecca J. (born December 6, 1855, died April 6, 1857), Jas. E. (born March 22, 1858, died November 5, 1866), unnamed (born November 15, 1859, died immediately), Isaac Francis (born November 5, 1860) and Delila Alice (born January 5, 1863.) Mr. Allum's first wife died, and he married Miss Sarah A. Swart, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, who was born March 29, 1842. The result of this alliance has been: Sarah Florence J. (born March 1, 1865), Penina Arabella (born December 10, 1866), Eliza Ida M. (born September 6, 1869), John M. (born August 26, 1872), Minnie O. (born October 7, 1875), Emma Effie (born July 3, 1877), and Asenah Ann (born August 5, 1879). Mr. Allum owns a good farm of 120 acres, and six acres of timber. His place is well stocked, and virtually free from debt.

ARMSTRONG, HARRY G.—Postmaster at Deep River, and dealer in general merchandise. His father, A. C. Armstrong, emigrated West in the spring of 1855, and after stopping eight months in Battle Creek, Michigan, came directly to this county, and in conjunction with Albert Morgan and others, laid out the plat of the village of Dresden. He built the first house ever erected in the town. It was twelve by ten feet, and has since been moved about three miles west of town, where it now stands on Thos. Harris' place, a monument of the early settlement of the county. Harry was born in Rutland county, Vermont, May 4, 1848. He was raised

on a farm, and enjoyed the advantages of an ordinary district school, which he regularly attended during winter, farming in summer, until he was twenty years old, when he married Miss Fidesta M. Hart, of Deep River township, on March 11, 1868. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Cedar county, Iowa, May 23, 1850. To them were born three children: Hattie H. (born June 4, 1869), Alice A. (born April 4, 1871,) and Abel C. (born April 2, 1874, and died October 30, 1875). Mrs. Armstrong died November 12, 1875, and on the 13th of March, 1877, he married Miss Hattie M. Dawley, of Rutland county, Vermont, who was born among the mountains, May 24, 1851. She has borne her husband one child, Herbert H. (born October 18, 1879. Mr. Armstrong owns his comfortable home, and is full proprietor of a thriving business. He was the first to put the telephone to practical use in Dresden, by connecting his store with his dwelling. He has served his township in the capacity of clerk, and enjoys the confidence of his many patrons as a gentleman of undoubted business integrity.

ARMSTRONG, AARON W.—Section 26, P. O. Thornburg. His ancestors were Scotch, and his great-grandfather (Robert) came from the land of his nativity to America, and shortly afterward entered land, became the first settler, and raised the first crop in east Tennessee, and died a few years subsequently. His father (Aaron) was born in upper east Tennessee, August 3, 1787; farmed all his life in Knox county, Tennessee; held the office of major in the War of 1812, and died in the fall of 1860. Aaron was born in Knox county, March 20, 1835; was educated there, and lived and worked for his widowed mother until he was twenty-six years old, when he enlisted in company G of the Sixth Tennessee infantry, entering the Union army at Columbus, Kentucky, April 10, 1862; he was promoted rapidly from private successively through the positions of corporal, sergeant, and sergeant-major, serving eighteen months, when he was changed to the Ninth Tennessee cavalry, in which he attained the offices of lieutenant and captain. He participated in several skirmishes, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to farming on the old homestead. During the winter of 1865-6, he came to Iowa, stopping at Victor six weeks, when he went to Omaha, Nebraska; and at the end of seven months he went to Phelps county, Missouri, thence, in March, 1867, to his present place, and commenced the improvement of his farm. He married in Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, April 28, 1874, Miss Emma Eifort, of Henderson county, Illinois, who was born in Henderson county, November 25, 1849. The fruits of their union have been: Cora E. (born February 3, 1875), Ada J. (born May 11, 1876), Laura I. (born December 22, 1878), and Harry E. (born August 4, 1879). Mr. Armstrong owns a fine farm of 220 acres of

improved land, besides two and a-half acres of timber. His place is in splendid condition; well stocked, and entirely free from debt. His house is one of the best appearing and most comfortable residences in Deep River township; and personally he is in easy and natural possession of the charming instincts of the true Southern gentleman.

AXTELL, SILAS S.—Section 20, P. O. Tilton. His great-grandfather came to America during the colonial days, and his grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, where his father (Jesse) was also born, about 1814, and married, in Indiana, Mrs. Munger (*nee* Miss Mary Brewer), who was born in 1809, in New York, where her first marriage occurred. His grandfather moved to Ohio before his father was two years old. His father fought in the Texan War two years, where he lost his health and was discharged; he settled in Indiana, and died in September, 1871. Silas was one of five children, the next oldest of whom (Daniel) died in a government hospital, after having passed untouched through twenty-seven battles and skirmishes. Silas was born in Noble county, Indiana, July 25, 1848; educated in Kendallville, Indiana; worked for his father until he was nineteen years of age, then went to Michigan, where he worked on a farm by the month for two years, when he immigrated to Iowa, arriving in Deep River township, this county, August 29, 1869. In the following spring he went to Keokuk county, where he worked by the month until the next year, when he rented a farm where Thornburg now stands; here he farmed for the succeeding five years, at the expiration of which time he bought eighty acres where he now lives, and moved to it on the 28th of February, 1877. He subsequently added to his property two other adjoining pieces of land, forty and eighty acres respectively. Mr. Axtell married in Keokuk county, Iowa, on the 5th of March, 1873, Miss Mary J. Nelson, of Washington township, Keokuk county, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, October 21, 1850. The children are: Jesse Franklin (born December 5, 1873), Charlie E. (born January 6, 1876) and Louis D. (born June 10, 1879). Mr. Axtell owns 200 acres of good land, and is enterprising, industrious and prosperous.

BARTELS, GEORGE—P. O. Deep River, and he lives in the village of Dresden. He is the only tinner in town, and keeps constantly on hand a full line of tinware. His parents were born in Anhalt, Germany; the father (Charles) in 1776, and the mother in 1786. George was born in the same place, February 18, 1822; he learned the trade of coppersmith in Prussia when fourteen years old. Upon coming to this country, in 1869, he set up in the business of coppersmithing, in Muscatine, Iowa; from there he moved to his present place, March 1, 1877. He married in Germany, June 18, 1850, Miss Charlotte Becker, of Hochheim, Germany,

born October 20, 1822. They have had four children: Louisa (born April 3, 1853; married June 22, 1874, to William Diatz), Gustavus (born May 3, 1855), Charlotte (born September 20, 1858) and Alvina (born January 14, 1861). Mr. Bartels owns his present business house and home, and is free from debt. He is not only a successful business man, but a scholar of no mean attainments, having educated himself to speak fluently in four different languages.

BARKER, AUGUSTUS K.—Section 2, P. O. Deep River. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 4, 1842; was raised on a farm, and educated in part in his native county. He was twelve years of age when his father (James) came to this county. In 1859 he went to Reading, Michigan, where he learned his trade as a mason, and remained until April 7, 1861, when he enlisted in company E of the Fourth Michigan volunteers. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Bull Run No. 2, Siege of Yorktown, Chickahominy, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Turkey Bend, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, second Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and many others, besides numerous skirmishes. After receiving his honorable discharge January 28, 1864, he re-enlisted, and was again honorably discharged, April 4, 1865. He then lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until April 8, 1867, when he entered the United States regular army for an enlisting term of five years, and served until he was the third time honorably discharged, June 30, 1871. He then returned home, and has since been chiefly engaged in farming and threshing, and occasionally working at his trade. He married, March 18, 1874, Sarah J. Black, of Victor, Iowa, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, February 24, 1848. Mr. Barker owns fifty-four and twenty-six-one-hundredths acres of farming land, in splendid condition, and ten of timber. He has served his township as school director, and is an energetic and successful gentleman.

BARRETT, EDWARD E.—Section 30, P. O. Tilton. His great-grandfather, Moses Barrett, was born in London, in 1719, was educated for the ministry, came to America and was ordained an Evangelist of the Puritan type, and married Mary Dow, of the family of Dows from whence sprang the famous Lorenzo Dow—she died of measles, October 6, 1813, at the age of eighty-seven. He was associated with David Brainard in Christianizing the Indians, and for that purpose took a trip to London to solicit funds from the British Government to aid in setting up free schools among them. His grandfather, Daniel Barrett, read the entire Bible before he was five years old—was in the service of his country under Gen. Washington at White Plains, and married, in August, 1782, Rebecca Bosworth, from

whom sprang seven sons and six daughters, all of whom lived until they attained an average age of about seventy-two years. One of the sons, Elisha D., graduated from Williams College in the same class with the late American poet, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and is now ninety-one years old. His son Lysander, the father of Edward, was born the 6th of November, 1800, and still lives, vigorous in body and intellect, and able to read without the use of spectacles. The subject of this sketch was born in Hampden county, near Westfield, Massachusetts, on the 14th of January, 1833; raised a farmer, and first attended the Academy at Glade Run, Pennsylvania, and when nineteen years old started to Kittanning Academy; taught public school when twenty; emigrated to Iowa in 1856, and sold tombstones in Keosauqua, Van Buren county, for two years. He then returned East, and taught school in Pennsylvania until he married. He again taught school, in the intervals of his business as a farmer, both in Pennsylvania and Van Buren county, Iowa, until he moved to Montezuma, in 1864, where he lived for the next six years. In 1870 he bought and moved to his present farm home. Mr. Barrett married, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1859, Miss Annie Tomlinson, of Granville, Ohio, who was born in Granville, November 21, 1840. He owns 120 acres of good farming land, and is free from debt.

BLIESENICK, AUGUST F.—Section 3, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors were all Germans. His father was born in Prussia, about 1796, was a weaver, and died about 1867. August was one of nine children, and born eight miles north of Berlin, Prussia, August 8, 1827. He crossed the Atlantic in 1854, and after being in New York City one year, went to Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly three years, when he moved to Ohio, and worked at his trade, tailoring, in Cleveland, until September, 1864, when he emigrated to his present place, which he bought in 1861. He married, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1857, Levina Biddleman, of Pittson, Pennsylvania, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, May 24, 1820. The result of their marriage has been as follows: Augusta E. (born January 21, 1858), Leonard (born November 29, 1859, deceased), Romelia J. (born September 28, 1861) and George R. (born May 25, 1863). Mr. B. owns 104 acres of good land, including ten acres of timber, and he is an honest, unassuming gentleman, and hard-working farmer.

BURDINE, REV. DR. HUGH—P. O. Deep River, and resides in the village of Dresden. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 22, 1831, and raised a farmer boy. He conceived an early ambition to make

something of himself, and especially aspired to a good education. Being poor, and having his mother as well as himself to support, in spite of his hard struggles, at first he could make but slow progress. By untiring effort he won the privilege of attending two terms at the high school in Delaware, Ohio, and five months at the Martinsburg (Ohio) Academy. Besides this he enjoyed no school advantages, but wore out many books in his pocket, which he kept constantly with him for study in the intervals of his work. His studies at this time were all directed toward fitting himself for the ministry, and he entered the Ohio Central Christian Conference in the fall of 1860, having been converted when sixteen years of age in the M. P. Church, from which he transferred his membership in the spring of 1853. His first appointment was to Veil's Church, in Delaware county, Ohio, where he spent a successful year. After serving other charges he left that Conference, and is at present connected with the Iowa Conference. He was regularly ordained in September, 1863. Dr. Burdine acquired his medical education by his own unaided efforts, save only enjoying the brief privilege of reading medicine with Dr. Ira Brown, of his native county. In 1868 he left Ohio, and, after stopping three months in Crawford county, Illinois, where he was detained by an accident which resulted in the loss of his right eye, he arrived in Keokuk county, Iowa, about the 20th of March, 1869. He lived there for the next five years, when he moved to his present place, and immediately entered upon the practice of his medical profession. The doctor married Miss Rhoda A. Harris, of his native place, September 20, 1853. Mrs. Burdine was born April 6, 1833, and was converted when but thirteen years old. Their children are as follows: Ira C. (born April 24, 1855, and married Miss Anna Richey, of Deep River township), John H. (born November 7, 1856), Rachel E. (born November 7, 1858), Hugh P. (born March 20, 1861), Wm. E. (born December 7, 1864), Charlotte O. (born March 17, 1870), and Luella (born September 1, 1874), besides three dead.

BUTCHER, WILLIAM—Section 10, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather Butcher was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America in the colonial days. Was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was drowned in the south branch of the Potomac River, while on a retreat with the American army. William's father was born in Virginia, in February, 1800, and William was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, March 11, 1824. He was raised a farmer boy and educated by his mother, who was a lady of culture. His father was crippled, and he being the oldest son, much of the support of the family devolved upon him until he was twenty-four years old. He then married, and receiving some assistance from his father in the shape of a few sheep,

and a sow and pigs, with some stock of his own, consisting of two cows, two horses and a wagon, he set up in the business of farming for himself in Winnebago county, Illinois, his father having moved to that county in 1844. In 1875 he emigrated to this county, arriving at Malcom on the 24th of February. Then he rented a farm about three miles north of Malcom for one year, when he bought and moved to his present place, taking possession on the 3d of March, 1876. He married the 9th of January, 1848, Miss Ann A. Dillsaver, of Winnebago county, Illinois, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 18, 1827. Four children have been born to them: Almon G. (born January 5, 1849, married June 31, 1878), William O. (born January 17, 1851, married January 1, 1878), Alfred M. (born April 18, 1856), Sarah E. (born October 22, 1858; died in March, 1861). Mr. Butcher owns 240 acres. Has been elected to the offices of school director, road supervisor and township trustee, the duties of which positions he has discharged with fidelity and acceptability.

CARL, AUGUST—Section 21, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors were all born and raised in Germany, where, in Prussia, he was born, May 21, 1835. He emigrated to America when twenty-three years old, and farmed the first year in La Salle county, Illinois, when he went to Kansas, where he enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards, September 6, 1861. After serving as scout he received an honorable discharge February 5, 1862. He then came to this county and worked ten months for old Robt. Taylor, during which time he was rendered a cripple by the falling of a tree. After working one summer for Thos. Harris he spent three years breaking prairie through the neighborhood. He came to this county with very little money, but by frugality, self-denial and industry he had in the meantime bought eighty acres of prairie in Lincoln township, which he broke and cultivated. He sold this and bought and moved to his present place in the fall of 1870. He married in Montezuma, October 11, 1866, Manda Newcomer, of Deep River township, who was born in Ogle county, Illinois, October 29, 1844. Their offspring are: George C. (born December 18, 1867), Henry Martin (born August 14, 1869; died October 7, 1870), Marcus M. (born September 29, 1871), Mary Ellen (born September 6, 1873), Millie Ann (born September 1, 1875), Herman L. (born July 28, 1877) and Chas. E. (born October 7, 1879). Mr. Carl owns 160 acres of excellent farming land, in splendid condition, well stocked and free from debt.

COCHRAN, MRS. WILLIAM—P. O. Deep River. Her maiden name was Mary Jane Cox, and she was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 29th day of August, 1828. On the 14th day of March, 1861, she was married to Wm. Cochran, of Montezuma. To herself and husband were born three

sons: John (born January 22, 1862), Ephraim C. (born April 28, 1863) and Samuel F. (August 28, 1864). Mr. Cochran's parents were of Irish descent, and his mother, who has survived her husband, is now living, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, in Wellsville, Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania, the 30th day of June, 1822. He was raised a farmer and immigrated to this State in the fall of 1854. He spent the following winter at Oskaloosa, working in a saw mill, after which he went to Montezuma, where he remained in the employ of Mr. Kilburn for the next six years. At the expiration of this time occurred his marriage, when he and his bride moved into a house in the neighborhood of her present residence, on a farm of eighty acres, deeded to the young couple by the wife's father. This property was afterward traded for the present family home and subsequently repurchased, and is now held in Mrs. Cochran's own name. Mr. Cochran died of consumption on the 21st of July, 1877. The following appeared in the *Montezuma Republican* a few days after his death: "Mr. Cochran was an old and highly respected Christian gentleman, who was much honored and beloved by all his many friends. After a brief illness he has been called away to scenes beyond the river. He leaves a devoted wife and three children, who have the deep sympathies of their entire circle of acquaintances in this dark hour of their affliction." Mr. Cochran left an estate of 253 acres of splendid farming land, well stocked and entirely free from debt, to the disposition of his widow until the sons shall have attained their majority. Mrs. Cochran is an estimable Christian lady, whose life is devoted to her boys, in the faithful discharge of her duties as a mother.

CONN, SAMUEL—Section 31, P. O. Tilton. His father (Robert) was born in County Armagh, Ireland, March 31, 1792, and his mother in the same county May 12, 1792. They emigrated to America about 1833, when they took up their residence in Wayne county, Ohio, where Samuel was born, June 26, 1845, and raised on a farm. When he was eight years old the family moved to Paulding county, Ohio, where he attended school. On the 16th of July, 1868, a portion of his father's family, including himself, arrived in Iowa county, Iowa. After living in that county four years Samuel commenced improving his present place. Upon coming here to begin his breaking he was invited by one of the little pupils of a neighboring school to the hospitalities of her father's home. Here he made his boarding place for the next six weeks, and the following fall invited the little girl's older sister to board with him the rest of her life, in consequence of which they were married, November 14, 1872. Mrs. Conn's maiden name was Jennie E. Lester, and she was born October 26, 1854. The fruits of

their union have been: Robert A. (born August 28, 1873), Effie Ann (born July 10, 1874), Frank E. (born November 27, 1875), Bertha E. (born February 5, 1877; died July 13, 1878) and Maggie (born December 7, 1878). Mr. Conn owns eighty acres of good farming land, which is well stocked, and he is a thrifty and industrious farmer.

CONAWAY, DR. H. OLIVER—P. O. Deep River, and resides in the village of Dresden. In Harrison county, Ohio, on the 27th day of January, 1848, he began a most remarkable life. Raised on a farm, during the winter terms he attended a district school until he was fifteen years old. In the winter of 1864, he left home and went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he enlisted in the Sixth Independent battalion. This disbanded, and in 1865 he went to Virginia, where, feeling that his education was exceedingly limited, he attended the institution known as Rural Seminary, in Wood county, working for his board and tuition, night and morning, besides walking three miles daily to and from school. Although his studies were pursued under these disadvantages, besides being compelled, in most part, to study in the night by the uncertain light of an ignited pine knot in the woods, where he would often fall asleep until morning, at the expiration of three months he passed a searching examination before the County Superintendent, and received a teacher's certificate equal in grade with that of his preceptor. This procured him employment as a teacher in a district school known as Oak Grove. He had taught but two terms when his father, learning of his whereabouts, went after him and took him home. He then attended New Market College one term, after which he went to Hopedale College. Determined to educate himself by his own unaided efforts, he refused all proffered assistance from his father, and with the money he had earned in Virginia rented a small room and boarded himself, while he rung the college bell in payment for his tuition, for which he was derisively called by the more fortunate students, the "bell-boy." His means being exhausted, he left this institution in the winter of 1868, and went to Cincinnati. He arrived at that city an entire stranger, with but seventy-five cents in his pocket. The next morning he obtained employment in a chemical laboratory. The proprietors of this establishment, H. M. Merrill & Co., soon resolved to put him upon the road as traveling salesman. He accordingly spent the next six months driving a team through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, over a distance of 4,850 miles, canvassing the route thoroughly for the sale of drugs and medicines, besides advertising four articles of patent medicine with a paint brush on all the fences, trees, bridges, etc. While in Indiana, he continually shook with ague, and during the spring and summer of 1869 he was in the rain for

thirty-one consecutive days. Many times he was compelled to lay all night on the prairie, unable to reach village, settlement or private house, and he, sometimes, would become mired in the bogs, where he would have to remain until accidental assistance reached him. On such occasions he would improve the time and entertain himself and team by playing upon his violin. In October, 1869, he returned to Cincinnati, resigned his position and after a short visit to his home, started for Oskaloosa, Iowa, to visit some friends, including a young lady with whom he had been corresponding. While here he was employed in an art gallery, retouching negatives and sketching landscapes, a business for which he was instinctively adapted, and in which he soon attained remarkable proficiency. In the spring of 1870 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained but a few days, when he shipped on board the steamer, North Alabama, for Virginia City, working his passage as pantryman. Upon making application to the clerk for a berth, the question was asked if he ever had steamboated before, which he answered affirmatively. The next morning, after the boat had left the dock, he inadvertently exposed his unfamiliarity with his new situation, when the clerk turned toward him and sharply said: "I thought you said you had steam-boated before!" To which he replied: "I did, sir." "Where?" inquired the clerk. "In Ohio." "On what boat?" "A canal-boat." "What position did you fill?" "I curried the mules, sir," was the the unhesitating reply. The clerk simply remarked "you 'll do," and turned away to smile. No further objections were ever offered, and he was, thereafter, evidently considered a first-class steamboat-man. After an absence of about six weeks, during which he traveled 1,380 miles, visiting Yankton, Forts Randall, Sulley, Rice, Buford and Grand River Agency, he returned to Sioux City. Prompted by a spirit of romance and adventure, he started, in company with a young man from Boston and a half-breed boy, for the Rocky Mountains on foot. They slept, during the night of the 3d of July, 1870, on a high bluff, in sight of Yankton, and on the morning of the 4th were awakened by the cannonading of the citizens of that city in the celebration of the nation's birthday. Realizing that it would be unsafe to travel in daylight, on account of the hostile Indians, they decided to confine their future traveling to night-time. Their nocturnal journey, in about ten days, brought them to Fort Randall. Here the Boston boy enlisted in the regular army, and the half-breed somehow disappeared. After purchasing a small amount of rations and a revolver, on the 18th of July young Conaway again started upon his journey, alone. He had traveled about 150 miles, when he accidentally came upon an Indian village. He was immediately discovered and captured, and compelled to submit to the most re-

volting indignities for the next three days. On the night of the third day he effected his escape by some shrewd strategy. He succeeded in convincing the Indians that he had voluntarily left the whites, and come to be adopted into their tribe. They, consequently, initiated him by performances around his person as disgusting in some respects as they were amusing in others, after which the vigilance of their watch was relaxed, and he made good his escape about eleven o'clock in the night. He continued a hurried march for the next three days, and was almost exhausted by excited exertion, and famished for food, when, on the morning of the fourth day, he was taken up by the Twenty-second United States regular infantry more dead than alive and scarcely sane. Upon recovering his strength, he enlisted in the Fourteenth regular infantry for five years. He served but one year and twelve days, when he was discharged by the Secretary of War, who had been influenced to the act by the earnest intercessions of a good sister. Upon reaching home, he resumed the study of medicine, which had occupied much of his time while in the army. In about one year after leaving the army, he went to Virginia, and returned home with one of his former pupils as his bride. He continued his studies—laboring by day and studying by night—until he had acquired means sufficient to enable him to attend the Electric Medical Institute. He entered in 1874, and graduated in 1875, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of his profession in Jefferson county, Ohio, and on November 29, 1878, emigrated with his family to his present field. He married, on the 16th day of May, 1872, Miss Frances S. Hoover of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who was born April 25, 1852. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Nannie B. (born April 19, 1873, and died December 12, 1873), Josie (born October 20, 1874) and Clement A. (born April 23, 1879). Dr. Conaway entered his practice at Dresden, two years ago, a poor man. By his moderate charges and successful treatment, he soon won the esteem and confidence of the people, and now owns, besides his dwelling, ten horses and forty acres of good farming land near Dresden, and enjoys an extensive practice and popularity not inferior to that of any physician in the county.

COOK, RALPH P.—Section 23, P. O. Deep River. Two brothers came to America, probably from England, in an early day, and one of them settled on the seashore and the other in New Hampshire, thus becoming separated forever. The latter was the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, whose grandfather was born and raised on a farm in New Hampshire, and died about 1809, leaving thirteen children, all of whom grew up and raised families. The youngest son (Sears) was born August 28, 1802, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, where he was raised on a farm. When

twelve years old he served his brother, Major James Cook, as body servant in the War of 1812, and died July 3, 1875. His son Ralph, one among ten children, was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, April 30, 1832, raised on a farm, and received his primary education in the district schools of his native place, and afterward attended the high schools of Lebanon, New Hampshire, St. Johnsbury and Johnson, Vermont, where he commenced studying the languages, and was shortly afterward forced to discontinue his educational pursuits by impaired health. In the spring of 1852 he went to Elyria, Ohio, where he clerked in a store for two years, when he came to Iowa, and, in co-partnership with J. C. Cutting, entered 760 acres in this, and 160 in Cedar county, and the next year bought Cutting's interest. After securing his land he was employed by the contractors of the Muscatine and Washington Railroad, sent to Pond Creek station, Illinois, after horses and carts, and upon his return the first Irish shanty was built, and the first railroad grading was accomplished west of the Mississippi River under his supervision; he also shipped the first freight on the Mississippi and Missouri (now Chicago and Rock Island) Railroad, December 31, 1861, from Victor to Marengo. During his subsequent clerkship at the Oglesby House, in Muscatine, he first met with J. B. Grinnell, who had just arrived with his colony. He then returned East, entering into various kinds of enterprises until 1862, when he again came to Iowa, bringing a drove of sheep, which he herded on his land until 1869, 3,000 of which were lost by disease. In the fall of 1862 he was burned out of stables, feed and lumber, sustaining a loss of about \$500. In 1865 he commenced improving his land and built his house. Mr. Cook married, July 9, 1863, Margaret L. Evans, of Goshen, Indiana, who was born in Flinchire, England, March 6, 1835, and came to America, with her father's family when fourteen years of age. Their children are as follows: Sears Carroll (born September 16, 1864), William D. (born March 23, 1867), Nellie (born September 29, 1869, died April 2, 1872) and Frank E. (born June 16, 1873); besides these an adopted child, Louisa Ellen (born February 23, 1878). Mr. Cook owns one of the most beautiful farms in the State, comprising 480 acres, unsurpassed in quality, besides eighty acres of excellent pasturage in Lincoln township, section 23. His property is in excellent condition, and he has the reputation of handling more stock of all kinds of his own raising than any other man in his township. He is a wide-awake man of enterprise, whose energies are ever active, and a gentleman of wide acquaintance and great influence.

COOK, GEO. C.—Section 23, P. O. Deep River. His father (Jas. L.) was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, May 19, 1828, married, June 7, 1849, Eliza

Cutting, of Lyne, who was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, March 4, 1828. George (their only child) was born near Lyne June 3, 1851. His father having emigrated to this county when he was four years old, he was raised a farmer boy, and educated in Deep River township. His first term of schooling was in the old Cohoe House, his second in his father's dwelling. He worked for his father until he was of age. He went to Floyd county, Iowa, March 11, 1878, where he was employed until the following October, when he returned and rented a farm from his father, where he now lives. He married, December 21, 1871, Jennie Merwine, of this county, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, March 27, 1856. The fruits of their union are: Floroetta (born December 30, 1872, died March 15, 1873), James Albert (born May 14, 1874), Myrtle Iona (born August 3, 1875, died October 12, 1876) and Cora Adella (born May 8, 1878). Mrs. Cook is one of the heirs of the Merwin estate. They own the stock upon their present place of abode and are free from debt.

CORRELL, REV. WILLIAM W.—Section 11, P. O. Deep River. He was born in Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1812. His father being poor he was compelled to work during his boyhood and procure an education as best he could. While living in Higginsport, Ohio, to which place his father moved in 1829, he learned the trade of plastering, and also spent considerable time in flatboating on the Ohio River. He returned to his native place in the summer of 1834, where he married, and remained until he immigrated to this State, on the 14th of November, 1842. He first located in Des Moines county, and in the following November moved to Libertyville, where he entered forty acres of land. Here he lost his first wife. In the fall of 1844 he returned to Des Moines county, locating at Burlington Mission, where he married. In 1853 he moved to his present place. Mr. Correll married, July 2, 1837, Miss Rosana Gearhart, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His children by this marriage were: Mary A. (born April 11, 1838, and married to Nicholas Carr, of Montezuma, November 20, 1856), Frances G. (born March 25, 1840, and married to George Hollingsworth, of Deep River township, April 27, 1867), John G. (born January 9, 1842, and married Miss Sallie Tout, of Deep River township, in February 18, 1863, who died, and he married again, January 2, 1869, Miss Belle Bower, of Boone county, Iowa), and Helen R. (born November 23, 1843, and died May 15, 1844). Mrs. Correll died November 8, 1844, and Mr. Correll chose for his second wife Elizabeth Smith, of Des Moines county, Iowa. The result of this union is as follows: Adaline J. (born June 12, 1849, and died January 1, 1863), Elizabeth J. (born May 27, 1852, and married in August of 1872, to John Pine

of Iowa county), Martha A. (born January 31, 1855, and married October 22, 1875, to Eugene S. Daly, a minister of the Iowa M. E. Conference), William H. (born February 8, 1857), James R. (born May 27, 1859), Catharine C. (born April 14, 1862) and Josiah C. (born May 10, 1864). Mr. Correll was licensed to preach by the M. P. Church, Pittsburgh Annual Conference, in Pennsylvania, November 12, 1842, and regularly ordained deacon September 11, 1847, and to elder's orders September 9, 1852, by the authority of the same church in the Iowa Annual Conference. He was first appointed to Burlington Mission, December 21, 1844, and two years afterward was appointed to serve the church at Oskaloosa, which circumstances compelled him to forego. In 1852 he joined the Iowa Annual Conference, then but recently organized, and was sent to Montezuma Circuit, which then comprised a territory of about twenty miles in all directions from the central point. For this two years of unceasing labors on this circuit he received but \$140. He then went to farming, and purchased his present place. Mr. Correl may be properly reckoned among the hard-worked pioneer preachers of the Northwest, often denying himself to prosecute his calling amid the darkest clouds and deepest discouragements. In addition to his labors as a son of toil, often working as a son of the gospel, without hope of compensation.

COX, CHRISTOPHER—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather Cox was probably of German descent, but born in America, and was a farmer. His mother's father was a Scotchman, and came from his native country to this to fight in the Revolutionary War. His father's name was Ephraim, and he was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 25th of July, 1802. He was a prosperous farmer in his native State, and emigrated with his family to this State, in October, 1854. His family consisted of Mary J. (afterward Mrs. Cochran), Robert, Samuel F., Christopher, Sarah A. (afterward Mrs. Farmer, now living in Iowa county), Margaret (afterward Mrs. John Wherry) and George. Besides these one daughter, Nancy (who married George Huffman and settled in Delaware county, Indiana). The spring before his emigration the father visited this county and took up 400 acres of land from the government, and subsequently purchased 140 acres from Albert Morgan, just east of Dresden, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 13th of March, 1862. His large estate was equally divided among his children. In 1855 this old settler built one of the first mills in the county, and run it successfully two or three years, when he sold it and farmed for the remainder of his life. His son Samuel was instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler belonging to this mill, on the 13th of August, 1856. The subject of this sketch,

Christopher, was born on the 13th of June, 1832, in Ohio, and was educated in his native State. He chose for his first wife Miss Mary E. Morgan, who was a native of Ogle county, Illinois. His children by this lady are as follows: Samuel (born May 6, 1859, and died June 4, 1864), William E. (born February 18, 1861), Margaret E. (born May 17, 1862), Mary (born in May of 1864, and died the following January). Mrs. Cox died the 16th of May, 1864, and Mr. Cox re-married the 10th of May, 1866. Miss Mary E. Rosecrans became his second wife, and she was also a native of Ogle county, Illinois, and was born the 7th of September, 1842. The fruits of this union were: George E. (born April 15, 1867), Clement L. (born January 19, 1869), Lela E. (born March 1, 1873), Emma J. (born May 12, 1874), Roy A. (born August 3, 1877) and Inez L. (born March 14, 1879). Mr. Cox owns 690 acres of good farming land. He is an extensive dealer in lumber and grain in the village of Thornburg; has dealt largely in stock, and still pays some attention to that business. He is free from debt.

COX, GEORGE—Section 9, P. O. Deep River. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 9th of March, 1839. He came to this county in his boyhood, with his father, Ephriam Cox, and has lived in Deep River township ever since. He married Miss Catharine Funk, the 7th of March, 1866. She is the daughter of Michael Funk, and was born the 27th of October, 1848, in Ogle county, Illinois. Her father was born the 15th of March, 1823, and emigrated to this county directly from Ogle county, Illinois, on the 10th of July, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have had four children, as follows: Unnamed male (born January 21, 1867, deceased), Cloyd North (born December 26, 1868), Irwin Roy (born January 19, 1872, and died April 1, 1874) and Alma Margaret (born November 10, 1875). Mr. Cox owns 440 acres of excellent farming land, is free from debt, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of his township.

COX, ROBERT—Section 6, P. O. Deep River. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 30, 1826. Remained with his father until his twenty-seventh year, when he emigrated to Iowa county, Iowa, preceding his father one year, and taking up 160 acres of land from the government. In May, 1868, he moved to his present place. Besides those whose biographies appear in this book, his other brother and sisters were born as follows: Nancy (born April 10, 1825), Samuel F. (born July 9, 1830), Sarah Ann (born June 14, 1834) and Margaret (born July 19, 1836.) Mr. Cox married July 7, 1859, Miss Lucinda Light, of Deep River township, this county. Five children have been born to them, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Cox owns 154 acres of land including ten acres of timber.

CRANSTON, WESLEY—Section 11, P. O. Deep River. His father

was born in Ireland, in 1790, and came to America when fourteen years old, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he married Anna Cummings, who was a native of Delaware. In 1812 he removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was proprietor of a large farm until his death in 1875. Wesley was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 20, 1827. He was educated in his native county, and worked at home until his majority was attained, when he received a good horse from his father, and otherwise unaided, began the foundation of his present prosperity. In 1864, he immigrated to Iowa and bought and cultivated 240 acres of land. He purchased and moved to his present place in 1872. He married August 17, 1848, Rebecca Borton, of Guernsey county, Ohio, who was born March 4, 1825. They have raised five children: Wm. T. (born August 3, 1849, married Mary Bucher), Rueben B. (born December 7, 1850, married Ada Morgan), Jas. H. (born October 6, 1854), Ann Elizabeth (born September 6, 1857) and C. B. (born May 2, 1860). One son, James, deserves special mention for characteristic energy and enterprise, which have crowned him early with an uncommon prosperity. Beginning with the small sum of money obtained by the sale of a bushel of hickory nuts he had gathered, now, at the age of but twenty-six years, he is the owner of several hundred acres of fertile land in California, where he lives and drives a flourishing business. Mr. Cranston owns 108½ acres, including his excellent farm and fifty acres of timber. He has deeded eighty acres each to his two oldest sons. His place is well stocked, unembarrassed and in splendid condition. The surroundings of his residence bear marks of native taste, intelligence and culture.

CRANE, GEORGE—Section 35, P. O. Thornburg. Three brothers emigrated from England to America together, one settling in Pennsylvania, one in New Jersey and one in Connecticut. He is probably descended from the latter. His grandfather Crane was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 7, 1790; followed his father's trade of blacksmithing, in connection with some farming, all his life; fought in the War of 1812, and died in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1862. His father (Alson B.) was born, one of nine children, in Putnam county, New York, April 25, 1814; raised a farmer and blacksmith; enlisted in company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois volunteers, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, 111 days, during six weeks of which time his wife was with him, and received his honorable discharge February 9, 1863, his health having been permanently impaired in the army; married in Bennington township, Morrow county, Ohio, August 22, 1835, Mary A. Wilson, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, August 4, 1817,

and emigrated to the present family home July 18, 1866; owns a well stocked farm of eighty acres; and has raised a family as follows: Adelia M. (born April 1, 1836; married December 10, 1854, to George Yates, who died June 7, 1877), Albasinda (born April 3, 1838, died November 5, 1838), Susan (born October 9, 1840, died July 1, 1841), Amza (born June 14, 1842, married Achsah Baily, who died January 14, 1872, and he remarried in June, 1872, Elizabeth McDonald, the widowed sister of his first wife), Zebulon (born August 25, 1844, married in June, 1867, Jane Shearer), and George, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Taylor township, Ogle county, Illinois, January 7, 1853; was raised in Gran Detour, Illinois, where he attended school until thirteen years old. He married in Prairie township, Keokuk county, Iowa, December 28, 1876, Zearalda Miner, of that township, who was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, September 26, 1864. They have the following children: Harry H. (born July 25, 1877), Charles H. (born April 8, 1879, died September 30, 1879), and Mary (born August 12, 1880). Mr. C. owns the west half of the northeast quarter of section 35, of Deep River township, comprising eighty acres of good land. He is serving his township as school director, and is a young man of enterprise, frugality, and energy, upon whose brow the goddess of fortune will ultimately place a golden crown.

CRIETZ, SAMUEL F.—Section 28, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors for many generations back were born in this country, and are of the stock known as Pennsylvania Germans. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November, 1836. He was raised a farmer lad, and when twenty-three years of age enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, as a member of the brass band of the regiment. He served his country about one year, when he was honorably discharged two years before the expiration of his term of his enlistment. Shortly after returning home he made a temporary visit to his brother, who was serving the government as army quartermaster, and, at the time stationed at Middletown, Tennessee. After roaming about this place, going on foraging expeditions every short day in the interest of the soldiers' stomachs, he returned home, and in a time immigrated to this State in 1866, first settling in Muscatine county, and afterward upon his present place. Mr. Crietz married March 12th, 1865, Miss Louisa Wildisan. They have three children: Samuel Franklin (born in Muscatine county, Iowa, August 17, 1866), Mary Ellen (born in Muscatine county, Iowa, August 8, 1868), and Hattie Elizabeth (born in this county, March 12, 1872). Mr. Crietz owns 480 acres of good farming land, including about fifty acres of excellent timber, on which is situated one of the most beautiful homes in the county. He enjoys the confidence

and esteem of his neighbors as a man of honor and unyielding business integrity.

CRISWELL, WILLIAM H. H.—Section 1, P. O. Deep River. His great-grandfather Criswell came from Ireland, and his mother's ancestors were from Scotland. Both his grandfathers fought under General Washington. During the latter part of the War of 1812, his grandfather, with a party of sixteen others, attempted to emigrate to Ohio, making their way down the Ohio River on a keel-boat. On the way, they were surprised and captured by the Indians; not, however, without a brave struggle, during which Mr. Criswell shot four Indians and wounded the chief. Having observed this, after the capture had been accomplished, the chief walked up to him with upraised tomahawk, with the intention of dashing out his brains. Without a quiver, Mr. Criswell gazed coolly and steadfastly into the warrior's murderous eye. The chief was conquered, and instead of driving the weapon through his skull, patted him on the head with it, and complimented him with the remark: "Brave white man." The entire party, including Mr. Criswell, his wife and four children, were then marched on foot through the wilderness of Indiana, cruelly treated and almost starved on the way, to where Detroit, Michigan, now stands, when they were sold to the British for three dollars per head. During the skirmish the party threw overboard all their kitchen utensils, and two years later, thirteen of their number, Mr. Criswell among them, passing the same point, recovered many of the articles from the bottom of the river, the place having been marked by a range of trees. One of the recovered pieces, an iron kettle, is a family heirloom now in possession of the subject of this sketch. This kettle also enjoys the distinction of having been cast in the first iron works (the Juni-etta) ever projected in the United States. Mr. Criswell's father (James) was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1799, farmed all his life, and died March 31, 1869. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Ross, was born in Durbin county, Indiana, May 11, 1806, and died in Rock Island, Illinois, September 10, 1880. William was born in Ripley county, Indiana, September 2, 1836. When six years old, his father moved to Rock Island county Illinois, where he was raised on a farm, and educated. He emigrated to his present place March 11, 1880. He married, in Rock Island county, Illinois, May 21, 1865, Miss Mary L. Bromley of New York, who was born in Otsego county, New York, February 17, 1843. They have had eight children; six of whom are living: Cora P. (born March 6, 1867), Anna J. (born March 22, 1869), Clara B. (born January 13, 1871), Lillie May (born December 11, 1872) and James G. (born February 22, 1878). Lost two: William E. (born December 12, 1874, died April 18, 1880) and

an infant. Mr. Criswell owns 115 acres of excellent land, 100 acres of which are under good cultivation and well stocked; the other fifteen acres being in timber.

CRONE, JOSEPH, JR.—Section 16, P. O. Deep River. His father, Joseph Crone, was among the earliest settlers of this county, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1800. He followed shoe-making for about thirty-eight years, when he returned to the occupation of his youth and has farmed ever since. He married April 7, 1822, Miss Sarah J. Watts, of Pennsylvania, who died in August, 1831, leaving five children. He again married June 17, 1832, Miss Jane Burns, who is the mother of Joseph, Jr. The subject of this sketch was born July 5, 1850, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. His father having emigrated to this county when he was four years old, he has lived here ever since the fall of 1854. He married Miss Nancy A. Taylor of Deep River township March 13, 1877, and they have two children: Nellie Samantha (born March 12, 1878) and Maggie (born January 1, 1880). Mr. Crone is a temperance man and a straight Republican.

CUTTING, MRS. GEORGE W.—Section 24, P. O. Deep River. Her maiden name was Mary Ann McBride, and she was born May 24, 1818, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was raised in New Athens, Ohio. She was married October 2, 1837, to Emmor Bales, of Uniontown, who was born in Virginia, December 25, 1801; he was a prosperous mechanic; served as justice of the peace in Uniontown for fifteen years; was a gentleman of scholarly attainments; a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a zealous christian. He emigrated to this State in 1863, and a few years later moved to Illinois, where, in Henderson county, he died, May 14, 1870, leaving six children: Wilson S. (born August 4, 1839; married), Rebecca J. (born August 17, 1845; married John Keslor), George W. (born August 3, 1849; married Emily Hubbell), Oscar K. (born August 22, 1852; married Frankie Rosecrans), Emmor (born November 12, 1856) and Anna V. (born July 17, 1860). She married in Victor, Iowa, October 9, 1878, to George W. Cutting, a minister of the Baptist Church who was born in Vermont, January 24, 1805. He was converted in his thirteenth year; secured a good education; was licensed to preach on his twenty-fifth birthday, and entered upon an active ministerial life, having charge successively of different churches of his denomination in New Hampshire and Vermont. He came to Iowa and entered on the present estate about 1868. Here, in addition to his farming, he became exceedingly popular as a preacher of broad and liberal views, and died April 7, 1880. His first marriage was with Emily Hunt who was born July 12, 1806; she bore

him: Eliza A. (born March 3, 1828; married James L. Cook, June 7, 1849), James Colman (born September 25, 1832) and George W. (born August 6, 1837; married Jane McGowin, November 24, 1864). His first wife died September 8, 1838; and on January 22, 1840, he married Hannah Rowell, to whom one child (Emily H.) was born (July 31, 1841; now the wife of Dr. E. E. Ennis), and she (the second wife) died April 19, 1877. Mr. Cutting left his entire estate, including an excellent farm of eighty acres, to the care of his widow until final adjustments are made. He was a man whose pure christian character and great popularity make his death felt and lamented, not only by his family, but by all who knew him.

DILLON, PETER C.—Section 24, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather was probably from Ireland, but married a German lady. His father (John) was born December 18, 1803, in Fiat county, Pennsylvania, and in his boyhood he emigrated with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and educated, and where he married, December 25, 1830, Jane Badd, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, who was born October, 1809; and in 1856 they emigrated to Iowa, and in 1859 to Deep River township, this county, where, at his residence, in Dresden, he died suddenly of heart disease, August 7, 1880. Peter, one among six children, was born September 14, 1838, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and educated. Emigrating with his father to Iowa, he farmed one year in Cedar county, when he came to this county, where his father entered 160 acres of land. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company C of the Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, and Cedar Creek, besides numerous skirmishes. At Port Gibson he received a wound in his left leg, and, during the summer of 1864 he was confined to the hospital. He contracted rheumatism while in the army from which his health is permanently impaired. He received his honorable discharge in August, 1865, when he returned to the family estate, on which he has farmed and lived ever since. He married, March 17, 1867, Martha E. Ferneau, of Pleasant township, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, August 24, 1848. To them have been born: Mary B. (born January 15, 1868; Tena Jane (born October 30, 1870), Sadie (born September 20, 1872; died November 7, 1876), Olive M. (born May 30, 1877) and John E. (born May 13, 1879). Mr. and Mrs. Dillon own eighty acres of good farming land, which is in a fine state of cultivation and unencumbered.

EHRET, WILLIAM—Section 30, P. O. Tilton. His parents were natives of Germany, and born in Baden, but were married in this country. His father still lives, and is eighty years old. William was

born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1833; was raised on a farm, and educated in a German school. When sixteen, his father gave him money to travel with, and he went pretty much everywhere, winding up in Illinois, where he went into the nursery business for five years. In the fall of 1859 he emigrated to his present place, where he has prospered. He helped to build the first and all other school-houses ever built in his township. He married in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 22d of August, 1859, Miss Catharine C. Lynk, of New Rutland, Illinois, who was born in Columbia county, New York, April 4, 1838. They have nine children: Mary E. (born May 13, 1860), Frank A. (born April 5, 1862), Charles H. (born February 20, 1864), Fred W. (born May 5, 1866), George W. (born April 29, 1868), Edward E. (born November 10, 1870), Curtis J. (born March 1, 1873), Emma E. (born December 20, 1874) and Anna Lillian (born February 4, 1877). He owns 317 acres, and is out of debt.

ENNIS, DR. EDGAR H.—A physician of high standing, who resides at Dresden. Was born in Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, August 30, 1835. He was raised a farmer boy, and his advantages of education were quite limited; nevertheless, he aspired to an education, and his knowledge, attainments, and success in life are due to his own unaided efforts. Before reaching his majority he had acquired some little education at the public school in his neighborhood. Upon attaining the age of manhood he chose the medical profession as his course in life, for which purpose he attended the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati, during the years 1856–7, after which time he returned to his native place, where for the next three years he was engaged in reading medicine in the office of a practitioner. In the spring of 1861 he came to Iowa and begun the practice of his profession in South English, Keokuk county, where he soon gained a large practice. In 1864 the Doctor removed to this county and immediately entered upon an extensive practice. Dr. Ennis has been twice married—his first wife being Miss Huldah C. Sprague, of Ohio, whom he married March 12, 1863, and by whom he had three children: Maud V. (born May 10, 1865), Elizabeth Ettie (born January 20, 1867; died March 8, 1870) and Edgar O. S. (born February 4, 1870). His first wife died August 8, 1871. His second wife is Miss Emily H. Cutting, of Deep River township, whom he married February 1, 1872, and by whom he has had three children: Ettie E. (born April 17, 1873), George H. (born September 3, 1874; died January 21, 1875) and May E. H. (born March 10, 1876). The Doctor owns, besides his residence, two town lots and eighty acres of good farming land.

EVANS, DAVID S.—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 17, 1823. His mother died during his infancy, and his father when he was six years old. He was bound to a Quaker, Michael Yost, with whom he lived until he was fifteen years old, when he learned carpentering with his brother, William. He emigrated directly from Ohio to Iowa, in the fall of 1846, and lived the first winter in Hickory Grove, while he built a house on two acres of land he had purchased in Deep River township, to which he moved the following spring. Here he lived, working for himself and others, until he traded for his present place. He moved his house from C. Cox's farm, and first occupied it in the spring of 1871. He married, in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 17, 1850, Miss Mary B. Cepehart, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1834. Their children are: Rosella A. (born February 2, 1852; died November 8, 1876), Clarence J. (born June 17, 1855), Lydia W. (born May 22, 1859; married December 19, 1878, to Martin H. Wolf), Elizabeth Viola (born in 1863; died May 7, 1866), Sarah (born September 22, 1869) and William (born June 22, 1873). Mr. E. owns forty acres of good farming land, and is an honest, industrious and hard-working man.

FUNK, MRS. ISAAC—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Myerly. Was born in Carroll county, Maryland, April 15, 1842. Her husband was born in the same county, January 20, 1837, and they were married December 1, 1859, in Ogle county, Illinois. The fruits of their union are: Martha J. (born June 24, 1861; married December 28, 1879, to Joseph S. McKee), John P. (born March 15, 1863), David (born April 17, 1865), Samuel W. (born December 25, 1867), Ida M. (born April 2, 1870), Mary E. (born August 6, 1872) and Emma E. (born June 17, 1878). Mr. Funk was raised on a farm, and educated in Ogle county, Illinois, where his father settled when he was three years old. His father died when he was fifteen years old, and he then lived with his brother William until of age. When twenty-three years of age he bought a farm in Illinois, which he sold in 1867, and emigrated to Iowa, where he bought and settled upon the present estate. He was instantly killed by accidentally falling from a hay-stack upon a sharp pointed stick, September 28, 1877. Mr. F. joined the Dunkard Church in 1861, and in 1875 was elected by his brethren to preach the gospel. He was a leader in his church, and a man of influence in the community; honored and beloved by all who knew him intimately, and instinctively respected by strangers. His funeral was attended by probably the largest procession ever known in the township. He left an estate of 160 acres of good farming land, and five of timber, to

his widow. Mrs. Funk is a member of the Dunkard Church, an estimable Christian lady, and a devoted mother.

GILMORE, WILLIAM H.—Section 31, P. O. Tilton. His parents were natives of Ireland, but were raised in America. His father crossed the ocean when fifteen years old, and his mother, when she was twelve. William was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1841. He was but three months old when his parents emigrated to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Mercer county. His father being poor, he had few opportunities for learning, and contributed all his labor to his father's assistance until, on the 15th of September, 1861, he enlisted in company A, Ninth Illinois cavalry for three years. Having served his country nearly one year, engaging in a number of skirmishes, he was honorably discharged on account of ill health on the 14th of August, 1862. He now receives a pension from the United States government. Regaining his health, he found employment in a packing house in Rock Island. After working one winter he rented a farm. His father then deeded him eighty acres of wild land in Rock Island county, where he farmed successfully for about seven years, when he sold out and emigrated to his present place in March, 1876. He married, on the 27th of October, 1869, Miss Phebe E. Rathburn of Rock Island, who was born May 8, 1850, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Four children are the fruits of this union: Sarah A. (born October 11, 1870), William Edgar (born January 16, 1873), George H. (born April 12, 1875) and John E. (born November 26, 1877). Mr. Gilmore owns 161½ acres, free from debt.

GRUSH, WILLIAM—Druggist, Dresden, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1829, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked one year. He then went to Buffalo, Illinois, where he found employment for one year. After this he was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad. After a short time he established himself at his trade in Eagle Point, Illinois, where he remained about six years, when, his health being impaired, he sold out and rented a farm, upon which he remained till April 21, 1867. He then came to Iowa, and purchased a farm of eighty acres near Dresden. After farming a few years he bought property in Dresden and again resumed his trade, until May 1, 1877, when he bought his present business. Mr. Grush has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Catharine Tennes, of Buffalo, Illinois, who bore him the following children: John J. (born March 23, 1855), Francis M. (born November 1, 1857), Chas. H. (born April 12, 1860; died July 26, 1875), Effie A. (born March 14, 1863), Cora D. (born

November 15, 1865) and William I. (born November 25, 1868). His first wife died December 30, 1871, and for his second wife he married Emma Clammer, of Mahaska county, September 19, 1872. The children by this marriage are as follows: Mary L. (born August 23, 1873), Lotta M. (born July 22, 1875; died January 26, 1879) and David R. (born May 19, 1878). Mr. Grush has served his township as constable for seven consecutive years.

HARRIS, JOEL R.—Section 29, P. O. Tilton. His grandparents were English Quakers, and settled in Virginia, probably before the Revolutionary War. His father was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1808, and Joel was born in the same county the 18th of February, 1830. He worked with his father, who was a blacksmith, until he was twenty-four years old. In 1852 his father removed with his entire family to Morrow county, Ohio, where they remained until his death in the fall of 1871. Joel worked for the next two years at his own forge in his father's shop, when he erected a shop and carried on business for himself for thirteen or fourteen years. He then farmed in Morrow county for three years, when he emigrated to Iowa, reaching Dresden the last of September, 1867. Here he plied his trade for one year, and then rented a farm south of town, and the next year rented a farm southeast of the village, upon which he lived until he purchased his present place in March, 1874. Mr. H. married, in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1853, Miss Samantha Hollingsworth, of Denmark, Ohio, who was born in Elk county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1832. The result of this union has been: Zenis N. (born September 3, 1854), Amanda J. (born October 1, 1855; died November 9, 1856), Francis C. (born February 23, 1857), George A. (born February 6, 1859), Emma D. (born July 9, 1861; died August 23, 1862), Mary E. (born January 16, 1863), Clement L. (born December 23, 1865), James E. (born March 21, 1869), Nancy E. (born March 29, 1871) and Joel C. (born June 8, 1873). Mr. Harris owns 120 acres of land.

HARRIS, THOMAS—Dealer in lumber and grain. Section 17, P. O. Montezuma. Owns a farm of 360 acres. Was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 14, 1832. His father was the captain of a sailing ship, and when fifteen years of age he went with his father, and made two trips to Europe, and one to San Francisco. In the fall of 1849 he returned home and soon after removed to Hampden, Maine, and engaged in the general merchandise and manufacture of lumber, and in shipping. He was there married to Miss Maria Mayo, October 15, 1854. In 1856 he sold out and came to this county and located on section 21, Deep River township. His wife died, leaving one son and one daughter: Nathan M. and Sarah Lizzie. He took for his second wife Sarah Dodds, of Washington county, by whom

he had four children, two sons and two daughters: Thomas, Jr., Wilber, Minnie and Alma.

HASTINGS, GEORGE W.—Section 11, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Ogle county, Illinois, January 11, 1849, and came with his father's family to this county when six years old. Here he was educated, and worked for his father until twenty-two years of age, when he started in life for himself. When twenty-four he received an unrecorded deed from his father, and reaped the fruits of his present farm. He married December 4, 1873, Sarah E. Icenbice, of Dayton township, Iowa county, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, March 9, 1853. Her father came from Germany, when six years old, with his father, who settled and farmed in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings' children were born as follows: Charles A. (born August 26, 1874); Addie M. (born July 27, 1877); and Robert Roy (born December 19, 1879). Mr. H. owns eighty acres of excellent farming land and six of timber. His farm is well stocked, and in splendid condition.

HASTINGS, MRS. ROBERT—Section 14, P. O. Deep River. Her great-grandfather, Wolfgum Newcomer, came to America from Switzerland when ten years old; settled and farmed in Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was a farmer in Washington county, Maryland, where her father was born in 1781, married Catharine Funk, farmed, and died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1830. Mrs. Hastings (*nee* Amelia Newcomer) was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 11, 1827; was married in Ogle county, Illinois, March 16, 1845, to Robert Hastings, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1821. His ancestors were Irish, and his father came to the United States and settled in Maryland early in life. Mr. and Mrs. H. immigrated to this county in 1855, and settled upon the present family estate. To them have been born the following children: Henry M. (born December 8, 1846; drowned in his twenty-second year), George W. (born January 11, 1849; married December 4, 1843, Sarah Icenbice), Oscar F. (born August 29, 1850; married March 14, 1878, Angelina Thompkins), Norval N. (born September 6, 1852, married Alfretta Wolf, December 16, 1877); Anna G. (born March 21, 1855; married April 3, 1874, to Jacob Brower), William C. (born February 14, 1857), Minnie M. (born March 15, 1859; married March 14, 1878, to Jeremiah Wolf), Kate V. (born December 24, 1860), and John T. (born March 29, 1865). Mr. H. died suddenly February 14, 1874. He was an active and consistent member of the Christian Church. He left an estate of 240 acres of excellent farming land and fifteen of timber. Eighty acres of the estate have been deeded to one of the sons, George W.

HILL, JONATHAN A.—Section 26, P. O. Deep River. His great-grandfather was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in the colonial days. His grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, and followed farming in his native State, where his father was born in 1787. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Mary Farquhar, was born in Maryland on May 24, 1791, and died December 23, 1874, and was followed to the grave by her husband fifteen days afterward (January 8, 1875). Jonathan was born in Washington county, Maryland, April 21, 1826. Upon arriving at age he traveled to Ogle county, Illinois, where he worked at the mason business for six months, when he found employment at his trade of milling. After a varied experience in milling, he left Illinois and emigrated to Iowa, arriving in this county on the 14th of August, 1856, having previously purchased 170 acres of land. This improved and farmed until he moved to his present place in the fall of 1880. On the 9th of October, 1852, Mr. Hill lead to the altar Miss Catharine Funk, of Ogle county, Illinois, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1831, and died May 28, 1868, leaving seven children: Daniel M. (born July 23, 1853, now living in California), Barbara E. (born August 14, 1855, living in Illinois), Oslen V. (born February 7, 1857), Mary K. (born April 11, 1859, died August 14, 1879), Martha B. (born November 15, 1862), William S. (born March 20, 1865) and John H. (born October 5, 1867). Mr. Hill chose for his second wife Miss Bettie Woods, of Keokuk county, Iowa, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 10, 1844. They were married in this county February 10, 1870. The children by this union are: Carrie O. (born January 30, 1872), Della M. (born May 5, 1874) and Elmer R. (born October 1, 1878); lost one, unnamed. Mr. Hill has held various township offices. He owned 490 acres of land, but from time to time has sold it all, except his present place consisting of 160 acres and 10 acres of timber.

HILLMAN, GEORGE—Section 12, P. O. Deep River. Was born in the county of Kent, England, May 28, 1823; came to America with his mother when ten years old, and, after spending one winter in Canada, the following April settled in Franklin county, New York. Here he spent the next ten years, working on the farm and attending school, a part of the time under the instruction of William A. Wheeler, now Vice-president of the United States. He moved with three brothers into Lee county, where he farmed for ten years. He emigrated to Iowa, bought his present place and moved to it the 21st of June, 1855. He married November 1, 1856, Mary Jane Craig, of Rock Island county, Illinois, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 26, 1831. Their children are: James D. (born September 25, 1857) and Florence O. (born November 14, 1860). Mr. H.

owns 80 acres of good farming land, well stocked. He was one of the early pioneers of this county, and began life with nothing but industry and perseverance for his capital.

HOLLINGSWORTH, GEORGE M.—Section 7, P. O. Deep River. His father (Abner) was born in Pennsylvania in 1809; is a farmer in Morrow county, Ohio, where he settled in 1839. Here George was born March 29, 1840, and educated. He remained there until October 2, 1862, when he was drafted and placed in company F, of the Forty-third Ohio, receiving his discharge August 18, 1863. The following month he emigrated from his native place to Iowa, spending the first winter with his brother-in-law, and the next spring he rented a farm south of Dresden from George Cox, where he remained until the following December. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained until June, 1865, when he drove a team to this county again, after traveling twenty-one days. He then sold his team and 80 acres of unimproved prairie he had bought before leaving, and purchased 40 acres of his present place, to which he moved March 1, 1866. Mr. H. married April 27, 1867, Miss Frances Correll, of Deep River township, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1840. Their children are: Mary E. (born February 12, 1868), William A. (born March 31, 1869), Ettie L. (born December 18, 1870), Lloyd M. (born July 17, 1873), George Roy and Rolla Francis (twins, born May 11, 1877). Mr. H. owns 160 acres of well improved land.

INMAN, HENRY—Section 5, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather (Ezekiel) settled, early in life, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, and owned in partnership with a brother, a large tract of land where Pittsburgh now stands. This brother was killed by the Indians, and some other brothers originated the Atlantic line of steamers, known for many years as the Inman line. Ezekiel married a Scotch-Irish lady, was a farmer, and died about 1815. Henry's father was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, June, 1798; married Elizabeth Miller; farmed all his life, and died in June, 1854. Henry was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1830. When about ten years old his parents removed into Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised and educated, and worked for his father until he was twenty-two years of age. In the spring of 1855 he emigrated to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he bought a farm. At the expiration of six years he sold his farm and rented for five years in Jackson township, this county. He bought 80 acres of his present place, and moved to it March 8, 1866. He married October 19, 1852, Harriet Reed, who was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1832. Children: William J. (born July 27, 1853—further mention below), Harriet J. (born

January 2, 1855, married September 16, 1873, to H. C. Magarrell), Lavina E. (born February 1, 1857), Henry Reed (born March 10, 1859, married May 30, 1880, Sarah Malone), Amanda E. (born February 11, 1861), Lillie O. (born February 6, 1863), U. S. Grant (born December 16, 1864), Sherman (born October 4, 1866), Bennie (born November 22, 1867, died August 24, 1868), Archie (born June 24, 1869), Benjamin F. and Amelia Almetta (twins, born March 16, 1871), Everly Everett (born April 4, 1872, died September 9, 1873) and Evarts (born July 9, 1875). Mr. I. owns 250 acres of land, including 10 acres of timber. His farm is in excellent condition and well stocked. His oldest son, William J., is deserving of special mention. He received his primary education in this county, and taught school when eighteen years of age. He attended the Oskaloosa College during 1873, after which he recommenced teaching, and at which profession he is still engaged. He married, January 7, 1877, Mary Roland, of Lincoln township, who was born in Carroll county, Illinois, November 28, 1860. Two children are the fruits of their union: Serena Blanche (born October 13, 1877) and Herbert Le Roy (born September 7, 1879). By his intelligence, thrift and enterprise, William has secured to himself a comfortable home, free from embarrassment, consisting of a well stocked farm of 80 acres excellent land, which he bought and settled upon in March, 1880.

LAW, WILLIAM, JR.—Harness-maker and dealer in saddlery hardware, P. O. Deep River. His father was born in Scotland in 1797, and still lives, at the age of eighty-three. His mother is also a native of Scotland, but they were married in America. William, Jr., was born in Ashland county, Ohio, the 11th of May, 1850, and emigrated with his father to this State and county in March, 1864, and has lived in Deep River township ever since. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old, when, having learned his present trade, he set up in business for himself in the village of Dresden. He married the 25th of February, 1873, Miss Mary J. Auston, of this township, who was born in Illinois. They have one child, Lillian Belle (born March 6, 1877). Mr. Law has been twice elected to the office of constable, and is now holding that office. He owns his flourishing business and is held in high esteem by his associates.

LESTER, ALEXANDER—Section 30, P. O. Tilton. His parents were both natives of Scotland, but emigrated in early life to Ireland. Here they worked in the linen factories, and here Alexander was born, in the county of Down, the 15th of August, 1816. The father crossed the ocean with his family, and on the 8th of May, 1848, landed at Philadelphia, Pennsyl-

vania, where he plied his business of manufacturing ingrain carpets. In 1850 they moved to Oakland county, Michigan, where Alexander worked a rented farm for three years, and then moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, the 22d of February, 1855. He entered land and farmed for four years, when he traded for his present place, to which he moved March 13, 1859. Mr. Lester married the 13th of July, 1852, Mrs. Dodds, of Oakland county, Michigan, who was born in Ireland May 24, 1828. Her maiden name was Ann J. Graham, and she was married to her first husband on the 5th of April, 1845, and bore him two boys: William (born January 20, 1847, died within a few weeks) and William John (July 10, 1848). Mr. and Mrs. Lester have five children: David (born April 14, 1853), Jane Eliza (born October 26, 1854, married November 14, 1872, to Samuel Conn), Martha Ellen (born January 25, 1857, married October 14, 1875, to Mel-ford F. Babb), Margaret Elliot Green (born December 25, 1860, married April 22, 1880, to Charles E. Sanders) and Alexander (born March 15, 1863). Mr. Lester owns 80 acres of good farming land.

MOVEY, CYRUS P.—Section 15, P. O. Deep River. His great-great-grandfather (James) was born in County Kirk, Ireland, and his great-grandfather (James) was born in the same county, and came to America when a boy, and married and settled in Virginia, where he farmed until he died, in his seventy-seventh year. His grandfather was born in Virginia, in 1794; was a physician and Christian preacher; married early in life and moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky. Here his father, James O., was born March 30, 1816; moved with his father to Springfield, Ohio; married, March 29, 1838, Miss Hannah Ward, of Urbana, Ohio, who was born December 23, 1821. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 19, 1840. His brothers and sisters were born as follows: Eliza J. (born May 27, 1839; married in March, 1858, to Job Falkingburg), James O., Jr. (born March 26, 1842; married February 16, 1870, Miss Katie C. McQueen), Edward A. (born January 9, 1844; married February 7, 1866, Miss Margaret Breuniman), William A. (born July 16, 1846; married July 3, 1871, Miss Carrie Salter), John W. (born April 4, 1848; married July 3, 1870, Miss Emma Gyer), Mary A. (born November 17, 1850; married January, 1869, to J. T. Harper), Sarah (born February 15, 1852; married December 22, 1870, to Andrew Davis), Alfred and Abner—twins—(born February 17, 1855; died in infancy), George B. (born September 11, 1857) and Arthur W. (born April 6, 1859). Cyrus moved with his father into Indiana, Delaware county, when one year old, and to this State in the fall of 1853. He was raised and educated in this county. He learned the trades of house carpenter and stationary engineer. In 1867

he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in log-rafting on the Chippewa River one summer, and then went to Clay county, Nebraska, where he worked on the B. & M. R. R. Here his brother Edward, who was with him, took up a homestead, and Cyrus returned to this county. In the spring of 1873 he took a trip to California, where he worked at carpentering in winter, and milling during the summer, in Butte county, and returned home in the summer of 1874, where he has plied his trade as carpenter ever since. Mr. M. owns forty-three acres of excellent land, and is free from debt.

MILLER, LYMAN BEECHER—Section 3, P. O. Deep River. His father was born in New York, in February, 1800; was engaged in the wholesale and retail carpet business in New York City, and died in Scott county, Iowa, in August, 1873. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann McPhearson; she was of French extraction; born in 1810, and died in 1874. Lyman B. was born (one among seven children) in Littleton, New Jersey, April 12, 1844; educated in New York City and Plainfield, New Jersey. In September, 1862, he emigrated to Iowa with his brother William. He settled on his sister's (Mrs. Emma L. Seaman) place in April, 1876, where he has lived ever since. This farm comprises 114 acres of good land, is finely stocked, in good condition, and free from debt. Mr. M. married May 2, 1870, Frances A. Murray, of Buffalo township, Scott county, Iowa, who was born April 6, 1844. The fruits of their union are: Emma L. S. (born August 10, 1871; died January 30, 1877), Mary Adelaide R. (born March 14, 1874) and Rolland M. (born August 6, 1877).

MOORE, HUGH—Section 36, P. O. Aurora, Keokuk county. His ancestors were from Scotland. His grandfather emigrated to Ireland, where his father was born about 1798. Hugh was born in County Down, Ireland, July 12, 1821, where he was raised on a farm and educated. He crossed the ocean, and landed in New York City, May 16, 1847. May 7, 1850, he reached Dubuque, and for the next three years farmed in that county. He then went to California, where he mined successfully until his impaired eyesight compelled his return to New York. Upon the recovery of his eyesight he went to Philadelphia, where he worked in a foundry. After some other wanderings he returned to Iowa, and rented a farm in Adams township, Keokuk county. In 1869 he bought and commenced the improvement of his present farm, and moved to it February 4, 1870. He married February 3, 1870, Electa Mushrush, of Keokuk county, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1844. To them, as the result of their union, have been added a few Moore(s), as follows: Agnes E. (born November 7, 1870), William J. (born June 10, 1873; died August

15, 1874), Margaret C. (born January 27, 1876; died September 11, 1879) and Hugh Edward (born August 31, 1878). Mr. Moore owns 120 acres of good farming land, and is free from debt.

MYERLY, DAVID E.—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Carroll county, Maryland, January 19, 1844. In March, 1863, he went to Central City, Colorado, where he engaged in gold mining, with fair success, until September 15, 1863, when he traveled by ox team to Idaho, a distance of 1,250 miles. Here he engaged in mining and freighting for about eighteen months, when he went to Virginia City and conducted a livery stable until September, 1866. He then returned to Central City, where he was laid up by sickness until the following spring. Upon recovering his health he secured a situation as engineer of a stationary engine in a quartz mill, at which employment he continued until the first of January, 1868, when he came to this county, and in March, 1874, bought and moved to his present farm. He married in Sigourney, March 17, 1870, Miss Elizabeth Halderman, of Keokuk county, Iowa, who was born in Columbia county, Ohio, February 14, 1843. Her ancestors were from Germany. To them have been born: Unnamed (born July 11, 1871; deceased), Letha O. (born January 12, 1873), Adelpha L. (born August 28, 1874) and Emma M. (born October 7, 1875). Mr. M. owns forty acres of good land, well improved.

MYERLY, JOHN F.—Section 15, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Ogle county, Illinois, October 21, 1854; raised on a farm, and received the greater part of his education in his native place. He came to this county with his father when thirteen years old, where he worked at home and attended school until of age. He then rented a farm from C. Cox for one year; at the expiration of which time he rented for two years from P. B. Burgett; he then, in the spring of 1879, rented a farm belonging to Mrs. Cochran, for two years, and is at present renting from Henry Artz the farm formerly owned and occupied by J. Hill. Mr. Myerly married December 16, 1877, Miss Annis Cover, of Iowa county, who was born in Iowa county, April 8, 1856. They have had two children: Winnie M. (born June 26, 1878; died January 23, 1879) and Franklin E. (born January 23, 1879).

MYERLY, Mrs. JOHN B.—Section 15, P. O. Deep River. Her maiden name was Emma Little, and she was born in Carroll county, Maryland, August 15, 1820; and her husband was born in the same county, November 28, 1814. They were married in their native place March 25, 1838. Children were born to them as follows: Hester S. (born August 13, 1840), Mary A. (born April 15, 1842), David E. (born January 19, 1844), Ann Louisa (born February 22, 1846; married November 30, 1865, to James

Hunter, and died November 27, 1868), Rebecca S. (born October 10, 1848, married June 5, 1866, to James H. Judson, M. D.), Emma J. (born October 7, 1850), Lydia A. (born October 8, 1852; died February 28, 1853), John F. (born October 21, 1854), Franklin P. (born December 9, 1856), Noah E. (born January 21, 1859), Leavitt S. (born April 29, 1860), Martha E. (born April 12, 1862) and Hattie M. (born November 9, 1864). Mr. Myerly's ancestors were from Germany. He worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, and after marrying emigrated to Dixon, Illinois, in 1853, where he remained until September, 1854, when he moved to Ogle county, Illinois, and settled on a farm he had previously bought, and farmed there until he purchased and moved to the present estate, in September, 1854. He died suddenly December 19, 1869, leaving the entire estate to his widow. He was a member of the Dunkard Church and highly respected and honored for his many excellent qualities. Of unyielding business integrity and kind of heart, he enjoyed the most profound esteem and unbounded confidence of all his neighbors. He left to Mrs. Myerly eighty acres of good farming land. Mrs. Myerly is an intelligent Christian lady, a kind neighbor and affectionate mother.

MUSHRUSH, GEORGE M.—Section 27, P. O. Deep River. His great-grandfather and grandfather were both born in Germany, but immigrated to the United States when the latter was twelve years old. They followed farming in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his father was born in 1808. George was born in the same county, the eighteenth of March, 1835. He attended a good common school, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-eight years of age, when he married and immigrated to Iowa, and farmed for about fifteen years in Adams township, Keokuk county, when he sold out there and bought and moved to his present place, the third of March, 1880. Mr. Mushrush married in Pennsylvania on the twenty-sixth of February, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Shillito of North Chenango, Pennsylvania, who was born in North Chenango, September 9, 1840. Her grandfather and father were natives of Ireland. They have one child: Charles M. (born March 5, 1864.) Mr. Mushrush owns a good farm of eighty acres.

PHELPS, SIMON—Section 9, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 22d of November, 1816. He attended school but little when a boy, and then under decided disadvantages, to inferior teachers who received but eight dollars per month and taught in a house the window lights of which were made of greased paper. In 1842 he emigrated to Stephenson county, Illinois, and was followed by his father's family the next year, where they all lived until the death of the venerable

parents, who died—the father in his ninety-second year, and the mother on the twenty-eighth of January, 1875. On the fifteenth of January, 1877, Simon emigrated to Iowa, landing in Dresden amid blinding snow and storm on the nineteenth of the same month, his sons Thomas and Horace having preceded him four years. Mr. Phelps was married November 5, 1837, to Miss Harriet Sanphere, of Union county, Ohio, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, on June 8, 1818. They have been blessed with nine children: Mary E. (born July 29, 1838; died November 17, 1840), Ira M. (born December 12, 1839; married Elizabeth J. Phelps, January 24, 1867), Thomas J. (born April 25, 1841; married Lucy A. Dilsaver, of Winnebago county, Illinois, January 22, 1864), Charlotte P. (born February 4, 1843; married to James M. Pierce, of Stephenson county, Illinois, February 22, 1863), Cyrus G. (born April 25, 1845; died November 2, 1851), Horace (born April 18, 1847; married Miss Venah Crone, of Poweshiek county, Iowa, March 18, 1877), Hannah (born February 21, 1849; died September 6, 1854), Prudence L. (born March 17, 1851; married to Edward Nagle, of Stephenson county, Illinois) and Simon M. (born October 21, 1854; died March 8, 1862). Mr. Phelps has held the positions of township trustee and school director. He owns a good farm of 175 acres, and has a beautifully situated residence. Himself and wife are consistent members of the "Church of God," or Second Adventists.

POLLARD, THOMAS—Section 3, P. O. Deep River. Was born in London, England, December 11, 1824, where he was also raised and educated. Arriving in New York City September 1, 1852, he went directly to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the hack business for the next eight years; thence to Ontonagon, Michigan, where he teamed among the copper mines for four years; thence to Detroit, Michigan, where for the next seven years he engaged in the local express business. In May, 1868, he emigrated to his present place. He married, October 23, 1852, Rebecca Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was born in Huntingtonshire, England, May 1, 1829; her mother died in England, and she crossed the ocean with her father, in 1852, her then future husband being in the same party. Their children are: Emily N. (born August 4, 1853; died August 22, 1853), Naomi B. (born December 27, 1854; died April 1, 1857), Rosina (born March 26, 1857; married June 17, 1878, to William Haller), Thomas J. (born December 21, 1860; died November 27, 1862), Amos E. (born August 24, 1864), Martha Sophia (born May 7, 1864), William E. (born January 22, 1866) and Frederick Charles (born September 13, 1870). Mr. Pollard owns a fraction over fifty-four acres of excellent farming land, which is in good condition.

POOL, FRANCIS—Section 30, P. O. Tilton. His great-grandfather and three brothers came from England to this country during the colonial days. His grandfather was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; fought in the War of 1812; received a severe wound in the last battle of the war, on account of which he was pensioned by the government; he was born in New York, in 1780, and died in October, 1864. His father was born in New York, in 1817; is a farmer; fought in the late war, and still lives. Francis was born in New York, the eighth of June, 1838. He emigrated directly from his native place to this county in March, 1867, and the following fall bought and removed to his present place. Mr. Pool married, on the twelfth of March, 1861, Miss Frances F. Steward, of Chautauqua county, New York, who was born January 15, 1843. Their children were born as follows: Annette (born March 23, 1862), Ida D. (born March 12, 1865), Ida Delbert (born October 13, 1867), Nellie O. (born October 24, 1870), Emma (born January 7, 1873), Francis (born January 21, 1876), Rosella (born August 18, 1877) and Elma May (born July 14, 1879). Mrs. Pool's grandfather (Nathaniel Warner), when twelve years old was General Washington's body servant, and served the father of his country in that capacity during the entire War of the Revolution. Mr. Pool owns forty acres of good land, and takes great interest in raising fine stock.

PUGH, JONATHAN G.—Section 34, P. O. Thornburg, Keokuk county. His ancestors were from England, and came to America with William Penn. His grandfather was born in Virginia, and was raised in Hamilton county, of that State, where he was a farmer and slave-owner all his life; he also served as a commissioned officer in the British army during the Franco-Indian War, and died in 1793. His father was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, September 12, 1782. When a young man he moved to Ohio, where, in Mansfield, he engaged in the tannery business and hoteling for the rest of his life. He built the first tannery ever erected in that city. Here he also married Florenda Murphy, a lady of Irish extraction, who was born January 12, 1797. She died August 23, 1847, and was followed by her husband in January, 1860. The subject of this sketch was born in Mansfield, Ohio, January 12, 1825, and was there raised and educated. When of age, he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served one year under General Curtis. In 1849 he went to California, where he bought a large tract of land and ranched successfully for three years. Having, in 1852, returned East, he again went to California, this time conducting a large train of prospective gold-miners across the plains. At the end of two years he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1856,

when, with G. F. Carpenter, an old school-mate, he came to Iowa and entered over 900 acres of land. He also entered, in 1857, 160 acres in Kansas, and improved it, while living a short time in Emporia. He settled and farmed for twenty years in Mahaska county, and in March, 1876, moved to his present place. He is at present engaged in mining in Gunnison county, Colorado. He married, in Muscatine, November 25, 1857, Miss Harriet V. Baker, of Muscatine county, who was born in Bainbridge, Ohio, March 2, 1836. The children of their union were born as follows: Robert Wood (born August 29, 1858), George H. (born March 31, 1860), Clara (born September 3, 1861), Frank E. (born March 5, 1863), Elverda (born February 20, 1865), Albert D. (born April 5, 1868), Effie (born October 28, 1870), Zada (born January 15, 1873), Harriet (born November 2, 1874) and Clementine (born November 29, 1877). Mr. Pugh's sons are at present managing his farm, which comprises 160 acres of good land, and is in splendid condition. He has the reputation of being a man of enterprise, intense and ever-active energies and remarkable endurance.

REDMAN, SAMUEL K.—P. O. Deep River. His grandfather was a native of Ireland; married a German lady, and died in Virginia. His father (Eli) was born in Virginia, November, 1794; was a farmer. Served in the War of 1812. Moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1838, and died in Carroll county, Illinois, October 29, 1862. His second wife was Catharine Owen, of Terre Haute, Indiana, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 18, 1820, and was probably of Dutch-Welsh extraction. They were married in 1838, and she bore him: Wm. H. (born March 5, 1840; married March 2, 1870, Susan P. Ferguson), Phebe Jane (born January 5, 1842), Sarah Emeline (born February 17, 1844; married Wm. H. Kimebly, October 10, 1867, and died February 20, 1876), Nelson L. (born November 16, 1847), Eli Markle (born November 22, 1849; married Frances G. Colvin, April 3, 1880), unnamed, female (died November, 1851), Margaret Louisa (born May 7, 1854; married Charles Sharp, December 12, 1877), Samuel K. (born March 13, 1856) and Franklin O. (born August 10, 1861). The subject of this sketch was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, and came to this county when eleven years of age. He is at present caring for his widowed sister Phebe and her family. Mrs. Scoville was married March 14, 1867, and her husband, Edward F., died from disease contracted in the army, July 13, 1879. The fruits of their wedlock have been as follows: Steven Melvern (born November 18, 1868), Katie L. (born December 19, 1870; died February 1, 1873), Marion A. (born September 6, 1872), and Luella (born July 19, 1874; died September 27, 1874). Mr. R. received his education in this county, attending the graded school at Montezuma,

and finishing at the Iowa College. He is a young man. He is now engaged in the profession of teaching, to which he brings the fruitful qualifications of a manly character, fine talents, natural adaptation, and thorough preparation, and to which he will probably devote the abilities of his entire life.

REECE, NEHEMIAH B.—Section 32, P. O. Tilton. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was born in England. His grandfather Reece was born in Pennsylvania, and raised by a step-father. Two of his uncles went to North Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Nehemiah was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1830. Worked on his father's farm until of age, when after one year and six months he landed in Iowa, settling in Cedar county, June 1, 1853. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained but one year, when he returned to Cedar county, Iowa. In 1863 he moved to Putman county, Illinois, where he farmed for two years, when he again returned to Cedar county, Iowa, and remained there five years, when he bought his present place, and moved to Prairie township, Keokuk county, where he remained one year while he improved his farm here. Mr. Reece married in Pennsylvania, October 21, 1852, Miss Malinda Smith, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, who was born January 12, 1833. She was raised a farmer's daughter, and her parents were born in this country. Eight children have blessed their union: Philip B. (who was born December 29, 1853; died October 8, 1854), Daniel D. (born January 12, 1856), Mary Emma (born February 1, 1859), John W. (born November 6, 1861), Robert S. (born July 6, 1864), Clara A. (born June 26, 1867), Luella (born May 8, 1870) and Lydia H. (born March 11, 1873, in Keokuk county, Iowa). Mr. R. owns eighty acres of good land, and his wife eighty acres more adjoining. For the last eleven years he has run a threshing machine with good success, and still does a good business in that line.

ROTH, PETER—Section 1, P. O. Deep River. Was born May 30, 1830, in Bingen on the Rhine, where he was raised on a farm, and educated. He came to the United States in the spring of 1854, landing in New York City, where he remained two months, with his wife and one child, then went to Ohio and farmed for two years within four miles of Cleveland. He then immigrated to Iowa, and rented a farm for the next five years, and bought his present place in 1869. He married February 26, 1852, Margaret Miller, who was born in Bingen, June 27, 1832. Their children are: Elizabeth (born October 30, 1852; married February 14, 1871, to Adam Fisher), Henry (born September 2, 1854), Catharina (born May 23, 1859, died April 1, 1860,) George (born January 27, 1861), Anna

Mary (born April 12, 1863), Peter (born June 3, 1865), Charles (born March 5, 1867), Margaret (born January 27, 1870), Charlotte Minnie (born February 14, 1872) and Wm. M. (born May 19, 1874). Mr. Roth owns 158 acres of good land in good farming condition, and ten acres of timber. He is serving his township as school director and treasurer, and road supervisor.

SANDERS, ANDREW J.—Postmaster, section 29, Tilton. His great-grandfather was probably born in Ireland. His grandfather was born in New Jersey, in 1775; moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania when quite young, and died in 1852. His father was born the 17th of August, 1801, and now lives in Des Moines county, Iowa. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dewberry, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, June 1, 1807. His parents were married in 1826, and had nine children, of whom Andrew was the oldest, and he was born February 2, 1828, in Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father being a shoemaker, he was put to that trade when thirteen years old, taking his seat just two days before President Harrison took his. His school advantages being limited, he received most of his education by reading whatever book he could obtain. When he was eighteen years old, his father moved into the country, where he farmed until his twenty-third year, when, being married, he immigrated to this State in 1850. He settled on a farm in Danville township, Des Moines county, where he remained about twenty-four years, when he moved to his present place on the 24th of February, 1875. Mr. Sanders married, in Pennsylvania, the 29th day of May, 1849, Miss Phebe Baldwin of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who was born in the same county in 1827, and died May 12th 1851, having no issue. On December 25, 1852, he married Miss Mary Clendaniel of Amity, Pennsylvania, who was born in Fredericktown, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1833. Children have been born to them as follows: Losson P. (born July 30, 1854; married January 31, 1878), Frank B. (born July 15, 1856), Charles E. (born September 17, 1858; married April 22, 1880), Harlan Curtis (born October 15, 1861), Mary E. (born May 1, 1862), Newton E. (born December 8, 1863), Homer E. (born May 4, 1868) and Horace Wade (born August 29, 1871). Mr. Sanders owns 160 acres of good land, and is a prosperous farmer. He is president of the board of school directors, road supervisor and postmaster.

SARGOOD, JOHN—Section 10, P. O. Deep River. His father was born in Wolenford, Yorkshire, England, in 1757. He was a tinner, and learned his trade in London, and when 18 years of age, took passage for

this country, and crossed the ocean with the tea which the incensed Americans threw overboard. The fall after his arrival, he joined our fathers in the Revolutionary conflict and fought three years for the liberty his descendants now enjoy. He was with Washington during his attempted surprise of the British in the night on Staten Island, and engaged in many skirmishes, especially the battle of Monmouth. After his discharge from the army, he hired out to a farmer. He married Miss Margaret Davis, and some years after his marriage attempted to emigrate with his wife and two children to Kentucky, but was prevented from reaching his destination by the hostility of the Indians. He consequently settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where John was born on the 22d of February, 1799. He learned his father's trade, in which he attained uncommon proficiency. There being few or no opportunities for educational attainments in those days, and his father being poor, with a large family to support, John was obliged to struggle hard to learn to read and write. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years old, and, indeed, for many years after leaving his roof he contributed largely to lighten the burden of his father's declining years. In 1820 the family moved into Ohio, where John lived with them until the spring of 1848, when he emigrated to Iowa, stopping in Wapello county until the following fall, when he moved to his present farm, having taken up the first land ever entered from the government in this county, consisting of 120 acres. Here he lived and worked for thirteen years, and on the 15th day of August, 1862, he led to the altar Miss Jemima Landers of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 2d day of August, 1823. The result of this union has been two children: Pliny Malachi (born September 28, 1864) and Charlie (born June 11, 1866). Both died in infancy. Mr. Sargood owns a good farm, than which none in the county can be found in neater condition, and he takes great interest in raising grapes. Notwithstanding the fact that they were married unusually late in life, he and his wife are a happy old couple. Their cheerful home constantly smiles with the broadest and most genial hospitality, while for their excellent qualities they are loved and esteemed by everybody, and familiarly known, far and wide, as "Uncle John" and "Aunt Jemima."

SARGENT, DANIEL K.—Section 3, P. O. Deep River. His great-grandfather, Peter S. Sargent, was of English extraction, and lived in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where Daniel's grandfather, Arnaasa Sargent, was born, on March 6, 1770, and married in 1796, Miss Susana Shepherd, who was born in Newton, Massachusetts, in June, 1772. Their son, Jonathan, was born in New London, New Hampshire, June 27, 1802, and married

February 22, 1830, Miriam J. Currier, who was born in New Hampshire, December 19, 1800, and died in March, 1852, leaving three children, one girl and two boys. Their second child, Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, July 14, 1832. Daniel's father was a blacksmith and he was raised to the same trade. He educated himself while working at the forge, and taught school one term. During his boyhood his cousin, J. E. Sargent, then a young lawyer, but in after years the Supreme Judge of New Hampshire, and for two years Chief Justice of the same State, came into the village in the prosecution of his profession and excited an ambition in young Daniel for legal fame. Upon making application for advice to a legal friend of some distinction, Geo. S. Tole, he was frightened out of his intentions, and the current of his life was changed. From his native place he came directly to this county, April 18, 1857, and immediately built the first blacksmith shop in Deep River township, where he continued to ply his trade until August of 1862, when he enlisted in company B, Fortieth Iowa volunteers. He served as private for two years and nine months, when he was promoted to the second lieutenancy of company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth colored troops, in which office he served until the following October, when, having contracted malarial fever, he resigned his commission. He participated in the battle of Mechanicsville and the Siege of Vicksburg, after which he was taken to the hospital at Helena, Arkansas, from which he passed successfully through four others, winding up at Keokuk. He sufficiently recovered to return to the front in May, of 1864, from which time he kept his health and served as a faithful soldier until the date of his discharge, October 5, 1865. He receives a pension. His aged father, who has lived with him since 1861, kept up his son's business during his absence, and at the same time served as the village postmaster. His slumbering ambition for legal practice being revived, he now commenced the study of law, and after being commissioned as notary public in 1866, was finally admitted to the bar in April, 1872. He is now serving his seventh term as justice of the peace, and has, in fact, held about every office in the gift of the township. Mr. Sargent married, April 10, 1855, Miss Clara Cook, of Lyme, New Hampshire. Their children are: Willie N. (born April 18, 1856), Mary A. (born December 25, 1857, and died September 1, 1858), Josie E. (born August 16, 1859) and Sylvender A. (born February 22, 1862). All except Will N. born in Deep River township. Besides his own children Mr. Sargent has adopted a child, who, by the articles of adoption, takes the name of Minnie A. Sargent, and was born the 12th of August, 1871. He traded his town property in the spring of 1871 for a farm of 175 acres.

SARGENT, WILL N.—P. O. Deep River, and now lives in the village of Dresden. He was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 18th of April, 1856, and when an infant was brought to this county. During the eighteenth and nineteenth years of his age he taught school two terms of four months each, in district number nine, of Lincoln township, this county. Having learned his trade with his father, D. K. Sargent, with the means acquired in teaching he purchased the outfit of his present business, and has flourished as the village blacksmith ever since. On the 3d of March, 1880, he married Miss Cora Irwin, of Deep River township, who was born the 10th of April, 1863, in Muscatine county, Iowa. Mr. Sargent is, and has been for several years, local reporter for several county papers. Besides being a natural and fine musician, he is a young man of great influence and strong manly character.

SLACK, MRS. JOHN—Section 25, P. O. Deep River. Her maiden name was Mary Griffin, and her ancestors were Franco-English. She was born in New Castle county, Delaware, December 18, 1809, and raised and educated there. She was married to John Slack, in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 29, 1829, with the following result: Cornelia (born January 19, 1830; married Wm. Ladely), Lydia (born May 3, 1832; married Michael Straub), Ira born December 12, 1835; married Elizabeth Hill), Susan (born October 30, 1837; she was married January 17, 1867, in Zanesville, Ohio, to A. J. Pollock, to whom she bore: Hattie, born September 17, 1867; died May 8, 1868, and Frances May, born September 24, 1869; died January 29, 1870; her husband was a soldier; died from disease contracted in the federal army, December 31, 1869, in consequence of which she receives a pension), John H. (born December 28, 1839; died December 24, 1841), Charlotte (born October 18, 1842; married to G. H. Marshall, and died December 3, 1874), Mary E. (born December 17, 1844), Sarah J. (born November 18, 1849; married) and Philip Henry (born February 4, 1852). Mr. Slack's grandfather emigrated from Holland to America during the colonial days and settled in Virginia. Was a fifer in the Revolutionary War, and died in April, 1838. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 23, 1806, and was raised and educated on a farm in his native county. He entered a homestead in this county in 1853, but continued to work in a boiler manufactory at Zanesville, Ohio, until his death, July 23, 1865. He left an estate of 160 acres of unimproved prairie in this county and a large house and lot in Zanesville, to the disposition of his widow. After his death the house and lot were sold, and the family emigrated to and improved the land, eighty acres of which has been deeded to the son Henry. The estate is in good condition and out of debt.

STACKHOUSE, ALLEN—Section 19, P. O. Tilton. His ancestors were from England; his grandfather was born in New York; his father was a farmer, born in Burlington, Vermont, about 1812; raised in Pennsylvania, but in the fall of 1837 moved to Henry county, Illinois, where Allen was born on the 23d of August, 1841. He was one of fourteen children. He worked on his father's farm until of age, when he enlisted in company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois volunteers, and served three years, participating in the battles in East Tennessee raid, Knoxville, Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and Wilmington, besides many skirmishes; never received a scratch. After receiving an honorable discharge, on June 20, 1865, he returned home and recommenced farming. Two years later he removed with his wife to Missouri, where he improved and lived upon a farm in Johnson county until the spring of 1870, when he immigrated to Iowa, arriving in Deep River township in March. After renting a farm from Thomas Harris for three years, he bought and moved to his present place March 3, 1873. Mr. S. married in Cambridge, Illinois, on the 24th of December, 1866, Miss Harriet Malcolm, of Cambridge, who was born in Cambridge township, Henry county, October 28, 1848. Their union has been productive of four children: Elbert L. (born November 8, 1869), Maud (born June 8, 1872), Charles (born April 7, 1876) and William W. (born September 21, 1878). Mr. S. owns a large and well regulated farm of 300 acres.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM—P. O. Deep River, and resides in Dresden. Was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1822. In the fall of 1830 his father moved into Belmont county, Ohio, where he bought a farm on which the son remained until his thirty-third year, when he moved to a farm of his own in Guernsey county, Ohio. Here he remained until the spring of 1869, when he immigrated to Iowa, settling on a farm of 378 acres in Lincoln township, this county. In March, 1875, he moved with his family into Dresden. He married on October 19, 1848, Maria Barnes, of Belmont county, Ohio, who was born May 20, 1828. She bore him children as follows: Sarah E. (born September 9, 1849; died July 25, 1871), Francis L. (born January 20, 1852), John W. (born January 20, 1854), Ann Eliza (born March 20, 1856, who died September 29, 1875), Mary A. (born August 16, 1858), and Jennie E. (born December 12, 1860). His wife died November 22, 1863, and on March 27, 1866, he married Harriet Wherry, of Guernsey county, Ohio, who was born August 31, 1835, and she bore him: Maria (born December 29, 1866, who died the following month), James S. (born April 14, 1868, who died November 20, 1876), Adaline C. (born October 27, 1869), Martha E. (born November 11,

1871, who died December 5, 1876), Andrew D. (born September 12, 1873, who died October 27, 1876), Charlotte B. and Cinderella M. (twins, born August 17, 1875). Mr. T.'s second wife died September 29, 1876, and he married a third time, on December 6, 1877. His third wife, formerly Mrs. Kelley, of Dresden, was born October 6, 1841, and had one child by her first husband, Leonard (born June 27, 1865). On one or two occasions Mr. T. has been elected to township offices.

VAN FOSSEN, JAMES W.—Section 2, P. O. Deep River. Was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 2, 1831. When he was six months old his parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and educated. When fifteen years of age he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and in the fall of 1855 he immigrated to Iowa, and commenced the improvement of his present place, all but 54 acres of which is the gift of his father-in-law. During the spring of 1857 he returned to Ohio, where he plied his trade for seven years, and in 1864 finally made his permanent settlement upon his farm. He married in Morgan county, Ohio, September 5, 1855, Cordelia Barker, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 10, 1833. She has borne him the following children: Elmer H. (born February 7, 1856), Everett C. (born October 22, 1857), Albert I. (born September 15, 1859), Orvilla Lucetta (born August 21, 1862), Augustus A. (born October 4, 1865), and La Sharon (born August 18, 1869). Mr. Van Fossen owns 148 acres of farming land and 12 acres of timber. His farm is well stocked and in excellent condition.

WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD—Section 32, P. O. Thornburg. His grandfather was a native of England, where his father was born in 1824. Edward was also born in England on the 29 of August, 1847. His father immigrated with his entire family to the United States when Edward was four years old, arriving here July 2, 1851. They farmed in Morgan county, Ohio, where Edward worked for his father until he was twenty-one years, when he went to Winnebago county, Illinois, and farmed there for one year, when he immigrated to Iowa and worked a rented farm in Keokuk county for about nine years. He then commenced improving his present farm and moved to it in the spring of 1879. Mr. W. married, on the 27th of December, 1874, Miss Catharine Strasser, of Prairie township, Keokuk county, Iowa, who was born in Ohio, July 4, 1848. They have one child, Thomas Franklin (born December 1, 1875). He owns 90 acres of land, which is in splendid condition.

WASSER, L. EDWARD—Section 19, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors on his father's side were from Germany, and his mother was of Puritan stock. His great-grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, which State was

also the birthplace of his grandfather, who was accidentally killed on a steamboat on Schuylkill River before the birth of his father, which occurred in Pennsylvania, December, 1826. He (the father) for a while, followed butchering in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and was subsequently proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, in Great Western, Pennsylvania, and afterward of the Wasser House in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. During the first troubles with the Mollie Maguires, he was elected Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, no other man being willing to serve on account of the dangers of the office, and has walked the streets of Pottsville (the county seat) with revolver in hand night and day, being constantly exposed to perils during the entire term of his office. This was previous to his entering the hotel business. He emigrated directly from Lewisburg to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1866, where he farmed for six years and then moved to this county, and after renting a farm for two years, he bought and moved to the present estate. He married, in 1849, Miss Susan Persing of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, who was born near Paxsinos, July 2, 1828. She bore him the following children: Joseph S. (born October 10, 1850; married December 25, 1873 to Miss Alice Kiser), Clara L. (born February 10, 1853; married December 18, 1873 to Julius Victor Frederick Biddleman), Oris E. (born August 6, 1854), L. Edward (born June 4, 1857), Hayes W. (born June 9, 1858), Ruben S. (born November 17, 1860), Eliza J. (born November 3, 1863; died July, 1865), Henry W. (born March 31, 1865; died September 1865), William C. (born February 18, 1867), Edith A. (born February 11, 1870), Maggie M. (born October 6, 1872) and Geo. W. (born December 18, 1875). The father died suddenly May 17, 1878, and was followed by his wife, who also died suddenly March 6, 1880. The subject of this biography was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Having received his primary education chiefly at the high-school in Tipton, Iowa, he attended the Burlington Business College, and Telegraphic Institute, where he graduated. Upon leaving college he taught penmanship with good success. During the winter of 1879 and 1880, he taught the district school of Dayton township, Iowa county, after which he returned to farming. Mr. Wasser married, in Cambridge, Illinois, September 8, 1880, Miss Alice Fickling, who was born in 1860. He is the executor of the family estate, comprising 104 acres of excellent farming land, and will probably himself be its permanent proprietor.

WHITNEY, NEWTON—P. O. Deep River. Lives in the village of Dresden. He was born in Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, the 26th of September, 1822, and was raised a tanner and currier, but afterward followed shoemaking and farming alternately for a number of years. In 1849

he traveled to California, spending six months in making the journey, when he engaged in mining operations with good success for about six months. He also sold goods both among the miners and in San Francisco for about nine months. After living about eighteen months in California, sixty-five days of which were spent on the Pacific Ocean, he left, and after considerable other traveling, returned home in the spring of 1852. The next fall he made a trip to this State and bought 135 acres of land from William Whitlock, and entered forty acres more adjoining from the government. Leaving his land in the care of his agent, D. C. Baker, he returned East, where he remained until in the winter of 1855-6, when, in company with his brother Myron, he immigrated to Iowa. The two brothers commenced business as merchants in Dresden, and built the first business house in the township, which still stands, a monument of their pioneer experience and enterprise. In the fall of 1858, their co-partnership was dissolved, Newton buying and running the business alone until the following spring, when his brother returned from a visit East and bought out the entire establishment. Newton has followed farming ever since. He married, September 26, 1857, Miss Catharine Dillon, whose father had shortly before emigrated from Claesville, Ohio, and settled in Deep River township of this county. By this lady he had five children, one only of whom is still living: Elmetta E. (born November 23, 1858, and died the 24th of September, 1867), Franklin E. (born September 12, 1860), Eletha N. and Elena, twins (born June 2, 1864, and died—Elena, January 23, 1871, and Eletha, January 28, 1871) and John (born June 8, 1868, and died January 19, 1871). The three deaths last mentioned were occasioned by scarlet fever, and that of Elmetta resulted from the spontaneous combustion of coal oil contained in a tin can which the child was at that time handling. Her clothes caught fire, and being badly burnt from head to foot before assistance could reach her, she suffered intense agony for about twenty-eight hours, when she expired. Mr. Whitney's first wife died on the 10th of July, 1870, and he again married on the 21st of March, 1872, choosing for his second wife, Miss Margaret Love of Malvern, Ohio. The result of this union has been one child, Ion (born April 5, 1874). Mr. Whitney deals quite largely in hogs and other stock, and besides his present very pleasant home, he owns three town lots, sixty acres of good and well cultivated land in Deep River township, and forty acres in Polk county, near Des Moines.

WOLF, SAMUEL—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. Was born April 4, 1828, in York county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised on a farm. When nearly eight years of age his father moved to Huntingdon county, where his education was finished. His father was a shoemaker, and at seventeen

Samuel commenced learning that trade, after completing which he went to Ogle county, Illinois in the spring of 1847, where he plied his trade (in Buffalo and Dixon) for the next five or six years. Shortly after marrying, he commenced farming, at which he continued but three years, when he went to Polo, where, with his brother Henry, he was established in the shoe business until the spring of 1867, when he immigrated to this county, and in the following fall he bought and moved to his present place. Mr. Wolf married, July 30, 1853, Ellen Deyo, who was born in Delaware county, New York, March 7, 1831. Their children are: George (born March 24, 1854; died December 6, 1854), Henry Martin (born January 28, 1856; married, December 19, 1878, Lida Evans), Alexander (born March 14, 1857; married, July 3, 1879, Phebe Mulnix), Sarah Elizabeth (born January 11, 1859; died about March, 1860), Laura Ellen (born September 4, 1860), Benjamin (born April 13, 1862), Emeline (born September 1, 1863), Angeline (born August 19, 1865) and Franklin (born May 11, 1869; died in infancy). Mr. Wolf owns eighty-two and one-half acres of good farming land, in fine condition, well stocked, and free from debt. He was road supervisor during 1877, and is at present serving as school director.

WOLF, GEORGE—Section 22, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather, who was born in Germany, immigrated to York county, Pennsylvania, and probably settled on a farm in Helm township about the time of the Revolutionary War. Both his great-grandfathers (Wolf and Letiman) fought in that war. His grandfather was born in Germany about 1772; was a farmer, and died in 1863. His father was born in Helm township, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1798; was a shoemaker and farmer, and died during the summer of 1874. George was born in the same township May 23, 1832. He learned the tanner's trade, and attended school in his native place. When fourteen years old his parents moved to Illinois, where he served three years learning shoemaking. Upon the completion of his time of apprenticeship George went to Dixon, where he worked as journeyman for one year, when he returned to Buffalo and worked for his brother Samuel, who was also a shoemaker, for four or five years. He then went to Polo, where he spent the next ten years, butchering in summer and shoe-making during winter. In 1866 he immigrated to Iowa, and after living through the fall in the district school-house, settled upon his present place. He married in Polo, Illinois, September 10, 1857, Miss Hester L. Myerly, of Ogle county, Illinois, who has borne him children as follows: Charter O. (born May 26, 1858), Alfaetta (born October 24, 1859), Wm. (born July 12, 1861; died September 12, 1862), unnamed female (born December 9, 1863, deceased), Maggie (born September 12, 1868), Viola (born June 15,

1870), Edgar (born December 11, 1872), Flora (born May 24, 1875), Nora (born March 26, 1880), and an unnamed male (born May 26, 1880). Mr. W. owns 162½ acres of good farming land.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

BARKER, CORYDON—Section 35, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors were natives of England. His great-grandfather was one of three brothers, who landed on the American coast during the colonial days, and settled in Vermont. From him sprang Ephraim, from whom sprang James, the father of Corydon. James was born in Andover, Vermont, in 1803; emigrated from Ohio to this county in October of 1855, and entered 296 acres. He enjoyed the distinction of serving on the Board of County Supervisors without interval from the date of its organization to the day of his death, which occurred in this township August 8, 1870. The subject of this biography was born October 26, 1834, in Grant county, Kentucky, where he was raised on a farm and educated. His father being a carpenter, he commenced learning that trade when twelve years old. He came with his father to Iowa, and has lived on his present place ever since. He became a member of company E, Eleventh Iowa regiment, September 13, 1864, and participated in the battles of Ft. McAllister and Polketalihio, besides many skirmishes, and received his honorable discharge May 10, 1865. He married in Morgan county, Ohio, March 31, 1856, Jane Grier, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 13, 1837. The children of their union have been: Lucy D. (born June 28, 1857; married Rean Criswell, December 5, 1887), an infant (born in January, 1860; now deceased), Emma Nettie (born August 26, 1862), Cora (born December 28, 1868), and James W. (born January 3, 1873). Mr. Barker owns eighty acres of excellent farming land, in splendid condition, well stocked, and free from debt.

BOWDEN, HUGH.—Section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. His father (Robert) was born in County Downs, Ireland, in 1799; married Sarah Ewart, who was born in the same county about 1797; she died in 1876, and was followed by her husband in July, 1877. Hugh crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1864, and, landing in New York City, proceeded to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he was hired by a farmer for five years. He then moved to Iowa, and rented for the next five years, a farm from Mr. John McLain, of Scott township. He then moved to and finished improving his present place, which he had bought in the winter of 1866. He married in Rock Island county, Illinois, February 4, 1869, to Margaret Hamilton, who was

born in County Downs, Ireland, October 10, 1839. The births resulting from this union have been as follows: Robert (born March 31, 1871), Wm. John (born October 18, 1873), Hugh (born December 10, 1875), Nancy Jane (born December 1, 1877) and an infant, deceased. Mr. Bowden owns about thirty acres of good land, well stocked and free from debt.

BROWN, SAMUEL M.—Section 10, P. O. Victor. His grandfather raised one daughter and twenty-four sons. His father was born December 28, 1806, in Ireland; came to America with his father when ten years old; married Mary Meek, who was born in Virginia, January 7, 1808, and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, where they farmed and raised a family of eight children. Samuel was born February 26, 1839, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. He immigrated to this county in the spring of 1868, and settled upon his present place. He married November 21, 1861, Harriet V., daughter of James and Margaret Merryman, of Guernsey county, Ohio; she was born January 20, 1841. She bore him Arminda J. (born December 27, 1862), and died August 29, 1867. He remarried March 7, 1872, choosing Sarah Jane, daughter of James and Hannah McBurney, a lady of Irish extraction, for his second wife. She was born June 4, 1843, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where she received her primary education, finishing in Muskingum. Prior to her marriage she taught school for five years. The fruits of their union are: James Orvis (born July 18, 1874), Willis Everett (born January 24, 1877) and Urna McBurney (born March 16, 1879). Mr. Brown owns 160 acres of good farming land, in good cultivation, well stocked and unembarrassed.

CLEMENT, GUY C.—Section 36, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors, remotely, were French, and probably settled in New Hampshire in an early day. His father was born in New Hampshire in 1798; was a merchant, and married Charlotte Clark, who was born February 29, 1794, in New Hampshire. Guy, the youngest among twelve children, was born September 19, 1840, in Missisquoi, Quebec, Canada, where he was raised on a farm and educated. He clerked in his father's store when a boy, and continued in the same establishment after it had been sold. He immigrated to his present place in July, 1868. He married in Dunham, Canada, December 31, 1862, to Emma Woodard; her ancestors were early settlers in Massachusetts. Her father (Orlin) was born February 20, 1804, in Dunham, and her mother in Grafton, Massachusetts, August 22, 1809. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clement are: Levi W. (born February 9, 1864) and Jay Clark (born October 31, 1865). Mr. Clement owns 103 acres of land, including twenty acres of good timber in Deep River township. His farm is in fine condition, well stocked and free from debt.

CRIDER, GODFREY—Section 6, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 23, 1847, of Swiss parentage. When he was but eight years old his father immigrated to this county and entered 160 acres of land. Godfrey received his education in the common schools of this county. He married January 7, 1872, Margaret Florence Conley, who was born of American parentage, January 6, 1854. The fruits of their union are: Alfred L. (born October 5, 1872), Charles O. (born April 21, 1874), Willie D. (born February 27, 1876), Lucy Maria (born March 16, 1878; died March 26, 1878) and Godfrey Leo (born March 8, 1879). Soon after his marriage Mr. Crider moved to the home he now occupies. He owns a good farm of 160 acres under excellent improvement, and upon which are a substantial dwelling and other buildings.

FORBY, MRS. JACOB H.—Section 26, P. O. Verona. Her maiden name was Amanda A. Barker, she was born April 15, 1837, in Morgan county, Ohio, where she was raised and educated. She came to this county with her father (James Barker) when nineteen. She was married September 24, 1857. Her husband, Jacob H. Forby, was born June 27, 1827, in Albany, New York, where he was raised and educated. He went to sea on the whaler Walga when about nineteen, and upon reaching the Sandwich Islands, transferred to the whaler Liverpool. Upon the latter vessel he sailed to China, where he remained for eighteen months, when he enlisted in the United States navy, and on board of the man-of-war Plymouth was brought back to this country, and at Norfolk, Virginia, received his discharge, numbered 131 and dated the 12th of February, 1851. This, with many curiosities from China, is an heirloom in the family. Mrs. Forby has borne her husband the following children: Frank H. (born January 16, 1859), Wm. J. (born March 10, 1861), George (born March 27, 1863; died January 12, 1863), Theodore (born June 12, 1865), Charles D. (born February 25, 1867), Jacob H. (born March 20, 1869), Edgar (born June 23, 1871), George (born October 7, 1873), Gussie McLean (born June 3, 1875) and unnamed twins (born July 31, 1877; died in infancy). Mr. Forby died suddenly November 23, 1879, leaving to his widow and children an estate which includes an excellent farm of 360 acres, in fine condition and well stocked. Mr. Forby was an intelligent and popular gentleman, whose chief fault was his extreme generosity.

GRIER, JAMES H.—Section 35, P. O. Verona. Was born May 13, 1849, in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he lived until fifteen, when he immigrated with his father (Thomas Grier) to this county. He worked on the family estate until June of 1874, when he settled on 202 acres in sections 27 and 34, remaining until March, 1880, when he moved to his pres-

ent place. He married July 9, 1873, Miraett Auston, of Deep River township, who was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, August 7, 1852. Their offspring are: Lena Belle (born January 2, 1876), Ina May (born May 23, 1877) and Albert Even (born May 22, 1880). He has taken to raise his deceased brother's youngest son, Albert B. (born in Hardin county, Iowa, November 1, 1862), for whom he is also guardian. Mr. Grier owns a farm of 240 acres, well stocked, in fine condition, having upon it all the modern conveniences.

GRIER, BENTON—Section 28, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors on his father's side were Irish, and settled at an early day in Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated to Ohio, where his father (Thomas Grier) was born November 20, 1810, in Belmont county. His father married December 6, 1832, Charity Borton; immigrated to this township in the fall of 1864, became a large property owner and died December 15, 1866, leaving to each of his daughters eighty acres of land, and each of his sons, except Benton, 160. The subject of this sketch was born July 14, 1842, in Guernsey county, Ohio, but was raised and educated in Coshocton county, Ohio. He worked for his father until twenty-three, when he bought eighty acres in section 33, from his brother Ruben, January 10, 1865, and commenced business for himself. He built his present comfortable dwelling during the summer of 1875, and moved to it the following November. He married November 5, 1867, Mary Jane Sanders, of this township, who was born August 5, 1840, in Morgan county, Ohio. His children are: Charles (born May 19, 1869), Ross (born September 26, 1870), Park (born September 10, 1872), Martha Maria (born July 14, 1874), George Edward (born March 1876), Mark (born May 11, 1878) and Morris (born May 28, 1880). Mr. Grier owns 390 acres of good farming land, and ten acres of timber. His farm is in excellent condition, well stocked and free from debt.

HILLMAN, JAMES—Farmer, P. O. Verona. Was born in England, in June 1821, and resided there until July of 1832, when he immigrated to America. In 1854 he was married, in Lee county, Illinois, to Miss Olvira Morgan, and in the spring of 1855 they came by wagon to this county, being thirteen days on the road. Here Mr. Hillman has been engaged in farming, now owning 157 acres of land. He was among the early settlers of the township, and is one of its most respected citizens; has held the offices of road supervisor and school supervisor for a number of years. Is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman have a family of four children: John H. H., Ida M., Eva E. and William H.

IRWIN, JOHN W.—Section 26, P. O. Verona. His ancestors were from England, and came to this country during the colonial days, and settled in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather became a general in the Revolutionary War, and died in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1791. His grandfather was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania; was a merchant most of his life; emigrated to Ohio, and lived at Stubenville until his death, March 27, 1850, having attained nearly ninety years. His father (James) was born March 1, 1799, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised and educated; taught school in Ohio until about 1833; married Elizabeth Budd, and was serving as clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, when he suddenly died in the office, November 9, 1838. His mother was born in New Jersey, and died near Hayesville, Ohio, in 1834. John, the subject of this biography, was born, one among three children, November 11, 1830, in Hayesville, Ohio. He was raised in Mansfield, Ohio, where he received his preparatory education, finishing at the Vermillion Institute. He began the study of law in Mansfield, with Judge Brinkerhoff, when eighteen, and at nineteen, commenced learning watch-making, and followed the jewelry business until 1863, when he went to farming in Mahaska county. He emigrated from Ohio to Bloomington, Illinois, in the winter of 1853, where he remained for two years, when he moved to Oskaloosa, in 1855, where he plied his trade until he commenced farming. He settled upon his present place in the spring of 1864. In September, 1864, he became a member of company C, of the Fourteenth Iowa infantry volunteers, and received his honorable discharge, May 13, 1865. He married, April 19, 1860, Mary E. Forby. Her father (George E.) was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, June 24, 1796, and came to Albany, New York, with his father's family, in November, 1804. Here he was engaged in the baking business, until he immigrated to this county in March, 1855. He married in Albany, Elizabeth Hiney, a lady of German extraction, who was born in Albany, June 21, 1795. Mrs. Irwin was born to them (one of nine children) in Albany, December 13, 1836. She graduated at the Female Academy of her native city, in 1855, and subsequently taught in the high school at Oskaloosa; she is a lady of native refinement and liberal culture. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin's children are: Lizzie (born September 22, 1863), Jared (born September 30, 1867), Wm. Allen (born December 1, 1869), George Forby (born March 9, 1873) and John Gaylord (born July 30, 1876). Mrs. Irwin is postmistress at Verona and Mr. Irwin owns a farm of 170 acres, including ten of timber. His farm is in good condition, well stocked.

JENKINS, SAMUEL S.—Section 2, P. O. Victor. His ancestors, on his father's side, came from Wales, and on his mother's, from Ireland. His father, who was born in Wales, December 16, 1805, came with his father to America about 1810, and settled in Morgan county, Ohio, in the fall of 1812, traveling all the way from New York on a flat-boat. He married Isabel Murry (originally McMurry), a lady of Irish extraction, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 10, 1806. Samuel, one among several children, was born November 7, 1833, in Morgan county, Ohio, where he was raised a farmer boy and educated. He ceased working for his father when seventeen, and went into the employ of his older brother, William. He immigrated to this county in 1864, arriving at Victor September 2d, and immediately began farming, in which occupation he has been engaged ever since. He married, November 15, 1855, Mary A. Grier. She was born March 17, 1833. The fruits of their union have been: Lettie Jane (born February 26, 1857) and Charles Richard (born December 28, 1858). Mr. Jenkins is a general reader, a man of broad intelligence and information, and has traveled quite extensively. His home is a pleasant and cheerful one, echoing constantly with the voice of musical genius, marked by neatness, taste and refinement, and characterized by the purest, fullest and most congenial hospitality.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH—Section 36, P.O. Deep River. His ancestors were natives of Ireland, but his parents married into the United States, and settled on a farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Joseph was born April 25, 1836, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was raised on a farm and partly received his education. When he was fourteen years old his father moved his family to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he worked at home until twenty-two years of age, when he married and settled in Marion county, Indiana, where he bought a saw mill, and in the spring of 1871 moved it to Allegan county, Michigan, where he operated it until he immigrated to this county. Having spent one year on a rented farm he bought his present place in July of 1874, and moved to it in April, 1875. He married, September 1, 1859, Mary J. Wherry, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 27, 1837. The result of their union has been: Rose E. (born October 15, 1860; died October 18, 1874), James W. (born August 1, 1862), Susannah R. (born July 8, 1865; died November 3, 1874), Mary M. (born September 22, 1869; died March 19, 1870), Mary Minta (born September 17, 1873) and Jennie M. (born July 3, 1877). Mr. J. owns eighty acres of good farming land, in fine condition, besides one acre of timber in Deep River township. He is at present serving his township as school director.

McCAW, HUGH—Section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His father (Hugh) was born in County Down, Ireland, in December, 1796. Was a shoemaker. Immigrated to America in 1849. Worked for a few years at his trade in Rock Island, Illinois, and finally bought eighty acres in that county, on which he farmed until his death in July, 1857. His mother's maiden name was Jane Ewart; was a native of County Down, Ireland, and died in Rock Island county, Illinois. Hugh's nativity was the same as his parents, and his birthday February 22, 1839. He was educated, in most part, in Ireland, and followed his father and brothers, with his mother, and three sisters, to the United States in the spring of 1850. He worked at home until his father died. Bought his present place in 1871; improved it, and settled upon it in the spring of 1874. He married, February 23, 1874, Agnes Jeffrey, of Rock Island, Illinois, who was born in her husband's native county, June 28, 1852, and immigrated to America with her sister, Sarah, in April, 1869. They have three children: Elizabeth (born January 1, 1875), Wm. J. (born December 13, 1876) and Hugh Thomas (born November 27, 1878). Mr. M. owns a good farm of ninety and a half acres, well-stocked and entirely out of debt.

MILLER, GEORGE W.—Farmer, P. O. Verona. Was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 4, 1827, and resided in that State until March, 1855, when he removed to Mercer county, Illinois, and from there came to this county. He had no means with which to commence life and worked for three dollars per month. Has always made farming his occupation. During the late war he enlisted in company C, of the Fourth Iowa cavalry and never received a wound. He was married March 29, 1873, to Miss Susie M. Woodward, a native of Canada; born in 1841. Mr. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of terms.

NICKERSON, GEORGE J.—Section 33, P. O. Deep River. His grandfather was probably born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1760. Was a farmer. Served in the Revolutionary War and died in 1852, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. His father was born in Hampden, Maine, September 30, 1795. Was a farmer and married three times. Served in the War of 1812. Was captured during a skirmish at Hampden, and died January 28, 1878. His second wife, whose maiden name was Susan Ellingworth (George's mother), bore him six children, and died January 22, 1841. George was born February 7, 1838, in Hampden, Maine, where he was raised on a farm and educated. He enlisted in company F of the Eighteenth Maine volunteers, at Bangor, July 23, 1862, and became sergeant of the company. January 1, 1863, his whole regiment was transferred

to the First Maine heavy artillery. He participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Hanover, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Virginia, near Petersburg, Deep Bottom, before Petersburg, Second Deep Bottom, Second Petersburg, Squirrel Lane Road, Virginia, Hacher's Run, Virginia, Raid on Weldon Railroad, Second Hacher's Run, and all the other engagements of the Army of the Potomac, up to the close of the Rebellion. He received a wound in his thigh, on account of which he spent three months in the hospital, and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. He immigrated to Iowa county in the spring of 1866, and moved to his present farm in November, 1868. He married, September 3, 1865, Mary A. Pickard. She was born May 19, 1842, in Hampden, Maine, where she was raised and educated and taught school. The fruits of their union have been: Winnifred (born December 30, 1866), Francis W. C. (born March 1, 1869), Aubrey (born November 17, 1870), unnamed male (born December 23, 1872; died January 14, 1873), Florence S. (born November 29, 1874) and Mary P. (born October 14, 1877). Mr. Nickerson owns eighty acres of good farming land, and five of timber. His farm is well stocked, in fine condition, and free from debt. His residence is new and commodious, and one of the best appearing in the township.

S SAUNDERS, JAMES A.—Section 33, P. O. Deep River. His ancestors, on both sides, were, remotely, from Scotland, but settled many years ago near Belfast, Ireland. They were of the class of people known as the "Scotch Presbyterian Descendants." His father, Robert Saunders, was born August 23, 1806, near Belfast, Ireland, where he was raised and educated, followed his trade as weaver, and married. He immigrated with his wife and two children to Canada in 1840; where, for the next thirteen years, he farmed in summer and worked at his trade during the winter. He then moved to Morrow county, Ohio, where he farmed until the spring of 1869, when he immigrated to this county; his wife having died February 14, 1869, he came out alone. He is now making his home with his son James, with whom he has lived ever since the death of his wife. The subject of this sketch was born September 10, 1841, in Beauharnais, Lower Canada. When twelve years old he moved with his father to Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and educated. He preceded his father to this county one year, and engaged in the mercantile business at Dresden with Mr. Jesse Axtell, at which he continued for three years. He then sold out to his partner and bought his present place. Mr. Saunders married in Dresden, December 22, 1870, Miss Martha E. Sanders, daughter of George E. Sanders. She was born September 13, 1850, in Harrison county, Ohio. This

lady bore him: Elmer Warren (born November 27, 1872; died May 12, 1877). He re-married in Montezuma, November 27, 1878, Mrs. C. P. Churchill, whose maiden name was Mary Adell; she was born in Delaware county, Ohio, December 3, 1846. She has one child by her first husband: William Lorain (born November 24, 1872). The fruit of this union is one child: Josie Alma (born July 10, 1880). Mr. Saunders owns 320 acres of excellent farming land, besides five acres of timber. His farm is in good condition, well stocked and unembarrassed. He is at present entering into preparations for extensive sheep raising. He is a member of the Board of County Supervisors, and takes an active interest in local and general politics. He is very popular, and a gentleman of remarkable force of character and broad influence.

THOMPSON, MRS. GEORGE—Section 9, P. O. Brooklyn. Her ancestors, on her father's side, came from Denmark. Her grandfather, Thomas Chambers, was a personal associate of John Wesley, and was related to William Chambers, the publisher of Chambers' Encyclopedia and editor of Chambers' Journal. Her mother's ancestors were Scotch, and settled in Ireland many years ago, where both her parents were born, raised, married and died; her mother died during Mary's infancy, and her father about June, 1840. The subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Chambers, was born in Ireland, April 26, 1830, and was married in New York City, July 4, 1853. Mr. Thompson's father, William, was of pure Irish descent; he married Catharine Buchannan, whose ancestors, remotely, were Scotch. They raised twelve children. Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland, September, 1828, where he worked for his father until twenty-five years of age, and crossed the ocean in April, 1853; the following October he leased a farm for five years in Bureau county, Illinois. In October, 1867, he immigrated to and settled upon the present family estate, having bought and commenced its improvement one year before. Mrs. Thompson's children were born as follows: John (born June 29, 1854; died July 1, 1854), Catharine J. (born February 5, 1857), George R. (born August 25, 1860) and William A. (born February 27, 1864). Mr. Thompson died May 10, 1879, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon to which a pair of frightened horses were attached. His sudden death was a severe blow, not only to his family, but to the entire community, in which he was a man of great influence. He was a gentleman in every respect, kind hearted, profoundly sympathetic and generous to a fault. He was a leading member of the United Brethren Church. He was buried by the Orangemen, of which order he was an active member, and his great popularity among his neighbors was attested by the largest procession at

his funeral ever known in Lincoln township. His entire estate, consisting of a farm of 120 acres, well stocked and in fine condition, and two acres of timber, was left unembarrassed to the disposition of his widow.

THOMPSON, J. W.—Section 2, P. O. Victor. His great-grandfather Thompson was born in 1776, in Ireland, where he was educated, and where he followed farming until his eighteenth year, when he sailed for America, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he taught school. Here he married Jane Lundy, who bore him six children, one of whom was John, born June 3, 1802. He was a farmer; married, January 31, 1828, Sarah McWilliams, who was born October 17, 1805, in Fayette, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather Samuel came from Ireland at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. Her husband died February 13, 1854, and she, a pleasant and kindly old lady, lives with her son John William, the subject of this biography, who was born February 3, 1845, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. He immigrated to Iowa when twenty-two and settled on an improved farm for three years, when he sold out and moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, remaining there one year, when he again came to this county and commenced improving his present property, to which he moved in the spring of 1871. He married, September 19, 1865, Mary A. McElwain, who was born June 1, 1844, in Belmont county, Ohio, where she was raised and educated. The fruits of this union have been: John Andrew (born November 24, 1866), Samuel T. (born September 30, 1868), Maggie S. (born September 13, 1870), James H. (born October 2, 1872), Rachel Lulu (born March 13, 1874) and Mary E. (born June 24, 1876). Mr. Thompson has improved the farm upon which he lives, which comprises 240 acres, in splendid condition and well stocked. Mrs. Thompson is a lady of excellent quality, whose foresight has placed an insurance upon her life of \$5,000 for the benefit of her children. Mr. Thompson is at present serving the county as constable, and he is a gentleman of very large acquaintance and influence.

WEATHERBE, GEORGE W.—Section 1, P. O. Victor. His grandfather was a general in the British army. His father was born in Maine, and was a merchant in Prince Edward's Island until he came west to Madison, Wisconsin in 1854, and died from the effects of a fall in Kansas City, Missouri, about 1868. George, one among fifteen children, was born February 9, 1844, on Prince Edward's Island and was raised and educated in Madison, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in company H, Sixth Wisconsin infantry, and a few months afterward was discharged on account of impaired health; but, prompted by his restless patriotism, he re-enlisted November 10, 1863, in company B, of the Second

Wisconsin volunteers, and participated in the battles of Yazoo City, Mississippi, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Egypt Station and numerous skirmishes, and received his final honorable discharge in Austin, Texas, November 15, 1865. He married, March 2, 1871, Mrs. Sarah A. Gaurmer. Her father's name was George Carroll, and he was born in County Donnegal, Ireland, in 1822. Mrs. Weatherbe was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 6, 1848, and came to this county when six years old. She was married, April 1, 1866, to George G. Gaurmer, to whom she bore Wm. Norman (born July 24, 1867) and George C. (born January 3, 1869). Mr. Gaurmer's ancestors came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania during the colonial days. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 8, 1835, and came to this county, a poor man, about 1855, and by frugality and industry accumulated some property, upon which he settled soon after his marriage. He died November 23, 1868, leaving 160 acres and other property, all in good condition and free from debt, to his widow and children. He was a quiet man, and highly respected for his honesty and thrift. The fruits of Mrs. Weatherbe's second marriage are: Mollie B. (born August 2, 1872), Eva J. (born February 21, 1875) and Bertha L. (born August 11, 1877).

WHERRY, DAVID J.—Section 11, P. O. Victor. His great-grandfather was born in Scotland, where he attained some distinction, and emigrated (from Downe) to America in 1747, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Probably from him sprang all the Wherrys in the United States. His son David, born in Pennsylvania, December 8, 1757, was a farmer and teamster; married, March 23, 1790, Ann Hall and settled in Brandy Camp, Ohio, about 1799, where he kept public house in a log building which still marks the spot, a monument of the time. To him was born, March, 1805, Joseph, who married, December, 1834, Rebecca Johnson, and died in this county, among his children and grandchildren, August 27, 1879. His son David, the subject of this sketch, was born November 29, 1835, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he taught school when twenty, and after marrying took a trip to the Rocky Mountains. He immigrated to this county in July, 1861, and after hauling his lumber from Iowa City, built his present home under great disadvantages, and moved to it in May, 1862. He married, April 8, 1858, Martha F. Thompson, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October, 1838. The children of this marriage are: Emma C. (born September 20, 1859; died January 6, 1861), Joseph T. (born February 22, 1861; died September 6, 1861), Sarah R. (born July 22, 1862), James A. (born September 22, 1864), Margaret A. (born April 6, 1866), Mary L. (born February 4, 1868), Martha N. (born July 27, 1872) and Cora L.

(born February 5, 1874). Mr. Wherry owns 456 acres of good farming land and four of timber. His farm is in splendid condition, and unembarrassed. He is a raiser of fine stock of all kinds, on a large scale, and owns the fine thorough-bred horse, Young Sampson, of the English draft and Clyde stock. Mr. Wherry has served one term on the Board of County Supervisors, and is a very popular gentleman.

WHERRY, JOSEPH P.—Section 10, P. O. Victor. Was born November 5, 1843, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was raised a farmer boy, educated and taught school when twenty. He came to this county with his father in the spring of 1865, and received a deed from his father for his present property at that time. He married, March 23, 1865, Martha Ann Henderson, who bore him Sarah Ellen (born July 11, 1866; died April 19, 1960) and an unnamed (born September 1, 1868; deceased). She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 10, 1842, and died July 29, 1870. He re-married, March 5, 1864, choosing for his second wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Sankey. She was the daughter of Nathan and Lillie Ann McKinnie, of Iowa county, was born in Guernsey, Ohio, August 23, 1848; came to this State when five years old, and married, December 25, 1866 to Robert J. Sankey, who was born July 26, 1840, and died September 16, 1867. She has one child by her first husband, Lillie R. (born October 6, 1867). The children of Mr. Wherry by his present wife are: Walter Wilson and Willie Wilkins, twins, (born January 21, 1875; died, Willis, July 27, and Walter, July 29, 1875), Ada Estella (born December 1, 1876) and Joseph McKinnie (born January 28, 1878). Mr. Wherry owns 120 acres of good farming land, in excellent condition, well stocked and unembarrassed.

WOLFE, JOHN D.—Section 23, P. O. Verona. His great-grandfather was born in Germany and came with his wife to the United States during the colonial days and settled in New Jersey. His grandfather on his mother's side (Rineheart) was probably born in Germany; married Mary Douglass; farmed in New Jersey until about 1812, when he moved to or near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he farmed until he died, in January, 1842. His father was born in Morris county, New Jersey, July 10, 1791; married Phebe Rineheart, and moved with her people to Ohio, where he still lives in Knox county. John was born, one of eight children, November 13, 1818, in Knox county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. He came to this county, entered 120 acres, and bought 200 more of raw prairie, June 6, 1855. His son Christopher, having preceded him four years for the purpose of building on and improving the land; he immigrated to his place March 18, 1865. He married July 1, 1841, Margaret E. daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Tucker, of Knox county, Ohio. She was born May 6, 1823, near

Florence, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are: Christopher C. (born December 12, 1842; married Mary E. Barker, July 4, 1864), Samuel H. (born January 22, 1846; married, Jane Butler, January 22, 1872), Wm. B. (born June 15, 1849; died September 10, 1852), Melinda A. (born December 21, 1851; married Thomas Finnel, September 25, 1873), Martin W. (born July 18, 1854), John W. (born December 28, 1856), Phebe H. (born March 30, 1860; married Frank Pierce, March 2, 1880) and Mary M. (born June 3, 1867; died September 25, 1868). Mr. Wolfe owns about 2,700 acres of land, 1,700 of which are in this township, and the remainder in Iowa county, except fifty of timber in Johnson county. His property is all under cultivation, and his farms are in good condition, and well stocked.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

BRYAN, A. A.—Section 31, P. O. Montezuma. Born in 1843; is a native of Greene county, Ohio, where he received an ordinary education and followed farming till 1860, when he came with his parents to Mahaska county. In 1867 he settled on his present farm, which he had previously bought, and to which he has since added making in all 130 acres, which is all under good cultivation. May 1, 1870, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Harriet, only daughter of Andrew and Sarah Harner, of Jackson township, this county; from this union they have one son, Ray, eighteen months old. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861, in the Tenth Iowa, and served till April, 1864, when he was discharged on account of a wound received May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg. Was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Corinth, 1862, Iuka, Mississippi, and many minor battles. Mr. Bryan is a respected citizen in his neighborhood, having been repeatedly called upon to hold some office of trust; he has been school treasurer three times, which position he now fills with entire satisfaction.

BRYAN, D.—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1832, where he lived with his parents, receiving an ordinary education, working on the farm in the summer. In 1849, young Bryan accompanied his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, where his mother died, and in 1855 he settled on his present farm, a part of which his father had bought, at that time all prairie, but now one of the best improved farms in the county. He now has more than 200 acres, with a very good house, barn, fine orchards and miles of No. 1 hedge fence and 6,000 forest trees. He is now the oldest settler in the township. In 1852 Mr. Bryan was married to Miss S. A. Pearson, of Mahaska county, who was a

native of Ohio; from this union they have six children, two boys and four girls; two girls have since died and two married and live in New Sharon; buried his first wife in 1868, who died very suddenly. In 1870 Mr. Bryan married for his second wife Mrs. C. Martin, of Montezuma, who had one child at that time. He has been school director three terms, road supervisor two terms, township trustee two terms; was one of the first directors of the Central Railroad; called the first meeting in the interest of this road in Montezuma. Subscribed \$1,000 for the C., R. I. & P., in case it was built on the first survey, which was through his farm; the first survey of the Central was through his farm; he now owns stock in the G. & M. R. R. to the amount of \$300.

EARLY, JOHN—Carpenter, section 8, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in West Chester, Chester county, Penn., Jan. 14, 1809. When three years old went with his parents to Fayette county, Penn., where he lived till nineteen years of age, in the meantime attending the district school. Then learned the carpenter's trade. In 1828 he moved to Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained five years working at his trade, then removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he worked on steamboat building three years, then went to Harrison county, Ohio, where, at the age of thirty-eight, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of James and Hester Rankin. After living there nine years, Mr. Early and family removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he bought a farm on which he lived, but worked at his trade till 1857, when he, with his family, came to Montezuma. His first work here was on the court-house. While living here he bought his present farm of forty acres, and after building a house moved into it, and five days after this his house was moved six feet by the wind. Seven children are the result of this marriage, five boys and two girls: James (forty years old), Thomas (died in 1875, in Indian Territory, age thirty-one years), Eliza Ann (thirty years), Hester Matildia (twenty-nine years), Wesley (died in Ohio, 1855, eleven months old), William (died in Montezuma, in 1859, age ten years), Joseph (twenty-seven years). Mr. Early has also taken a boy to raise, ten years of age.

GARNETT, WILLIAM G.—Farmer, section 32, P. O. Montezuma. The subject of this sketch is a native of Barnes county, Ohio. His father was a carpenter. Young Garrett received a meager education. In 1837, he went to Linn county, Iowa, and with his parents remained there till 1860, farming for a living. There he was married to Miss Rachel M. Kramer, of the same place; Miss Kramer was born and raised in Linn county, near where Marion now is. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer came from Pennsylvania and settled in Linn county, when there was but one house east of them in the

county. Their children having no playmates but Indian children, the Indians were usually friendly and saved them from starvation at one time, always giving them meat on returning from a hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Garnett have three boys and one girl, all home. Mr. Garnett enlisted in 1864, in the Sixteenth Iowa, and served with Sherman till the close of the war, when he was discharged at Washington, D. C.

INGHAM, JOHN—Farmer, section 3, P. O. Brooklyn. Is a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, where he was born, February 8, 1843, beginning life as a farmer boy. In 1849, in company with his parents, he moved to Mahaska county, Iowa. Here young Ingham spent some of his younger years on a farm, attending school each winter, going over two miles, through snow two feet deep on a level, with no roads, receiving his instruction in a log house, through which the snow and wind had free access. In company with his father he often made trips to Iowa City with ox teams after goods for merchants in Montezuma, occupying a week or more each trip. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in company H, Eighth Iowa, going from Mahaska county, serving in the western army for three years. Was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, receiving a slight wound in the right arm. He was at the surrender of Jackson, Mississippi; then at Vicksburg, where he was under fire during the entire battle. Was in Red River campaign and many minor encounters, the last fight being with Forrest on his raid into Memphis. Was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing with Gen. Prentice, being held as such some two months, where he suffered such inhuman treatment at their hands as no tongue can tell or pen portray, often living on food not fit for swine. Mr. I., after receiving his discharge at Davenport upon the expiration of term of enlistment, returned to his home, where he remained a short time; then went to Bear Creek township, where he farmed four years, and while there, in 1866 was married to Miss Mary A. Miller, of Warren township, and in company with his young wife removed to Scott township, in 1868, and after improving three farms bought the fourth farm, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. I have two children: Nettie A. and Emery H. Mr. I. is an energetic, active, Christian worker and prominent citizen of the county, having been trustee, school director, president of school board, as well as filling many other positions of trust. Has also taken an active part in the Sunday-school and M. E. Church. His present farm of 160 acres he has all in the best cultivation, having a very fine new house and barn; also a large orchard of very choice fruit trees, including all of the very best varieties of apples. There are about 150 evergreens on the place.

KIRK, DAVID—Farmer, section 19, P. O. Motezuma. Born in Delaware, August 26, 1809, and while there, at the early age of five years, while operating a picking machine in his father's woolen mill, he met with a sad accident by his right hand being caught in the machine and mangling it so that he lost three of his fingers. About this time young Kirk, with his parents, removed to Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where they resided till 1834, when they removed to Clark county, Ohio; thence to Schuyler county, Illinois, where, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. K. was married to Miss Lucy W. Searer, of that place, where they remained some thirty years, carrying on farming very successfully. In 1866 he came with his family to this township, where he bought one-half section of partially improved land, upon which he now lives, and which is all under cultivation, having a large orchard on the place. Mr. Kirk has suffered the loss of many near and dear to him, having buried his first wife in Brown county, Illinois, August 3, 1856, aged forty-four years. Has also followed to the grave his children, Margaret H. (in 1876; aged forty years), Hanna E. (in 1867; aged twenty-nine years), John R. (in 1858; aged eighteen years), Jonathan P. (in 1878; aged thirty-six years), James W. (on July 20, 1879; aged thirty-four years, who left a wife and two daughters in Casey, Iowa). Two children from his first marriage remain to cheer their aged parents: David W. (born April 3, 1848) and Henry E. (born July 31, 1854). Mr. Kirk married for his second wife Miss Jane, only daughter of William and Mary Morrison, of Schuyler county, Illinois. Was married in this county, November 11, 1860. From this union they have one daughter, Mary Ann (born January 10, 1863). Mr. Kirk, though now seventy-one years old, is quite active and healthy, and is a very social and highly respected citizen of this community.

KIRK, HENRY E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, P. O. Motezuma. Was born in Brown county, Illinois, July 31, 1854. Was there raised until the age of eleven years, when he came West with his parents, his father, David Kirk, locating in Poweshiek county. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture from his boyhood, and he is numbered among the industrious and enterprising young farmers of the township. He farms fifty acres of fine land, well stocked, and all the appurtenances of his place indicate the care of a skilled hand. He was married March 7, 1880, to Miss Susan J. Hunter, of Poweshiek county, a lady of refinement and culture.

LINEWEAVER, C. B.—Farmer, section 4. Born September 24, 1846 in Rockingham county, Virginia; received an ordinary school education while living there on a farm with his parents. In 1873 he came to

Bear Creek township, this county, where he remained on a farm five years. In 1878 he removed with his family to his farm of eighty acres on which he now lives, which is under good cultivation. Mr. L. married October 28, 1869, Miss Rebecca C., oldest daughter of Eli and Sarah Andis. By this union they have five children: Jeremiah Franklin (aged ten years), Sarah Esther (aged eight years), Clara V. (aged five years), Charles Boyd (aged three years) and Fanny May (aged two years). Mr. L., in 1864, at the age of seventeen, was drafted into the Confederate Army, where he experienced all the hardships of and participated in all of the battles fought by that army from the time he joined them till the surrender of General Lee.

McFERREREN, JOHN—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Montezuma. Born October 21, 1835, in Homer township, Medina county, Ohio, where he lived with his parents on a farm, attending school at intervals, till twenty-one years of age. He then went to Henry county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till 1871, when he moved to Pleasant township, this county, where he married February 28, 1877, Miss Patterson, of same place. By this union they have one son: Ernest Edgar (aged two years). While in Illinois Mr. McFerren enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois infantry, and after about nine months' service was discharged on account of sickness brought on by exposure.

MILLS, JOHN M.—Farmer, section 11, P. O. Brooklyn. Born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1841, where he lived with his parents on a farm until the years of early manhood. In 1855 he went to Green county, Wisconsin, where he farmed till 1859, when he went to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained till 1861, when he came to this county, and after living here one year enlisted, August 15, 1862, in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa. He was in twelve battles, and was discharged August 13, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. He married November 15, 1866, Miss Ann Lee, of Warren township. Mr. and Mrs. M. settled in Brooklyn in 1868; they moved onto a farm in Warren township, where, on the night of May 6, 1869, while Mr. M. was absent from home, their house and its contents were consumed by fire, the family barely escaping in their night clothes. They have four girls and three boys, all living at home. In March, 1870, Mr. M. removed to Scott township, where he bought his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has a fine young orchard. He is a live public spirited Republican, and is at present correspondent of three county papers. He was township trustee one term, assessor from 1873 to 1877, clerk of school board from 1874 to 1878, enumerator of tenth census, 1880, and takes an active part in the Sunday-school, being one of the organizers of the Sunday-school in his neighborhood.

OWEN, ALBERT—Farmer, section 28, P. O. Montezuma. Born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1816, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He married November 5, 1839, Miss Hannah Powell. Mr. Owen is a miller and mill-wright by trade. In 1854 he came West with his family and located in Moline, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for five years; he then moved on a farm in Henry county, Illinois, where he lived till 1868, and then came to this county and improved 160 acres, where he now lives: he lived in his moving wagon until his house was built. His farm is now well improved, with a fine bearing orchard. They have one son and one daughter: Benjamin F. (married Miss Inez Lowes) and Mary (now Mrs. John Z. Noel).

ROBINSON, CHARLES—Farmer, section 6, P. O. Malcom. Born September, 1844, in the county of Perth, Scotland, where he lived with his parents till 1870, when he came to this county and bought his present farm of 320 acres, which he has since improved, making one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. R. married in New York, in 1870, Miss Ann Gibbs, of same place. They have three children, all living at home.

TIBBALS, WILLIAM F.—Farmer, section 16, P. O. Montezuma. Was born May 10, 1837, in Grenville, Massachusetts, where he lived with his parents till eighteen years old, when, with his parents, he moved to Delaware, Ohio, at which place he attended the Ohio University for four years, during which time his father died at the age of sixty-two. After graduating young Tibbals went to Missouri to buy land, but not liking the country he came to this county, where he bought eighty acres adjoining 120 which he had previously bought of his father who had entered it from the government. Mr. T. then returned to Delaware, remaining with his mother till her death in 1863. At that time he was the owner of a marble shop in Delaware, which he sold in 1867. In 1868 he went to Brooklyn and engaged in buying oats for shipment and loaning money. Mr. T. went to Franklin county, Ohio, and married a Miss Sarah Jane Holmes, of that place, in 1871; then, in company with his young wife, came West and settled on the farm where they now live, and to which he has added 160 acres, making a farm of 320 acres. He has 260 apple trees, part bearing, also, small fruit in abundance, as well as first-class buildings. One boy has been born to them: Leroy H. (aged eight years). Mr. T. has 120 acres in Scott township, 160 in Malcom township, 160 in Jackson township, forty in Deep River township and seven and one-half near the town of Brooklyn.

WADSWORTH, GEO.—Farmer, section 12, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in the year 1835, in Ireland, and when twelve years old immigrated to Illinois to live with an aunt, and after remaining there some

time, went to Colorado, where he stayed seven years. While living here he spent part of his time in teaming between Rock Island and his home, often having very dangerous encounters with the Indians, sometimes losing his teams and load, but when he succeeded in getting through with his load was rewarded with good profits. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch parentage, having ten brother and sisters, and although he had very limited opportunities to receive an education, he is an intelligent, well read man, who, in the prime of life, has been in nearly every State in the Union. In 1867 he settled on his present farm of 200 acres of prairie land, which he had previously bought. After working and living alone for a year opening up his new place, with no houses to be seen for miles around, and for weeks at a time would see no persons near his lonely home, he in January, 1868, went to Rock Island, Illinois, and there married Miss Mary McMurry of that place. They have been blessed with four girls and two boys, who are all living at home. He was in Rock Island in 1853, when there were but few small houses and no bridges. He started in life with nothing, and to-day would not take \$12,000 for his land with its improvements and stock, and is now about to make more improvements, for which he has ample means. When he began here he paid \$30 per thousand for fencing, he now has all kinds of machinery, and has always paid cash for everything he bought.

WILLETT, R. S.—Farmer, section 7, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in 1841 in Mercer county, Illinois, where he lived on a farm for twenty-five years, receiving an ordinary education; then in 1866, came to Scott township, where he bought one-half section of prairie, which he now has under cultivation; having now in good thriving condition, 2,000 bearing trees, also an extensive young nursery of the latest and best varieties of small fruit. Mr. Willett received the highest medal and award in 1876, at Philadelphia for the best variety of apples on exhibition. He was married, December 25, 1866, to Miss Edith, oldest daughter of Tylor and Lydia McWharton. They have three children: Myrtle (aged 13), Glenn M. (aged 9) and Raymond L. (aged 3 years). The subject of this sketch enlisted, September 30, 1861, in the Thirtieth Illinois infantry at Aledo, and re-enlisted, serving till the close of the war. He served in all the campaigns of the Western army, being wounded in both legs, from which he was laid up for a few months. One of the wounds was received at Fort Donelson. Mr. Willett was elected first sergeant on re-enlisting. He was school treasurer from 1872 to 1874; justice of the peace from 1870 to 1874, having tried many cases during his term of office, none of which were reversed by the higher courts.

WILLETT, GEORGE W.—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Montezuma. Is a native of Mercer county, Illinois. Born March 20, 1845. When at the age of nine he witnessed the death of his father. When twenty-two years old, he, in company with his brother Thomas J., came to Scott township and bought 280 acres in section 19, and after improving 240 of it, they sold this place, and in 1875 Mr. Willett bought his present farm of 160 acres, which he has since improved, now having on his place 200 apple trees of the choicest varieties. He was married in Montezuma, June 28, 1876, to Miss Laura A., daughter of E. R. and M. S. McKee of that place. Mrs. Willett, previous to her marriage, had taught school in district No. 7 in 1868, district No. 1, 1869, then the fall of 1869 commenced teaching in Montezuma, where she taught six successive years, except three summers, during which time she was engaged in teaching in the country. Mrs. Willett is now teaching her seventh successive term in district No 7, where she has excellent success. She has taught more terms in the township than any other one teacher.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BATES, S. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Neponset, Bureau county, Illinois, January 1, 1855, and was there educated and raised. His father, Thomas Bates, pursued the vocation of a farmer. The subject of this sketch came to Poweshiek county in the spring of 1877, and located where he now resides. He was married, December 25, 1877, to Miss Fannie E. Handraker of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois. She is a lady who devotes her time to making home comfortable and inviting. Their family consists of one son, Harry Lee (born October 10, 1878). Mr. Bates owns eighty acres of land, well stocked with cattle, horses, hogs, etc. He has begun life with a fair start, and being an industrious and persevering young man his success as an agriculturalist is certain.

BERNS, GEORGE T.—Shoemaker, Ewart. Was born in Philadelphia in 1838, and was there raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1865 he conceived the idea that the West offered better inducements for accomplished tradesmen than his native city, and so he came to Muscatine, Iowa, where he worked as journeyman for a while, from which place he went to Wilton Junction, in the same capacity. After remaining there for a short time, he made a tour through Missouri, but that country not proving congenial to his views he returned to Iowa and located at Montezuma, where he resided one year. Mr. Jonas Good, of Malcom, at this time secured Mr. Berns to manage

a shop for him at that place, which he did, to his entire satisfaction, for two years, at the end of which time, Mr. Good removed his establishment to Gilman, and Mr. Berns was called there in the same capacity. He came to Ewart in March, 1879, and has been engaged in trade since that time with a considerable degree of success.

CARPENTER, J. D.—Section 3, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Bennington county, Vermont, May, 1853, and moved with his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1857, where he was educated and raised. Was married, June 10, 1875, to Miss M. E. Judd of that county. They have three children living: Sarah (born July 1, 1876), Eli (born September 12, 1877) and Flora (born January 22, 1880). Mr. Carpenter came to this county in January, 1878, and settled where he now resides; owns 280 acres of land, about all under cultivation, well stocked with cattle and horses. His buildings are good, and everything about his place indicates prosperity.

CLEALAND, W. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, P. O. Ewart. Was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1841; was there raised and educated. He came to this county in 1860 and located in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits for eight years, from which place he removed to Poweshiek county and settled where he now resides. He was married December 28, 1867, to Miss Sarah McKeag, of Rock Island county, Illinois. Their family consists of five children: Elizabeth Jane, Maggie, James, Rose and William Garfield. Mr. Clealand is the founder of his competency, as he began life in very moderate circumstances, but by thrift and industry has reaped the reward that invariably follows, and he is now numbered among the leading farmers of Poweshiek county. His farm consists of four hundred acres, mostly under cultivation, well stocked. He also has a fine young orchard and his residence is pleasantly situated. He is and has been for a number of years one of the trustees of the town, and takes an active part in the educational interests of his district.

COOPER, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Malcom. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 18, 1845, and was there raised and educated. Came to this country in 1871 and located in Malcom township, where he resided for a time and then came to his present location in the spring of 1873. He was married May 31, 1871, to Miss Barbara Ann Anderson, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. From this union they have had three children: Jennie Ann, James Alexander and Ella. Mr. Cooper's farm consists of 160 acres, mostly all under cultivation. His home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort and prosperity. Himself and family are

members of the Presbyterian Church of Malcom. He is numbered among the successful agriculturalists of Pleasant township.

COPELAND, J. C.—Section 7, P. O. Ewart. Was born in County Down, Ireland, May 11, 1842, and came to this country in 1853, and located in Otsego county, New York, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868. In that year he formed the impression that Iowa was the State for an industrious agriculturist, so he came here and located in Pleasant township, where he has since resided. He has seventy-five acres of land all under cultivation and well stocked. His home is surrounded by a fine grove and a young orchard that will compare favorably with any in the township. He was married in 1864 to Miss Annie E. Young, of Otsego county, New York. Their family consists of three children: William Ervin, Agnes Belle, J. Sheldon. Mr. Copeland came to Poweshiek county in fair circumstances, and by industry and attention to his legitimate pursuits is now numbered among the successful farmers of this township.

COTTON, W. B.—Physician, Ewart. Born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 31, 1852. His father, Solomon C. Cotton, was general traveling agent for several of the leading fire insurance companies. In early life our subject attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he moved with his parents to Hartford City, Indiana, and attended the graded school at that place. At the age of eighteen, and while pursuing his studies at the Hartford City school, he turned his attention to studying medicine. At this time his parents returned to Ohio. Dr. Cotton, having obtained considerable knowledge of the profession that he had chosen to pursue through life, then attended the Cleveland Medical College one term, after which he practiced medicine in Nevada and Cumberland, Ohio, with considerable success. In March, 1876, he came to Keokuk, Iowa, and attended the medical college at that place one year. He then moved to Daytonville, Washington county, Iowa, where he remained eighteen months, from which place he came to Ewart, May 23, 1880. Although he has been in Ewart but a short time he is already known throughout Poweshiek county as a successful practitioner, and is numbered among the leading members of the medical fraternity in this section. He was married September 13, 1873, to Miss Maggie A. Wilkinson, of Fairview, Hancock county, West Virginia. She is a highly cultivated lady of considerable literary attainments. Their family consists of two children: Bertha May (aged five years) and Willie (aged one year).

COUTTS, R. G.—Stone-mason, Ewart. Was born in Aberdeen county, Scotland, in 1856, and was there raised to manhood and educated. Came to this county in 1874 and learned the trade he now pursues. Has

been a resident of Poweshiek county since his arrival in America. Mr. Coutts is considered as good a workman as there is in the county and his services are frequently demanded in the surrounding towns. He is an exemplary young man, an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Ewart and is highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

CUMMINGS, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Ewart. Was born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 16, 1854, and moved with his parents, when quite young, to Cedar county, Iowa, where they resided about three years, from which point they moved to Poweshiek county, and for a time lived in Malcom township. His father, Alex. Cummings, moved upon section 9 of this township where he has since resided. In the spring of 1880 the subject of this sketch purchased the farm he now tills. It consists of eighty acres all under cultivation, well stocked. His residence is surrounded by a fine grove and a thrifty orchard. He was married, April 29, 1880, to Miss Alma D. Lutcham of Pleasant township. She takes an active part in general advancement of the household, and makes home pleasant and attractive. Mr. Cummings is just starting in life, and being endowed with all the commendable traits that insure success, he, evidently, in the near future, will be classed among our leading farmers.

DAVIE, A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Malcom. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 4, 1824; was there raised to manhood and educated. His father, Alexander Davie, was a stone-mason and contractor. The subject of this sketch came to this country in 1854, locating in Ashland county, Ohio, where he resided until 1863, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio independent battery, participating in many of the bloody conflicts of the Rebellion, among which were Murfreesborough and Franklin. His horse was shot from under him while *en route* from Chattanooga to Nashville. He was honorably discharged at the close of the Rebellion, and returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Poweshiek county and located on the Ingram farm in Pleasant township. He lived in different portions of the township until the spring of 1871, when he moved to his present location. He was married in 1846 to Miss Isabelle Duffies of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. They have had a family of six children by this union, three of whom are living: Alexandria, William and Nora. Deceased are: Ann, Margaret and Jennie. Mr. Davie's farm consists of 130 acres, all under cultivation and well stocked. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Malcom, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters. DAVIE, A. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Malcom, son of A. Davie. Born Sep-

tember 23, 1853, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He lived with his father until the spring of 1879, since that time himself and brother, W. G. Davie, have followed agricultural pursuits in partnership. Was married, March 6, 1879, to Miss Ida Moody of Pleasant township, formerly of Indiana. DAVIE, W. G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Malcom, son of A. Davie, and of the firm of Davie Brothers. Born in Ohio, January 17, 1856, lived with his parents until the spring of 1879, since that time he has been in partnership with his brother, A. J. He was married, March 6, 1879, to Miss Ada A. Moody of Pleasant township, formerly of Indiana. The Davie Brothers are well and popularly known throughout the county, being industrious and enterprising young men. They are now cultivating 200 acres of land, and being experienced agriculturalists, their success in that line is very probable.

DODGE, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, May 30, 1833; was there raised and educated. His father, Moody Dodge, was an agriculturalist in that State. In 1851 the family moved to Bureau county, Illinois, and in 1865, the subject of this sketch came to Poweshiek county, locating where he now resides. He was married, May 30, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Keller of Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois. By this union they have four children: Edward W., Ida E., Della M., William Worth. His farms consist of 320 acres in section 3, and 320 acres in section 22 of this township. Mr. Dodge makes a speciality of stock-raising, and has some of the finest breeds of stock in the county. He is closely identified with the educational interests of his district.

DONNAN, JAMES—Section 20, P. O. Ewart. Born in Rock Island county, Illinois, September 13, 1854. Was there raised to manhood and educated. He attended the Davenport Business College and secured a commercial education. In March, 1876, he came to Poweshiek county with his mother and sisters and located where he now resides. He was married October 20, 1879, to Miss Ella D. Cummings, of Pleasant township (formerly of Cedar county, Iowa). Mrs. Donnan makes a specialty of dairying, and her choice brand of butter has attained considerable reputation. Mr. Donnan has started in life under very favorable auspices, and being a man of tact and industry his success is inevitable. He is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church of Ewart and is one of its elders.

DRYDEN, JOHN F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 25, 1841. Was there, and in Highland county, raised and educated. His father, S. M. Dry-

den, followed the pursuits of agriculture. At his country's call in 1863 Mr. Dryden tendered his services, enlisting in company A, Second Ohio heavy artillery, Col. Gibson commanding. He was honorably discharged May 12, 1865, on account of injuries sustained while discharging his duties. He returned to Ohio and remained two years, when he came to Poweshiek county, locating in Jackson township, where he engaged in farming. Came to his present location in 1870. His farm consists of eighty acres, well stocked. Mr. Dryden was married March 28, 1870, to Miss M. F. Hunnicutt, of Clinton county, Ohio, daughter of Abel and M. H. Hunnicutt. By this union they have had three children: Bertie C. (born February 12, 1871; now deceased), Eva D. (born January 1, 1872), and Fred. (born July 16, 1875).

DRYDEN, H. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 13, 1841. His father, J. J. Dryden, was a farmer. The subject of this sketch was there raised, educated and resided until 1863, when he tendered his services to his country, enlisted in company G, Eleventh Ohio cavalry, participating in many of the leading skirmishes on the plains with the Indians. He was honorably discharged July 19, 1866, and returned to his home in Ohio, where he resided a few years, after which he made a tour of the western country, returning again to Ohio, where he resided until 1874. In that year he came to Iowa, locating in Poweshiek county, where he now resides. He was married January 27, 1876, to Miss Keziah A. Morisson, of Jackson township. By this union they have had three children: Anna B., Edna and an infant.

DUFFUS, ALEX., SR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Malcom. This enterprising citizen was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, December 26, 1818. Was raised on a farm and received his education at the common schools. He was married December 10, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson of the same place where he was raised. She is a lady of refined tastes who devotes her time to making home comfortable and attractive. They have raised a family of eight children: Alexander, Elizabeth, John, George, William, Gordon, Albert and Mary. He early conceived the idea that Iowa offered extra inducements to men of energy, more so than did the sunny fields of old Scotland. He left his native country in 1854 and came to Poweshiek county in 1855, and located in Union township, being among the first settlers. His debut as a pioneer was fraught with hardships, deprivations, etc., which are consequent upon the early settlement of a new country. But being a man of vigorous constitution, indomitable will and energy, he overcame those difficulties which

looked insurmountable to many of the new-comers. He now owns a well-cultivated farm of 640 acres. His buildings are among the finest in the county; the furnishing of his house is suggestive of ease, luxury and taste, and is a striking contrast to the small dug-out without a window, which was his first abode in this county. His farm is also stocked with a large number of fine horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. Duffus is the architect of his own fortune, as he accumulated what he now enjoys by industry, perseverance and honesty, and is a living illustration of what can be accomplished when there is a will to execute. He is no political aspirant, preferring the peace and quiet of his legitimate pursuits. He is a warm friend and contributor to all religious associations. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church and are among its liberal supporters.

DUFFUS, ALEXANDER, JR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, September 12, 1849. Came to America with his parents in 1855, his father, Alex. Duffus, Sr., locating in Poweshiek county, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. He was married November 26, 1874, to Miss Margaret Conner, of Poweshiek county. By this union they have three children: Arthur L., Charlie A. and Olive Gertrude. Mr. Duffus' farm consists of eighty acres.

DUFFUS, GEORGE—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Malcom. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 19, 1826; was there raised and educated. Came to America in 1871, locating in Poweshiek county, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married December 26, 1847, to Miss Jane Benzie, of Scotland. By this union they have had seven children: Jane Ann, William, Margaret, Jessie (deceased), Mary, George, James. Mrs. Duffus died June 20, 1873. Mr. Duffus is among the enterprising and progressive agriculturalists of Pleasant township. He is an industrious farmer and promises in the near future to be numbered among the solid ones of the county.

EWART, MATT—Of the firm of Ewart Bros., agriculturists and stock-raisers. Was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1839, and came to this county in 1866. Himself and brother Robert own about 2,500 acres of land in Poweshiek county; the town of Ewart, on the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad, was laid out by them, and their lands surround it. Ewart Bros. are well and popularly known throughout this district, and are numbered among the leading stock-men of the West.

FARLEY, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Ewart. Born in County Caven, Ireland, March 8, 1838, and came to this country in 1855, locating in Clinton county, New York, where he was en-

gaged in various pursuits until 1869, when he came to Iowa, and located where he now resides. He married April 28, 1864, Jane Nelson, of Dutchess county, New York, and a native of Ireland, by whom he had five children, two of whom are living: Sarah Jane and Joseph Serilis. Deceased: Annie Mary, Thos. Corneilus and William Edgar. Mrs. Farley died June 3, 1877. Mr. Farley is numbered among the self-made men of the county, as he came here with very limited means; yet by untiring industry and a faithful attention to his legitimate pursuits he has secured a comfortable competency. He owns 333 acres of choice land, mostly under cultivation, and well stocked. His house is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by an orchard that will compare favorably with any in his township.

FARMER, A. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Montezuma. Son of J. W. Farmer, of the law firm of Redmond, Carr & Farmer, Montezuma. Was born in Kosciusko county, Ohio, April 23, 1856, and came to Poweshiek county with his parents that year, and has since resided in Iowa, with the exception of one year and a half spent in Indiana while his father was in the army. He secured a good education at the public school in Montezuma, and in 1875 took a course at the Commercial College at Davenport, graduating in 1876. Returning to Montezuma, he was appointed jailer under his father, who at that time was sheriff, which office he filled until January 8, 1878; he was then for a time in the abstract office of Redmond, Carr & Farmer, after which he was elected constable. The duties of this office he discharged creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the public, until June 8, 1879, when he resigned and accepted a situation on the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad as fireman. It took him but a short time to learn the mechanical workings of a locomotive, and in a few months he was promoted to engineer, and remained with the company until January 7, 1880, when he removed to his present location. He was married, December 5, 1877, to Ella M. Holcomb, of Washington, Washington county. They have one child, Blanche. Mr. Farmer superintends 240 acres, well stocked.

GRAY, R. G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Malcom. Born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 7, 1839, and lived in Delaware and Morrow counties until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, where his father (Robert) engaged in farming, and where the subject of this sketch resided until 1862, when he tendered his services to his country. He enlisted in company C, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry. His company was on guard duty at Columbus, Kentucky, and other points, the greater portion of the time. Mr. Gray was honorably discharged in March, 1863, on account of sickness contracted

while discharging his duties. He returned to Mahaska county, where he resided one year, after which he came to Pleasant township, locating on section 9. In 1873 he located where he now lives. He married, August 25, 1862, Miss Mary E. Burns, of Mahaska county. They have one child living, Jennie Belle. Mr. Gray's farm consists of forty acres, comparatively well stocked. He makes a specialty of raising hogs.

GREGSON, AMOS—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Ewart. Was born in Owen county, Indiana, in 1829. At an early age he moved with his parents to Morgan county, Indiana, where his father, Eli Gregson, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he was educated and raised. In 1854 the family moved to Pauffman county, Texas, and followed farming one season, from which place they came to Poweshiek county and located in Union township. In the fall of 1855 the subject of this sketch located where he now resides. He was married, December 14, 1856, to Miss Mary E. Harris of Poweshiek county, formerly of Warren county, Indiana. By this union they have four children, three of whom are living: Tillie (now Mrs. James S. Myers, Jr.), Sarah A., Eli William, Sylvia (deceased). Mr. Gregson's land consists of 115 acres in Union township, and 160 acres in Pleasant township. He has a fine orchard on his home farm. Mr. Gregson is one of Poweshiek's pioneers, and endured many of the hardships subsequent to the early settlement of a country. He has, however, overcome those obstacles, and in his ripe old age placed himself in comfortable circumstances. Himself and family are identified with the Baptist Church of Union township.

HAMETT, A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ewart. Born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania in 1838, moved with his parents, when quite young, to Ohio, where he was raised and educated, and then followed agricultural pursuits until he moved to Iowa in 1868. He first located at Grinnell, and was there engaged in the stage business between that place and Newton. After residing in Grinnell a short time he moved to Newton, as it was more convenient for his business. Becoming tired of the stage business, he went to Kellogg, Jasper county, and engaged in farming. He now owns there, eighty acres of choice land under cultivation. He moved to his present location the spring of 1880; is farming 120 acres of land well stocked, and has a fine orchard. He was married in 1860, to Miss Samantha Bonham of Jeromeville, Ohio. They have four children: Leroy, Ida May, Forrest R. and Charlie.

HARRIS, W. H.—Ewart. Born in Grinnell, Poweshiek county, in 1859; son of E. H. and R. H. Harris. Was raised and educated at Grinnell. In 1879 he attended the medical and eclectic college in Chicago.

Came to Ewart the fall of 1879, and since that time, has been engaged in the drug business. Mr. Harris is preparing himself for the medical profession, and being a close student, and already well versed in medicine, his future is promising.

JONES, ALVIN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Malcom. Was born May 14, 1826, in Dorchester, Suffolk county, Massachusetts. Was there raised and educated. His father, Edwin Jones, followed farming in that county. In 1855 the subject of this sketch went to Vermont and engaged in agricultural pursuits until May 14, 1861, when, at his country's call, he enlisted in company G, Third Vermont infantry, participating in most of the hardest engagements of the Rebellion, such as Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, St. Mary's Heights, Antietam, Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Seven Days Fight at Richmond, Malvern Hill and many others. Was promoted to second lieutenant in November, 1863. Was honorably discharged July 27, 1864. In 1865 he came West, locating in Osceola, Stark county, Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Poweshiek county and located where he now resides. Was married May 14, 1851, to Miss Isabelle Blanchard, at Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont. Mrs. Jones is a lady of refinement and officiates over the household affairs in a manner that indicates attention and experience. Their family consists of seven children: Nellie B. (now Mrs. Geo. Royce), Carrie D. (now Mrs. E. A. Wheeler), Edward H., Mary Josephine, Addie Boyd, Herbert Alvin, Elsie Belle. Mr. Jones cultivates eighty acres, comparatively well stocked. He is also treasurer of the county and district agricultural societies.

LUCAS, H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, P. O. Ewart. Was born in Washington county, Virginia, in February, 1811. Was born in slavery and was as a slave until 1848, when he bought himself free at a cost of \$700. During the Mexican War he was a servant to Captain John Preston, and at the battle of Buena Vista was forced into the ranks. After securing his freedom he went to California and remained three years, after which he returned to Arkansas, where he had seen many of his slavery days. He was married in 1843 to Miss Lotta Smith, of Virginia. By this union they have had four children: Walter, John Brown, Charles Theodore, Caine (now deceased). When Mr. Lucas returned from California his family were still in slavery. He bought them off at a cost of \$1,900. He resided for about seven years at Helena, Arkansas, with his family, after which he came North, locating in Poweshiek county, a short distance from Montezuma. Moved to his present location in 1866. He owns 320 acres

of land in Pleasant township and twenty acres of timber land in Union. He is numbered among the successful agriculturalists of the township.

McCORMICK, W. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Montezuma. The subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, November 27, 1854. Came to Poweshiek county in 1855 with his father, A. J. McCormick, who located in Montezuma, where W. H. was raised and educated. Mr. McCormick is an industrious, persevering young man, and in this respect he is a *fac simile* of his father, who, being one of the pioneers, had all the difficulties of a farm-opener to contend with, but being a man of an iron constitution and indomitable will these obstacles soon sank into oblivion. Mr. McCormick's farm consists of 200 acres, well-stocked. His son, W. H. lives with him. The McCormicks are numbered among the respected and successful farmers of Pleasant township.

McKEAG, JOHN—Section 19, P. O. Ewart. Born in County Down, Ireland, July 12, 1844; was there raised to manhood and educated. Came to this county in 1867 and followed agricultural pursuits in Rock Island county, Illinois, for a couple of years. In 1869 his father, Mr. James McKeag, and his mother, Mrs. Jane McKeag, of County Down, Ireland, came to this country, and the family, including John, came to Poweshiek county and located where they now reside. Mr. James McKeag owns eighty acres of land in Washington township, which is under cultivation. He is a resident of pleasant township, residing, with his wife, with their son, John. Mr. John McKeag farms 250 acres. His individual real estate is ninety acres, well stocked. He was married in November, 1879, to Margaret Jane Rutherford, of Pleasant township. From this union they have had one child, James.

MORRISON, W. R.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, March 20, 1832. Moved with his parents, when four years of age, to Allen county, Ohio, where they resided for a time. Lived in different portions of the State for eighteen years. The subject of this sketch followed the trade of shoemaking. Came to Poweshiek county in 1854, locating near Montezuma, where he resided eight years, when he moved to his present location. Was married May 1, 1859, to Miss Catharine Barnes, of Pleasant township. By this union they had four children: Alonza, George, Emeline and Frank. Mrs. Morrison died in 1869. He was again married in 1871, to Miss Mary Ann Gross, of Jackson township. By the latter union they have two children: John and Margaret Jennette. Mr. Morrison's farm consists of 215 acres, all under cultivation, well stocked. He has a fine orchard connected with his farm.

MUNGER, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 4, 1825. Was there raised and educated. His father, Joseph Munger, Sr., was an agriculturalist in that county. In 1846, Mr. Munger came West, locating in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where he resided six years, when he came to Poweshiek county and located in Montezuma. After a residence in Montezuma of six years he moved onto section 28, Pleasant township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and remained until 1864, when he returned to Montezuma and resided two years, at the end of which time he located where he now resides. He was married, April 15, 1851, to Miss Phœbe B. Risley, of Lake county, Illinois, formerly of New York. She is a lady of refined tastes, and makes home attractive. By this union they have three children: Milton (born August 14, 1853), Henry Clay (born June 12, 1856) and Lucy Ellen (born January 18, 1859). Mr. Munger's farm consists of 400 acres, all under cultivation and well stocked. His orchard is one of the largest in the county, consisting of 1,100 apple trees, all bearing, and pears, plums, etc., in abundance. Mr. Munger is among the pioneers of the county; has seen its growth and general improvements from an early period. He is closely identified with many of the commendable enterprises of the county, being among the original members of the Central Agricultural Society, and was honored by being its president for ten years; has held various offices of trust, the duties of which he discharged creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

MURPHY, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, P. O. Malcom. Was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, October 11, 1850. He moved with his parents, at the age of five years, to Bureau county, Illinois, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits five years, from which place they came to Iowa and located in Madison township, Poweshiek county, where they resided six years. In 1866 the family moved into Malcom township, where they have since resided. He was married on January 23, 1876, to Miss Ella Ford, of Washington township, this county. Mr. Murphy is an energetic worker, and has secured a fair start in life by a faithful application to his legitimate pursuits.

MEYERS, J. S. JR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, P. O. Ewart. Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 27, 1855; was there educated and raised. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1869, his father, J. S. Meyers, Sr., locating in Pleasant township, section 21, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch was married, February 10, 1880, to Miss Stella Gregson of Pleasant township, a young lady of taste and refinement. Mr.

Meyers cultivates 160 acres, comparatively well stocked. He is a hard working young man, and his success as a tiller of the soil is assured.

NUTTING, GEORGE L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Washington, New York, March 2, 1849. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1854. They located in Scott county, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1869, when he came to Poweshiek county. After residing in different parts of Pleasant and Malcom townships, he came to his present location in 1877. His farm consists of eighty acres, comparatively well stocked. Mr. Nutting makes a specialty of Jersey cattle, of which he has quite a number. He was married, September 1, 1870, to Miss Nettie Royce of Pleasant township. By this union they have four children: Florence G., Amy M., Lucius R. and Bruce Lowell. Mr. Nutting is classed among the successful and enterprising agriculturalists of the township.

PORTER, J. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Ewart. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, April 15, 1845; was there raised until he attained the age of nine years. In 1854 his father, Alex. Porter, came to Iowa with his family, among which was the subject of this sketch. They located in Poweshiek county, at Montezuma. Mr. Porter has been a resident of the county since that time. He came to his present location in the spring of 1863. He was married, October 15, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Farmer, of Pleasant township. By this union they have one child, Ernest. Mr. Porter farms 160 acres of land well stocked. He is among the pioneers, and is identified with the growth and prosperity of the county.

ROYCE, H. B. SR.—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Born in Washington county, Vermont, May 7, 1806, where he resided until 1834, when he moved to Genesee county, New York, where he resided four years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1838 he came West, locating in Racine county, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1845, when he located in Rock county, Wisconsin, and after five years of successful farming there, moved to Marquette county, where he resided until 1860, when he came to Poweshiek county. He was married, September 25, 1831, to Miss Sarah Judd, of Irasburgh, Vermont. By this union they have five children, who are all residents of Poweshiek county. H. B., Enoch Ladd, G. W., Leonidas and Nettie (now Mrs. George Nutting).

ROYCE, H. B., JR.—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Son of H. B. Royce, Sr. Was born in Irasburgh, Vermont, July 9, 1832; lived with his father in New York and Wisconsin, and came to Poweshiek county with the family in 1860; resided for a number of years in Sheridan township; moved to his present location in 1864. Mr. Royce's farm consists of 310

acres, all under cultivation and well stocked. He married, January 1, 1866, Miss Mary S. Okey, of Arlington, Bureau county, Illinois. They have six children: Sidney, Ada, Caroline, Maria, Horace and Edna. Mr. Royce owes his success in life to untiring industry and perseverance.

ROYCE, L.—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Son of H. B. Royce, Sr. Was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, January 26, 1841; moved with the family to Rock and Marquette counties, Wisconsin; came to Poweshiek county in 1860 with his parents. He married, July 2, 1873, Miss Phebe Coghlan, of Keokuk county, Iowa. By this union they have two children: Sarah Stella and Leon. Mr. Royce located on his present farm, which consists of 280 acres, in 1864. His home is pleasantly situated, and denotes comfort and prosperity; his orchard consists of 250 apple trees, and other fruits proportionately, and he is a successful tiller of the soil.

ROYCE, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Son of H. B. Royce, Sr. Was born in Genesee county, New York, November 7, 1837; moved with the family to Racine county, Wisconsin, when quite young; was raised and educated in the Badger State; moved with his parents to Rock county, thence to Marquette county, and came with them to Poweshiek county in 1860. He married, December 24, 1874, Miss Nellie B. Jones, of this county, formerly of Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Lillian M. Mr. Royce owns 256 acres of choice land, well stocked, and his buildings are comfortable, and his home attractive and inviting. He is an industrious, go-ahead farmer, and is a member of both the district and county agricultural societies, and takes an active part in their advancement.

ROYCE, E. L.—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Son of H. B. Royce, Sr. The subject of this sketch was born in Irasburgh, Vermont, July 18, 1834. In his infancy his parents moved to New York, where they resided four years, after which they came to Racine county, Wisconsin, where they resided until 1845, when they located in Rock county, residing there five years; they then moved to Marquette county, and in 1860 came to Poweshiek county. The subject of this sketch resided in what is now Sheridan township for a number of years, and moved to his present location in 1864. He married, January 8, 1873, Miss Mary G. Nutting, of Malcom township, a lady of taste and culture. By this union they have two children: Ida May and E. Ladd. E. L., like his brothers, is the architect of his own fortune, as he has accumulated what he now owns by industry and economy. His farm consists of 260 acres.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Ewart. Was born in County Down, Ireland, July 4, 1830; was there

raised and educated; came to this county in 1857, and resided in Rock Island county, Illinois, for a number of years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. From Illinois he came direct to Poweshiek county, and located on section 19, Pleasant township, where he resided for five years, and then moved to his present location. Mr. Rutherford married, in 1863, Miss Sarah White, of Rock Island county, Illinois. Mrs. Rutherford is a lady of untiring industry, and through her instrumentality has assisted her husband in securing a competency. Their family consists of four children: Jennie, William, Annie and Clara. Mr. Rutherford came to this county poor in pocket, but with success imprinted on his character. As a result of his indomitable energy, economy and attention to his legitimate pursuits he is now numbered among the successful farmers. He owns 300 acres of choice land, well stocked.

SHEARER, J. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, P. O. Ewart. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 23, 1820; was there raised and educated. His father (William) was a stone-mason and contractor in that country. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1872, and located where he now resides. He farms 240 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation and well stocked. He married, October 6, 1852, Miss Ann Leslie, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. By this union they have nine children: Eliza (now Mrs. George Berry, resides in Scotland), William, Jennie, James, Mary Ann, Ellen, Johann, Maggie and Isabelle (deceased). Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Malcom, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

SMITH, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Green county, Ohio, May 24, 1850; moved with his parents to Poweshiek county in 1850, his father, Thomas Smith, locating in Jackson township, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch lived with his father in Jackson township until the spring of 1880, when he moved to his present location. He married, October 23, 1875, Miss Maggie Linn of Malcom township, formerly of Newton, Iowa. From this union they have one son, Fred (born September 3, 1876). Mr. Smith farms 160 acres; he is just starting in on his own account, and being an industrious go-ahead young man, and an experienced agriculturist, he will undoubtedly make it a success.

STEWART, A. D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Montezuma. Was born in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, April 3, 1823; moved with his parents at an early age to Shelby county, where he resided until about the age of seventeen years; his father, John Stewart, was en-

gaged in agricultural pursuits in that county. In 1840 the subject of this sketch went to La Porte county and resided a few years, after which he returned to Shelby county and remained four years; he then moved to Clark county, Illinois, and after a residence there of three years returned to Shelby county, Indiana, where he resided until the autumn of 1868, when he came to Iowa locating in Poweshiek county. He was married, October 9, 1841, to Miss Susanna Metts of La Porte county, Indiana, formerly of Champaign county, Ohio, daughter of Emmanuel and Elizabeth Metts. By this union they have eleven children: Mary Elizabeth, John Madison (deceased), Ellena, Quinvilla, Amsterdam (deceased), Monroe, Angeline, George Washing (deceased), Willis Clinton (deceased), Marion Francis and Magnolia. Mr. Stewart's farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land.

WASSON, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Bourbon county, Ky., February 16, 1825; was there partially raised. In 1840 his father, Samuel Wasson, moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where our subject was educated, and during his sojourn there pursued various vocations. In 1847 he came to Poweshiek county and located at Montezuma, being one of the earliest settlers in the county; he brought the first load of pine lumber that came to the town, drawing it from Burlington. He erected and conducted the first blacksmith shop in the town; how he succeeded in this line may be inferred from the fact that he operated the same for seventeen years, commanding a trade for miles around. He then embarked in agricultural pursuits, his farm consists one hundred and twenty acres all under cultivation and well stocked; his home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort. He was married in 1846, in Montezuma county, Indiana, to Miss Louann McIntire of that place, a lady of refinement and culture, by this union they have had four children: Newton (blacksmith at Ewart), Alvinera, Edwin, Susan Jane (deceased at the age of two and a half years). Being one of the early settlers, Mr. Wasson had many of the difficulties of the pioneer to contend with, but those he has overcome.

WASSON, NEWTON—Blacksmith, wagon maker and general repairer, P. O. Ewart. Born in Montgomery county, Indiana. In 1850 came to Iowa with his parents when quite young. His father, Geo. W. Wasson, pursued the profession that the subject of this sketch now follows. After coming to Iowa they followed farming for a while at Union Mills and for a time in Union township, from which place they removed to Montezuma, where Mr. Wasson was raised, educated and learned his trade. He has

been in Ewart about two years, and being an accomplished and an industrious workman has built up a large trade. He was married July 23, 1875, to Miss Sarah Freeman of Crawfordsville, Indiana; from this union they have one girl, Bertha May (aged three years).

WHEELER, O. M., DR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Malcom. Of the firm of Wheeler Bros. They own jointly 1,140 acres of land in Poweshiek county. The portion that O. M. has charge of consists of 520 acres. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, February 7, 1842. Moved with his parents, in 1854, to Bureau county, Illinois, where he resided until the age of eighteen, at which time he commenced the study of medicine at the Keokuk Medical College, where he graduated in 1864. After graduating he returned to Bureau county, Illinois, and practiced his profession until 1875, when he came to Poweshiek county with his brother, and has since resided here. He was married August 18, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Kies, of Bureau county, Illinois, from which union there are six children: Charles, Allen, Angelo, Joey, Mary, Edna (Freddie deceased). Dr. Wheeler's success as a practitioner in Illinois and in Poweshiek county is well known, and as a result thereof has his share of the trade in his county. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the Montezuma Lodge and Hyssop Chapter, Malcom.

WOODS, A. B.—Merchant, Ewart. This enterprising citizen was born in Bowling Green, Indiana, August 20, 1847. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1856. Was raised and educated at Grinnell, and was for a time clerk in the post-office at that place. He embarked in trade at Ewart, January 6, 1876. Mr. Woods is the leading business man of the town, carrying a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. He also deals extensively in wheat, corn, etc., besides being postmaster and station agent. He owes his success in life to close attention to business and honorable dealing with his patrons. As a result thereof he is numbered among the solid business men of Poweshiek county. He was married August 28, 1876, to Miss Kate V. Dow, of Grinnell. She is a lady of refined tastes, who makes home a joy and a comfort. They have two children: Alma I. (aged three years) and Lena D. (aged fifteen months). Mr. Woods enlisted in company H, Eighth Iowa infantry, at Grinnell, in December, 1864. His company attained considerable notoriety at the taking of Spanish Fort at Mobile Bay, they being in the midst of the affray. He was honorably discharged at Selma, Alabama, in June, 1865.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ABEL, C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Oak Grove. The subject of this sketch was born in Boonsville, Oneida county, New York, September 23, 1830, and was there educated and raised to manhood. He has followed the pursuit of agriculture all his life. He was married, February 5, 1855, to Miss Susan M. Adams, of that county. In the spring of 1865 he became impressed with the idea that Iowa offered superior inducements to men of energy and integrity. He came to this township and moved to his present location in 1871. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he began with very limited means, and through his industry and good management he now owns a valuable farm of 180 acres, all under good cultivation. Mr. A. is also postmaster; was appointed in 1876, and still holds the office, known as Oak Grove. It is a station on the C. I. R. R. His family consists of four children living: Henry E., Mary E., Clara V., William D. Lost one child. He is a man who is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, and has always kept pace with its progress and taken a warm interest in its welfare. He is an active member of the Society of Friends.

BOYLE, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born in Ireland, August, 1842, and remained there until he was seventeen years of age, and in 1860 he came to this country and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and remained there one year. Then came to Iowa City and remained three years, when he went to Montana and engaged in gold mining until 1873, when he returned to his present location. He was married August 16, 1877, to Miss Menia Cadwallader. They have two children: Anna and Charles. He now enjoys the comforts of a fine farm of 310 acres, all under good cultivation, good buildings, etc.

BRIGNON, FRANK—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Searsboro. Was born March 10, 1834, in Lovgana, France, and was there educated and raised to manhood, and in 1854 he immigrated to this country and settled in La Salle county, Illinois, and engaged in milling, which trade he learned in his native country. He was married in March, 1862, to Miss Angeline Humbert. Their family consists of five children: Adeline, Ella, Mary, Frank and Ernest. In 1867 he moved to Mill Grove, of this county, where he remained until 1874, when he moved to his present location. Mr. Brignon, after he landed on the American shore, had but \$20, and he now enjoys the comforts of a valuable farm of 453 acres, all under good cultivation. He is closely identified with the growth and interest of this county and always keeps pace with its progress.

CARPENTER, M.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Searsboro. Was born August 24, 1834, in France, and was there educated and raised. He immigrated to this country in 1854 and settled in Illinois, where he remained for eight years and again returned to France in 1862, where he remained until 1870, when he again returned to this country and settled at his present location. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres all under cultivation, and his buildings are among the finest of the township. He learned the trade of a baker in his native country, but when he came to this country engaged in farming which he deems worthy of his best effort. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Derche in 1867; she is a native of France.

DONNAN JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ewart. Was born in County Down, Ireland, December 2, 1813, was there raised and educated. His father, James Donnan, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in that country. The subject of this sketch came to this country in 1849, locating in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he resided, engaging in farming and other pursuits, until 1870. Mr. Donnan was one of the pioneers in Rock Island county. In connection with farming he opened a brick-yard and operated it with a considerable degree of success. He came to Poweshiek county in 1870 and located where he now resides; his domain consists of six hundred and eighty acres, four hundred and eighty of which are improved and well-stocked. His vineyard is large and productive, and will compare formably with any in the township. He was married November 5, 1858, to Miss Jane Morrisson, of County Down, Ireland; by this union they have had ten children, nine of whom are living: John, Mary Jane, Susanna, Robert, William, Dave (deceased), Lizzie, Dave (the second), Samuel, Anne. Himself and family are closely identified with the Presbyterian Church of Ewart, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

FENTRESS BROTHERS—Farmers and stock-raisers, section 16, P. O. Oak Grove. These enterprising citizens are now engaged in farming and stock-raising. They entered in partnership in the spring of 1870, and since that time have been turning their attention to the raising of fine stock. Frank was born June 20, 1857, in Henry county, Indiana. He was married July 4, 1877, to Miss Jennie Denning, a native of Indiana; their family consists of two children: William and Y. Martin Fentress was born May 27, 1853, in Henry county, Indiana, and was there educated and raised. He married, December 14, 1876, Miss Ellen Wood, a native of Indiana. Their family consists of two children: Mary and Arthur. Their success in life may be inferred from the fact that they began

life with very limited means, but through their good habits and industry they now enjoy the comforts of a fine farm of one hundred acres all under good cultivation.

GRAY, H. G.—Farmer, section 23, P. O. Ewart. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and remained there until about six years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated and raised, and then removed to Porter county, Indiana, where he resided ten years. He was there married to Miss A. J. Booth, a native of New York. They have six children living: Josephine A. (a graduate of the high school of Davenport, and now teaching school), Herbert, Ida May, Silas, Laura E., Alfred and Birla. Lost one, Carrie B. He enlisted as a private, August 9, 1862, in company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, and served three years, and was promoted to sergeant, which office he filled with honor to himself. He was in several battles, among which are: Helena, Iberia and Mobile. He was mustered out at New Orleans, in August, 1865, and returned to Davenport, where he resided until March, 1877, when he moved to his present location. He now owns a fine farm of 223 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the country, and is a firm believer in the doctrines of Republicanism, and has always been the staunch friend of, and a zealous worker for, the advancement of the principles of his party.

HARRIS, H. A. T.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Searsboro. Was born October 9, 1835, in Jonesville, Yadkin county, North Carolina, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Trinity College, Randolph county, same State, where he remained for six years, after which he became principal of Pleasant Home Academy, which position he filled for two years. He then took up the work of missionary in that State, which he followed for three years, his average traveling per year being 350 miles. It was said of him, while on his missionary duties, that he did more work than any other of the conference; but as his health failed him he was obliged to give it up and follow something else. In the year 1869 he moved to his present location. He was married, in 1860, to Mary Ann F. Bess, a native of North Carolina. Their family consists of six children: George W., Bessie, Flora, Jenette F. C., Evan D. and E. Jurishua. Lost two: Lewis and Ada. His farm consists of 142 acres, all under cultivation.

HINCHMAN, DR. B.—Section 19, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1817, where he resided until he attained the age of sixteen years, after which he attended a boarding school outside of the city, worked on a farm for three years, and was engaged in

teaching school for a number of terms. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession in Henry county, Illinois, where he remained four years, after which he practiced in New Orleans, New Jersey, and other places, coming to Iowa in 1856, locating where he now resides. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Susie Cox, of Indiana. By this union they have a family of five children living. The Doctor has a farm that will compare favorably with any in Washington township; his home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort and prosperity.

JACOBS, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Carroll county, Maryland, August 5, 1849; moved with his parents to Whiteside county, Illinois, at the age of six years, where his father (J. A.) engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. He came to Poweshiek county in the spring of 1873 and located where he now resides; his farm consists of 320 acres, all under cultivation and well stocked. Mr. Jacobs makes a specialty of stock-raising, and he is one among the many successful and substantial stock-men of the county. He was married February 28, 1873, to Miss Mary Jane Creighton, of Whiteside county, Illinois. From this union they have had two children: Mary Agnes and Samuel Guy (deceased).

JESSUP, T. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, and was there educated, and in the spring of 1876 he came to his present location. He attended Penn College, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for one year and a half. He was married to Miss Hannah M. Bond, July 5, 1878. Their family consists of one child, Ada L. Mr. Jessup is now managing his father's farm of 400 acres of fine land, and has an orchard of eleven acres. They are engaged to quite an extent in the raising of thorough-bred stock. He is a man who is closely identified with the growth of the county. He is an active member of the Society of Friends, and always among its liberal contributors and supporters.

LINCOLN, EDWARD—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born June 19, 1837, in Minster, England, at which place he remained until about sixteen years of age, when his parents came to this country in 1853 and settled in Franklin county, Ohio, where he remained twelve years. In the spring of 1865 he moved to his present location. He was married March 1, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Christie. She is a native of Bannockburn, Scotland. Their family consists of six children: Robert Edward, Edward, Andrew, Mary C., Henry W. and John

Charles. Mr. L.'s parents were born in England. Edward Lincoln, Sr., was born in 1790 and is still living and enjoying good health. His mother, Mrs. Lincoln, was born in 1805. They were among the pioneers of this township. Mr. L. has a fine farm of 100 acres of land, all under good cultivation. He is a member of the Friends' Society and among its liberal supporters.

LIVEZEY, JOHN W. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1825. Came to Indiana with his grandparents in 1839, where they resided and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1856, when the subject of this sketch came West, locating in Poweshiek county, near where he now resides. He moved to his present location in 1865. Was married in 1850 to Miss Hannah K. Sopher, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Sopher, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She was born April 13, 1823. Their family consists of two children: Rebecca Jane and Jesse Amos. Mr. L.'s farm consists of eighty acres of choice land, well stocked.

MCDONALD, C. C.—Farmer, section 2, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Illinois, March 7, 1842. In 1844 the family moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, where our subject was raised and educated, residing there until 1868, after which he came to Poweshiek county. August 1, 1861, he tendered his services to his country, enlisting in the Independent Rangers of Moline. He was transferred to the Fourteenth Missouri cavalry. Was taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, with the balance of his company; upon their release they were honorably discharged and returned to their homes. The McDonald family responded nobly to their country's call. The father and four sons fought under the same flag. The father died in the service from sickness contracted while discharging his duty. In 1865 Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Mary F. Penfield, of Peoria, Illinois. By this union they have a family of six children: Warren Stuart, Nina, Maud, Myra, Christopher Claud, L. Casca. His farm consists of 160 acres. He has held various township offices, the duties of which he discharged creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of all. At the November election, in 1880, he was elected as one of the Board of Supervisors by a large majority.

NAYLOR, B. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, November 17, 1851, and remained there until he was ten years of age, and then moved with his parents to Lincoln county, of the same State, where he resided until 1872. Then moved to Jasper county, this State, and remained there four years, and again moved to Greene county, this State, remained one year, then

coming to his present location. He was married to Miss Mary A. L. Harris, a native of North Carolina. Their family consists of one child living, Charles A. Lost two: Emily F. B. and Effa L. He owns sixty acres of land.

NOAH, PETER—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Oak Grove. Was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and remained there until he was about five years old, when, with his parents, he removed to the State of Pennsylvania, and was there educated and raised to manhood, and in the fall of 1854 moved to Illinois, and remained there until the spring of 1867, when he came to his present location. He was married in July, 1856, to Miss Mary Ann Sturdidain. She is a native of Illinois. Their family consists of four children: Emily, Milton M., John S., Edwin W. Mr. N. has turned his attention toward giving his family a good education and two children are attending college at the present time. Owns a fine farm of 160 acres, all under good cultivation. He enlisted in the late war in February, 1865, and was mustered out September 15, 1865.

PATTERSON, L. A.—Farmer, section 29, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Searsport, Maine, July 18, 1812; was there raised and educated. His father, John Patterson, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a portion of the time followed the seas. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of ship carpenter, which vocation he pursued for a time, but became imbued with the western fever, so in April, 1853, he came to Iowa, locating at Grinnell, where he sojourned for a short time, and moved to Jasper county, where he resided for a number of years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1869 he moved to his present location. He was married, September 23, 1833, to Miss Malinda Todd. By this union they have four children living: Arletta F., Eldridge D., Lizzie M. and Lucy A.; Mary A. and Melvin A., deceased. He was deprived of his wife by death in 1847, and was again married, September 30, 1848, to Mrs. Margaret Ridley of Kennebec county, Maine. She was the widow of L. Ridley, and daughter of John Sanford, having one child living from her first marriage, Charles A. By her union with Mr. Patterson they have four children living: Frederick M., Caroline J., James E. and Ellen N. He owns a nice, well improved farm of 160 acres.

PATTERSON, E. D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Belfast, Maine, August 24, 1842, and was there raised until about fourteen years of age. He then moved with his parents to Jasper county of this State, where he remained following the pursuits of agriculture. When the dark cloud hovered over our country, and threatened destruction, Mr. Patterson was one of the first to offer his life for his

country, and enlisted, August 1, 1861, in company I, Tenth Iowa infantry, and served two years and a half, and re-enlisted, January 31, 1864, at Huntsville, Alabama, and served until the end of the war. He entered as a private and was promoted to corporal, October 31, 1864. He was in thirty-six engagements while in the war, of which the principal ones are Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg (in this battle he received a wound in the hip, but still held his place), Mission Ridge, Goldsboro, Corinth and in the battle of Kingston, where he had his knee put out of place, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 15, 1865. He returned to Grinnell, this State, and was married to Miss Mary Griffen. By this union they have six children living: Susy Eveline, Arthur H., William A., Sadie M., Clark E. and Lucy Frances. Lost one child, Eddie. He now enjoys the comforts of a farm of eighty acres under good cultivation.

RIVERS, JOHN L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Morgan county, Indiana, December 25, 1837, and remained there until 1848, when he came with his parents to Keokuk county of this State, where he remained for one year, and in the spring of 1849, moved to this county and settled in Sugar Creek township. There he resided until the spring of 1880, when he came to his present location. His father built the third house in the county, which was a substantial log structure and was raised by men brought from Keokuk county for that purpose. The nearest milling point was at a distance of sixty miles. He was married in Keokuk county in 1858, to Nancy Ridpath, of that county. Their family consists of five children living: James Richard, Edward, Lewis, Franklin E. and William Jacob. Mr. Rivers now owns a farm of 320 acres, and is engaged in the raising of stock to quite an extent. He is a man who is closely identified with the growth of the county, and always kept pace with its progress. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and always among its liberal supporters.

SCHMIDT, PETER—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Germany in 1826, and was there educated and raised. He came to New York in 1852, and went from there to Pennsylvania, where he followed farming during his early life. He traveled around until the fall of 1855, when he moved to his present location. He followed well digging for four years, with a marked degree of success. He was married in 1864, to Miss Eliza Saunders, a native of Ohio. They have six children living: William, Matilda, Samuel Henry, John Peter, Sarah and Mary Rosetta; one deceased, Frankie. Mr. Schmidt is quite extensively

engaged in raising stock. He now owns a farm of 528 acres, all under good cultivation, and his buildings are among the finest in the county.

THOMPSON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 27, 1827, and was there educated and raised, and in 1855 moved to Illinois and remained there three years, and in 1858 he moved to this State and settled in Muscatine county, where he resided for ten years, and then moved to his present location. He was married in 1848 to Miss Susan J. Noah. By this union they have six children: A. Quilla, Andrew C., James A., Joseph, John and Edward. He now enjoys the comforts of a fine farm of 320 acres, all under good cultivation.

WOOD, JOHN—Section 27, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Searsboro. Was born in Medina, Orleans county, New York, on the 12th of April, 1840, where he remained until he was about fifteen years of age. In the fall of 1855 he moved with his parents to Poweshiek county, this State, and settled in the vicinity of Montezuma, where he remained until the breaking out of the war when, like many others of Iowa's noble sons, he enlisted in defense of his country, in company F, Tenth Iowa infantry, on the 15th of July, 1861. He served the full term for which he enlisted and participated in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, which were many of the most severe and hotly contested battles of the war; some of which are: Mission Ridge, Corinth, Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill and many others. Mr. Wood was honorably discharged at the expiration of his time of service. During the time that he was in the war he never missed a day's duty, excepting six weeks that he was home on a furlough. He was married on the 17th day of December, 1864, to Miss Nellie J. Flanders. Mr. Wood moved to his present location in 1875. He now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, all in cultivation.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, W. J.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born February 10, 1831, in Boston, Massachusetts, and when quite young went with his parents to Cincinnati, where he lived eighteen months, thence to Switzerland county, Indiana, where, after completing his education, extensively engaged in farming till the spring of 1875, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives; owns 160 acres of choice, well improved land. He was a member of the Indiana Home Guards during the war, and was in pursuit of Morgan for some time, also did guard duty. He was married October 1, 1874, in Switzerland county, Indiana, to Miss Fannie Ab-

bott, who was born there June 23, 1847, and from this union they have two sons: Clarence Edgar (born November 16, 1875) and George Myram (born September 22, 1878).

ADKSUN, D. B.—Section 14, farmer, P. O. Victor. Was born March 8, 1837, in Massillon, Ohio, and when quite young went with his parents to Holmes county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1861, then enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio infantry, in which he served three years and four months, being in the battles of Summerset, Kentucky; Cumberland, Georgia; Taswell, Texas; Vicksburg and many other engagements, then with Sherman to the sea, also on Red River Expedition. After being discharged he came to Iowa and settled in this county, where he has since farmed, and now lives on one of Jessie Gwin's farms. Mr. Adksun was married in July, 1863, in Ohio, to Miss Jane Gwin, who was born in Ohio, July 12, 1841. They have four children: Normanda (aged eleven), George W. (aged five), Jacob H. (aged three) and William T. (born March 24, 1880).

ATKINSON, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Victor. Was born August 28, 1828, in Ohio county, West Virginia, and when four years old left there in company with his parents, going to Guernsey county, Ohio, where, after completing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil until the fall of 1856. Then came to Iowa and engaged in threshing in this county and in freighting from Iowa City, till August 1, 1859, at which time, in Iowa county, he married Miss Nancy Ford, who was born in 1835, in Richland county, Ohio. Then he engaged in farming in this county till 1862, when he bought and settled where he now lives and owns 417 acres of well improved land, including timber, having the same well stocked. Mr. Atkinson is one of the early settlers, there being but few in Warren township when he came here. He has been township trustee three terms, assessor one term, to which position he has just been again elected on the Democratic ticket, November 2, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have six children: Lizzie (born May 25, 1861), George (born March 17, 1862), Alice (born April 7, 1864), James (born May 25, 1866), Robert (born August 9, 1869; died September 20, 1879) and Nannie (born August 28, 1876).

BIGLER, CHARLES C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Victor. Was born October 15, 1847, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he attended school and farmed till 1867, when he came to Iowa and settled on his father's farm. There he lived and worked on the same in Warren township, till June 1873, when he settled where he now lives and owns two hundred and forty acres of land well stocked. He was married

October 10, 1869, in Ohio, to Miss Mary Simmers, who was born in Ohio, March 18, 1848, and from this union they have three sons, born as follows: Charles A. (born August 8, 1870), Homer C. (born February 26, 1873) and Lewis Alfred (born October 15, 1877).

BIGLER, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Victor. Was born February 20, 1821, in Switzerland, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till about 1842, when his parents died. In 1843 he learned the baker's trade, and in the spring of 1845 came to America and worked at his trade till October; then went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he bought one hundred acres of timber land which he cleared and farmed till 1871; then he came to Iowa and engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising where he now lives and owns six hundred and eighty-five acres of well-improved land. Mr. Bigler has been twice married; first, in September, 1846, in Ohio, to Miss Susan Kislig, who was born in Switzerland, April 1, 1826; from this union there were eight children: Charles C. (born October 15, 1847; married, and lives in Warren township), Edward S. (born December 23, 1849; married, and lives in Shelby county, Iowa), Lewis A. (born July 20, 1852; died Sept. 3, 1876), August V. (born October 25, 1854; died March 3, 1856), Adela Cecilia (born May 22, 1858), Albert T. (born June 27, 1860), Alice C. (born August 18, 1865), Hugo N. (born January 6, 1870). Mrs. Bigler, after a short illness, died July 31, 1868, leaving many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Mr. Bigler, for his second wife, June 16, 1880, married Mrs. Mary Ann Aebi of Warren township; she has five children living by a former marriage: John (aged twenty-eight; married, and lives in Iowa), Emma (aged twenty-six; now the wife of H. Bloom of Warren township), Adolph, (aged twenty-three), Amil, F. (aged twenty-one), Otto (aged seventeen years).

BISOM, JOHN—Farmer, section 11, P. O. Victor. Was born December 11, 1811, in Hessen Cassel, Germany, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1839, when he came to the United States and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia; he bought two hundred and twenty acres of land and farmed the same till the fall of 1865. During the late rebellion his farm was first in the possession of the Union army, then the Confederates, and he and family witnessed battles from their home. In the fall of 1865 sold his farm and came to Iowa, settling where he now lives, and owns eighty acres of good land with good improvements on the same. He was married October 8, 1839, in Virginia, to Miss Elizabeth Houck, who was born in Germany in 1821. They have had fourteen children, born as follows: Anna Maria (born September 3, 1840; died July 21, 1860), Henry (born December 5, 1841; married, and lives in Jasper county, Iowa),

Hannah (born May 5, 1842; died in 1844), Anna Eliza (born February 24, 1845; died in 1869), John Wm. (born February 28, 1847; married, and lives in Jasper county, Iowa), Daniel (born December 14, 1849; married, and lives in O'Brien county, Iowa), Emily Susan (born March 16, 1851; now the wife of Samuel Kester, of Grundy county, Iowa), George (born September 10, 1859; married, lives on adjoining farm), William (born September 3, 1855; died May 15, 1860), Margaret (born April 28, 1857; now the wife of Geo. Hall of Audubon county, Iowa), Chas. Lewis (born June 16, 1858), Laura V. (born January 1, 1860; now the wife of Ed. Steffa of Brooklyn, Iowa), Mary Belle (born November 26, 1867), and Fannie Amelia (born February 19, 1865).

BOOTH, B. F.—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Victor. Was born August 21, 1833, in Bangor, Maine, and when quite young left there and with his parents settled in Springfield, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he learned the harness-maker's trade, which he worked at till 1853, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Iowa county. There engaged in farming until August, 1862, at which time he enlisted, in Iowa City, in company I, Twenty-second Iowa infantry, Jas. Robertson, captain, and Wm. Stone, colonel, being in the battles of Wainsville, Springfield, Missouri, Port Gibson, Raymond, Mississippi, charge and siege of Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Black River, Jackson, Mississippi, Ft. Esperanza, Texas, Alexandria, Red River Expeditions, Bermuda Hundred, Charleston, Berryville, Blue Ridge and Cedar Creek, where he was wounded in the breast by a piece of a shell, from which he suffers to the present time. He was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek and suffered, with some 1,300 of his unfortunate companions, very much for want of food and clothing at Second Libby, near Richmond. Then was sent to Castle Thunder, and Salisbury, North Carolina, and was exchanged March 1, 1865. He then weighed ninety-seven pounds, his former weight being 181 pounds. Has never had good health since. On being discharged he returned home, where, after regaining his health somewhat, he tried farming for three years there, but on account of poor health quit that and worked at his trade in Millersburg for about one year; then at Victor from 1869 until 1876, when he bought and settled where he now lives. Owns 120 acres of land with good improvements. Mr. B. was married April 10, 1853, in Iowa county, Iowa, to Miss Sarah J. Berry, born in Pennsylvania, in 1833. They have one son, James Ammi (born in 1855; married and lives with his parents, having three daughters: Bertha F., aged four years; Mary J., aged three years; Laura, aged eighteen months).

BRADEN, ABNER—Farmer, section 20, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born

April 1, 1823, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming till 1864, then came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns 273 acres of good land, the most of which is improved. Wm. Braden, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Fermanaugh, Ireland, April 1, 1781, and came to the United States in 1802; settled in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming till his death, which occurred there September 11, 1855. Abner Braden was married, August 12, 1851, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, born there in 1827. They have eleven children: William H. (born April 2, 1853), John D. (born November 23, 1854), Thomas J. (born August 23, 1856), Rufus P. (born March 31, 1858), Mary A. (born September 11, 1859), Gilbert and Nancy (twins, born August 11, 1861; Nancy died February 13, 1863), Elizabeth J. (born August 27, 1864), and have buried three infants, two sons and one daughter. John Davidson, father of Mrs. B., was born in Ireland, May 1, 1792, and died in April, 1880. Her mother, Mary Ann, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802; died there December, 1861.

BRENIMAN, FREDERICK—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Victor. Was born August 29, 1837, in Berne county, Switzerland, where he attended school till 1851, then in 1852 came with his parents to America and settled in Ohio, where he lived till 1854, then came to Iowa and engaged in farming with his father till 1860; then bought eighty acres of his present farm and commenced to improve the same. In August, 1862, he enlisted at Brooklyn, in the Twenty-eighth Iowa, and participated in all of the battles that regiment took part in. At the battle of Winchester he was knocked senseless by a piece of a shell, his gun being broken by the same, and at Champion's Hill his gun-lock was shot off while he was in the act of firing. After being discharged he returned and commenced to improve his farm, where he now lives, and owns 120 acres of well-improved land, with a good residence and barn on the same. Mr. B. was married April 1, 1866, in this county, to Miss Matilda Gaumer, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1846. They have seven children: Emma (aged fourteen years), Oliver (aged twelve years), Charles (aged ten years), Ella (aged eight years), Rosa (aged five years), Lillie (aged three years) and Walter (aged one year.)

BUSH, WILLIAM H.—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Victor. Frederick Bush was born in 1820, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. After quitting school he engaged in tilling the soil till 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled in Iowa county, where he engaged in farming till the spring of 1858. Then bought and settled where his widow and son, W. H., now live, and

own eighty acres of well-improved land, which he continued to farm until his death, which occurred September 1, 1872; he being highly esteemed and respected throughout the county his loss was mourned by many. He was married October 20, 1847, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Catharine Ann Mackey, who was born in New Jersey, November 11, 1820. From this union there were seven children, as follows: Isabel (born October 27, 1848; now the wife of Wm. Ogary, of Nebraska), Amos (born May 19, 1850; married, lives in Warren township), Ransom (born February 11, 1852; in business in Nebraska), Enoch (born January 8, 1854; married and lives in Nebraska), Davis W. (born September 7, 1856; lives in Nebraska), William H. (born May 31, 1861), Caroline (born April 1, 1860, and died June 19, 1860).

BUSH, AMOS—Farmer, section 2, P. O. Victor. Born May 19, 1850, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. There lived on a farm till 1856, when he came with his parents to Iowa and settled in Iowa county, where he lived till the spring of 1858, then came to this county, living in Warren township and attending school in Iowa county till 1868. Then attended school a few months in this county. In the spring of 1870 he went to Nebraska and engaged in farming till the fall of 1874, when he returned to this county and continued to farm for some months, then went to the Black Hills in the spring of 1876—also to other places, returning to Victor in the fall of 1876, where he lived till the spring of 1877, when he located where he now lives and owns eighty acres of productive, well-improved land. Mr. B. was married March 5, 1873, in Cedar county, Nebraska, to Miss Orpha May Pratt, who was a resident of the same State, born September 10, 1856, in Iowa. They have two children: Willie (born April 12, 1874) and Freddie Elmer (born June 26, 1875).

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 20, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born April 29, 1848, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended school till 1862, then came with his parents to Iowa, and settled in this county, where he attended school some. He engaged in farming in various places in this county, and in the fall of 1876 settled where he now lives and farms 100 acres. He was married, December 23, 1875, in Brooklyn, to Miss Adeline, daughter of W. W. Adams, of this county. She was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1857. They have one daughter, May Ethel (born July 6, 1877) and one son, Wm. Herbert (born July 31, 1879).

CLARK, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Victor. Was born in Ireland, April 28, 1810, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming and weaving linen till 1829, when he came to America and settled in Enfield, Connecticut. There he worked at his trade,

that of weaving, till 1852, when he went to Leeds, New York, and took charge of some weaving mills, and continued to operate the same till 1854. He then went to De Kalb county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till 1855, when he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives and owns eighty-six acres of good land, a part of which is timber, the balance under good cultivation. He was married, August 31, 1832, in New York City, to Miss Mary Allen, who was born in Ireland in 1814. They have seven children, who were born as follows: John G. (born April 26, 1836; married, and lives in Shelby county, Iowa), Sarah M. (born December 24, 1839; now the wife of Robert Matharal, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa), William A. (born January 20, 1842; married, and lives in Kansas), Isabella (born March 17, 1844; now the wife of R. J. Martin, of Kansas), Mary A. (born January 31, 1847; now the widow of T. T. Larkins), Elizabeth (born November 20, 1850) and Margaret (born February 28, 1852).

COLEMAN, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 32, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 14, 1852, in Ireland, where he attended school and worked on a farm for some years; then clerked in a grocery for some time. In 1874 he moved to Canada, where he carried on farming till 1875, when he came to Iowa and settled in this county, engaging in farming; in 1877 he moved onto one of the farms of T. Manatt, where he now lives. Mr. C. was married, January 1, 1878, in this county, to Miss Delila Francis, who was born in Illinois, in 1859. They buried an infant son, Robert J., November 29, 1879, and have one daughter living, Annie M. (aged one year).

CONNER, A.—Farmer, section 32, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born December 29, 1809, in Sussex county, New Jersey, where he attended school till 1821, then went with his parents to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1826, then commenced the manufacture of lumber till 1829. He then moved to Orange county, New York, where he worked in the iron works for eleven years; in 1840 engaged at work in Sterling for seven years; in 1847 moved back to Sussex county, New Jersey, and engaged as foreman of Oliver, Ames & Sons' furnaces, remaining there till 1850. He then returned to Orange county, New York, and followed boating for a few months, then manufactured lumber till the summer of 1851, when he returned to New Jersey and took charge of the Pumpton Furnace till the spring of 1852. He then again engaged in the lumber business in Orange county, New York, which he continued till the spring of 1853, when he engaged to superintend a furnace at Pilot Knob, Missouri, and remained there till the spring of 1855, when he moved his family to Bear Creek township. In the fall of 1853 he had bought 320 acres of land, and in 1855 commenced to im-

prove it, living on the same till the spring of 1869. He then bought 160 acres in the same township, which he partially improved and sold in the spring of 1867; then he bought 640 acres in Bear Creek township, to which he moved in the spring of 1869, remaining there and improving the same till 1873, when he sold it and bought where he now lives and owns eighty acres of well improved land. Mr. C. was married November 8, 1832, in Orange county, New York, to Miss Mahala James, born there in 1814. As the fruits of their union they have had twelve children: Mary Ann (born August 8, 1834; died January 22, 1862), John (born February, 1836; married, and lives in Brooklyn), Andrew (born January 6, 1838; married, and lives in Nebraska), William (born April 6, 1840; died June 2, 1877), Fanny (born October 3, 1842; died October 4, 1843), Peter (born August 8, 1844; died March 22, 1863, from a fever contracted while a prisoner of war at Little Rock, Arkansas), Charles (born September 17, 1846; died April, 1848), Archie (born August 24, 1848; died September, 1861), Margaret Jane (born April 3, 1853; now the wife of Alex. Duffus), Harrison (born September 17, 1855; died September, 1864), Matilda (born September 17, 1857; now the wife of Thomas Phillips, of Kansas) and Josie (born April 4, 1880).

DURAM, JOHN—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born September 4, 1854, in Ohio, and lived there till thirteen years old, then went with his parents to Madison county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till 1878, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns eighty acres of good land. Mr. D. was married, June 23, 1877, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Mrs. Carrie Abbott, who was born July 17, 1855, having a son by a former marriage, John Abbott (born November 10, 1875). By this union they have one daughter, Dollie Maud (born April 30, 1879). James M., father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1854, aged twenty-eight, having been kicked to death by a mule; his mother died in Madison county, Illinois, in 1871, aged forty-two. Mrs. Duram's father (John Kline) was born October 23, 1821, in Germany, and now lives in Madison county, Illinois, enjoying good health; her mother (Sarah) was born March 9, 1833, in Madison county, Illinois, and died there February 28, 1877.

FRY, JOHN—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born January 8, 1822, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he attended school, learned the carpenter trade and worked at the same till 1854, then came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns a good farm of 140 acres of improved land, and which he has cultivated since coming here, except the first four years, during which time he worked at his trade. He went to Colorado in 1860, returned to Iowa, and in 1875 moved with his family to Kansas,

where he remained till 1879, and then returned. He was married, July, 1855, in Montezuma, to Miss Mary R. Runnels, a resident of this township and a native of Ohio (aged twenty-two). They have two children living: Arthur A. (aged twenty) and Martha E. (aged eighteen), and have buried one son, James L. (born July, 1857, and died September 29, 1878); also, one infant daughter.

FRY, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 20, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born April 1, 1842, in Holmes county, Ohio, where he lived till 1847, when he came with his parents to Iowa and settled in this township. After receiving his education he engaged in working on a farm, and in 1866 settled on his present farm of 180 acres of well improved land. (Thomas) his father was one of the commissioners who laid out the town of Montezuma, he being one of the pioneers of this county; he died December 26, 1874, aged seventy-five; William's mother (Julia Ann) died in 1861, aged sixty-one. Mr. Fry has been twice married; first, November 8, 1866, in Harrison county, Ohio, to Miss R. J. Shildiz, born in Ohio, 1844, she died after a lingering illness, March 24, 1872, leaving many friends and relatives. Mr. Fry's second wife was Mrs. A. M. Drake, December 8, 1874, a resident of Brooklyn, born in Ohio, 1842; they have one daughter, Julia O. (born July 18, 1880), buried an infant daughter (July 1, 1876), also a son, James O. C. (March 8, 1880, aged two years and five months). Mrs. Julia E. Cuning, mother of Mrs. Fry, now in her seventy-ninth year, is living with Mr. and Mrs. Fry.

GARDNER, FRANKLIN—Farmer, section 33, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born October 11, 1831, in Belmont county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education he engaged in tilling the soil till the spring of 1859, when he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, there engaging in farming till August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in company B, Ninety-third Illinois infantry, in which he served one year, being discharged on account of poor health; was at the siege of Vicksburg. After receiving his discharge he returned to Illinois, and farmed there till April, 1868, when he moved to Brooklyn, Iowa, and worked by the day and at farming till January, 1876, when he moved upon the farm where he now lives and cultivates 125 acres of land. Mr. Gardner was married March 8, 1866, in Illinois, to Miss Eliza Wilson, a native of Belmont county, Ohio; they have three children: George Everett (born June 19, 1867), Maria (born November 14, 1870) and Willie (born June 16, 1875).

GISER, ROBERT—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born July 7, 1838, in Morrow county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same till 1864, when he

came to Iowa and engaged in tilling the soil in Pleasant township, this county, till October 23, 1879, when he moved upon one of Thomas Manatt's farms, where he now lives and cultivates 120 acres of land. Mr. Giser was married September 15, 1860, in Morrow county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth E. Fields, a resident and native of the same county; they have six children: Almeda (aged nineteen), Arminda (aged eighteen), Sarah A. (aged fifteen), Joseph R. (aged thirteen), Margaret J. (aged ten) and Mary S. (aged nine).

GORMAN, A. F.—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born April 18, 1840, in Sweden, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1869, when he came to the United States, and settled in Henry county, Illinois. There remained a few months, then moved to Adrian county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming till 1873, when he returned to Henry county, Illinois, and again engaged in farming there till 1875, when he came to this county and worked a farm northwest of Brooklyn, till 1877, then came to this township and settled where he now lives, and cultivates O. P. Light's farm of 160 acres. Mr. Gorman was married January 1, 1868, in Sweden, to Miss Louisa Johnson, who was born there in 1841; they have seven children: John G. (aged twelve), Oscar (aged ten), Ida (aged nine), Huldah (aged six), Freeman (aged four), Amanda (aged two) and Clara (aged one).

GRANT, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Victor. Was born March 18, 1827, in Edinburgh, Scotland, where, after receiving his education, he engaged in farming till twenty-six years old, then learned the mason's trade and worked at the same until 1850, when he came to the United States and worked at his trade in Buffalo, New York. In 1852 he went to Ohio, there worked at his trade till September, 1854, when he came to Iowa, and engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising in Iowa county till 1865, when he settled where he now lives, and owns 380 acres of good land all under good cultivation. He was married November, 1851, in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Ellen Agerty, who was born in Ireland, in 1828; they have seven children: Margaret (aged twenty-eight; now the wife of Edward Bigler, of Shelby county, Iowa), Mary (aged twenty-six; wife of T. J. Ryan, of Warren township), John (aged twenty-three), Henry (aged twenty-one), Sarah (aged eighteen), Ulysses (aged sixteen) and Ellen (aged thirteen).

GWIN, ARNOLD—Farmer, section 25, P. O. Victor. Was born August 20, 1823, in Holmes county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education he engaged in farming until 1850, then came to Iowa and settled in this township, engaging in farming for some years, then bought and settled where he now lives, and owns eighty acres of well improved land. He

was married September 15, 1852, in Washington county, Iowa, to Miss Martha Willhite, who was born in Indiana, September 10, 1857; they have had six children born to them: Jacob (born August 13, 1854), Lovisa Jane (born April 7, 1855; died in 1865), James M. (born October 6, 1858), Phebe Ann (born March 10, 1862), Samuel D. (born August 27, 1864) and Leuvina Frances (born March 1, 1867). The subject of this sketch, in February, 1880, received a paralytic stroke in the entire right side, from which he has never recovered and has not done a day's work since, his speech being also affected; his son Jacob works the farm and provides for the family.

GWIN, S. C.—Farmer, section 26, P. O. Victor. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, where he worked on a farm, after leaving school, until he was seventeen years old, then came with his parents to Iowa and settled in this county, engaging in farming, and the spring of 1853 he bought and settled where he now lives and owns 225 acres of well improved land. Mr. Gwin was married, October 1852, in this county, to Miss Sarah A. Morgan, a resident of this county, born in 1827, in Ohio. They have five children: Frank B. (born March 25, 1853; married, and lives in Colorado), Henry W. (born August 28, 1855), Marion D. (born December, 1857), William W. (born December 9, 1859; married, and lives on the home farm) and Ida May (born in 1862).

GWIN, NOAH W.—Farmer, section 14, P. O. Victor. Was born December 7, 1840, in Holmes county, Ohio, where he attended school till 1850, then came with his parents to this county and settled where his father now lives, and attended school and worked on the farm till February, 1869, when he settled where he now lives and owns 240 acres of well improved land, with a good house and orchard on the same. He was married, February 11, 1869, in this county, to Miss Rosa Turley, a resident of Scott county, Iowa, and a native of Wisconsin, born September 22, 1847. They have four children: Robert E. (born April 16, 1870), Elmer H. (born November 15, 1873), Lettie (born January 16, 1875) and Minnie Belle (born June 19, 1878). Mr. Gwin enlisted in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa, at Brooklyn, but was not mustered into the service on account of defective eyesight.

GWIN, SAMPSON B.—Farmer, section 26, P. O. Victor. Was born November 1, 1853, in this county, where he now lives and has lived ever since, and now farms 200 acres of his father's farm. He was married, January 4, 1880, at the residence of David Marks, in this township, to Miss Lizzie Tovey, a resident of this county, born in Ohio February 16, 1858.

GWINN, W. W.—Farmer, section 26, P. O. Victor. Was born Decem-

ber 9, 1859 in this county, on the farm where he now lives, and after attending school for some years in Victor, where he lived two years, he engaged in farming on his father's farm till 1877, then went to St. Louis, but remained there only a few months, then returned to Iowa, remaining a short time, then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he lived a short time, then returned to this county and, August 21, 1870, was married in Victor to Miss Virginia Price, a resident of Victor, who was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1860. They have one daughter, Eva May (born February 21, 1879). Mr. Gwinn now lives on his father's farm, and works the same with him.

HARLAN, J. M.—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Victor. Was born February 21, 1854, in Bureau county, Illinois, and when quite young went with his parents to La Salle county, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled in Brooklyn. There he engaged in railroading till the spring of 1878, when he engaged in farming, and now farms eighty acres where he lives, the same belonging to E. B. Hulse of Warren township. He was married, December 12, 1877, to Miss Almeda, daughter of E. B. and Martha Hulse, of this township. They have one daughter, Bertha Belle (born February 3, 1879).

HOLMES, R. T.—Farmer, section 35, P. O. Victor. Was born June 16, 1821, in Albany county, New York, where, after completing his education, he learned the harness-maker's trade and worked at the same two years, then engaged in farming till 1854, when he moved to Knox county, Illinois, and remained there till the spring of 1865, when, with his family, he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns eighty acres of well improved land. Mr. Holmes was married, July 16, 1843, in Albany county, New York, to Miss Mary N. Hanes, born there September 14, 1826. They have had three children: David H. (born July 16, 1844; served three years in the late war, being in the Western army, now married, and lives in Iowa county), Anthony A. (born May 23, 1852), Annie Gusta (born May 20, 1855; died in August, 1856). John Holmes, father of R. T., was born in 1817, and died in Albany county, New York, in 1857. R. T.'s mother died in 1863, aged 72.

JORDAN, R. W.—Farmer, section 25, P. O. Victor. Was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 6, 1847, and when eighteen months old his father died. When four years of age he, with his mother and step-father, moved to Hardin county, Ohio, where he led the life of a farmer boy and attended school till 1858, then went to Auglaize county, where he worked on a farm and attended school till December, 1864, at which time he returned to Licking county, Ohio, where he remained till 1865, then went to

Logan county, there engaging in farming till March 8, 1869, when he moved to Washington county, Iowa, and continued to till the soil until September, 1872. He returned to Ohio, remaining there till March 12, 1874, when he again came to Iowa, where he farmed in various places till February, 1877, when he bought and settled where he now lives and owns 120 acres of improved land with a good house on the same. Mr. Jordan was married in Logan county, Ohio, to Mrs. Carolina Lockhart, who was born there April 24, 1843, she having two sons by a former marriage: Albert F. (born December 25, 1863; now lives in Ohio) and Willis P. (born April 4, 1869). From this union there are four children: Robert R. (born March 8, 1875), Mary A. (born November 1, 1876), Carrie M. (born November 11, 1877) and an infant son (born September 4, 1880).

KEARNS, T. F.—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Victor. Was born September 28, 1840, in Scott county, Iowa, where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming till October, 1870, when he came to this county and bought the eighty acres now owned by Mary A. Posten, which he farmed till the spring of 1875, then sold the same and bought and settled where he now lives, and works his fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, having the same well stocked. He was married September 19, 1865, in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss M. J. Gettings, a resident of the same place, born in England, August 26, 1847; by this union there are five children, born as follows: Frank A. (born January 6, 1866), Wilbert T. (born February 4, 1869), Jasper P. (born November 18, 1870), Wesley D. (born March 17, 1873), Flora E. (born May 27, 1875).

KELLER, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Victor. Was born December 14, 1825, in Switzerland, where he attended school till 1844; then went to France and attended school two years, learning the French language. In 1846, on account of his father's ill health, he returned home where he engaged in farming till 1851, then came to America and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he bought a farm and worked the same till 1855. This he sold and came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Johnson county, till 1859, and then came to this county where he worked Wm. Manatt's farm till the spring of 1862; then worked the Wilson farm, where Victor now stands, until the spring of 1865, when he bought and settled where he now lives, and owns eighty acres of well-improved land with a good house, also a large vineyard from which he manufactures at least six hundred gallons of wine each year. Mr. Keller has been twice married; first, September, 1845, in Switzerland, to Miss Catherine Snider, they had one son, John (born in July, 1846; married, and lives in Victor),

and one daughter, Elizabeth (born in October, 1847; now wife of C. Bell in Switzerland). Mrs. Keller died in Switzerland in 1850, aged twenty-eight. Mr. Keller married the second time, in May, 1851, in New York City, to Miss Annie Winger, who was born in Switzerland in 1820. They have six children: Christopher (born in 1852; now married, and lives in Crawford county, Iowa), Mary (born in 1854; now the wife of J. Rose in Canada), Fred (born in 1856), Ellen (born in 1858; now the wife of J. Comstock in this township), James (born in 1858), Margaret (born in 1862).

KING, JOHN A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, P. O. Victor. Was born August 18, 1830, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he received [his education; clerked three years in a store, then learned the carpenter's trade, his father being a carpenter, making his home with his parents the most of the time till 1856, but during this time was in Maryland and Virginia, working at his trade some four years. In 1856 he came to Iowa and lived where W. A. Nagley now lives for one year, working at his trade. He built the first building in Victor; he worked at his trade and farming till 1867 when he bought and located where he now lives, and owns two hundred acres of well-improved land, having the same well stocked with good grades of cattle. He has repeatedly been called upon to hold positions of trust, which he did with satisfaction to his friends and credit to himself. He was married March 29, 1857, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Zinn, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1834. From this union they have seven children, born as follows: John M. (born April 18, 1858), William E. (born May 30, 1859), Charles R. (born September 20, 1860), Albert M. (born September 9, 1863), Geo. W. (born January 9, 1866), Florence M. (born September 28, 1869), and Catharine (born October 27, 1871.)

KORNS, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Victor. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, where he attended school some years, then engaged in farming till the spring of 1864, when he came to Iowa and engaged in farming in this county for some months. May 16, 1864, enlisted in the Forty-sixth Iowa volunteers, at Brooklyn, Iowa, being sent to Memphis, experiencing some hard service but was not in any battles, and was discharged September 23, 1864, with poor health, caused by exposure while in the service. November 29 engaged in teaching school in this county and continued the same till the spring of 1865, when he worked on a farm till fall and then went to Marshall county, where he remained a few months. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Ohio and attended school the following winter. Worked on a farm the next summer and attended school again the next winter, then in the spring of 1868 returned to Iowa and

again engaged in farming in this county, realizing a good harvest for his labor, selling wheat to amount to over \$700. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Fulton county, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business till the spring of 1870, when he again returned to this county and engaged in farming till the fall of 1871, then went back to Ohio, where, December 14, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma Jacobs, a resident and native of Huron county, Ohio, who was born in 1849. He then returned to this county with his young wife and settled where he now lives, and owns 160 acres of improved land. They now have three daughters, as follows: Olive Alta (born September 10, 1872), Lizzie Adell (born September 11, 1873), Mabel Revina (born September 20, 1877). Mr. K. takes an active interest in the young of his neighborhood and during the winter teaches a class of all ages, of from thirty to forty members, in vocal music. He and his wife are earnest, active members of the Congregational Church, and are always ready with time and money to help on that cause. He gave to their fine new church over \$400, in addition to the land upon which it stands.

KRAFT, JOHN—Farmer, section 33, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born February 24, 1831, in Germany, where, after finishing his education, he farmed till 1852, then came to America, and after traveling around some three years he settled in Berrien county, Michigan, and engaged in farming till 1864, when he came to Iowa and bought and settled where he now lives and owns 200 acres of good, well-improved land. Also owns ten acres of good timber. He was married in October, 1857, in Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth Bender. She was born in Germany, in 1834. They have six children living: Edward (aged twenty years), Ellen (aged eighteen years), George (aged seventeen years), Margaret (aged fourteen years) Frank (aged ten years) and Charles (aged seven years), and buried Elizabeth in 1860 (aged eighteen months). Buried an infant son in 1866.

LEE, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born August 22, 1818, in Hampshire county, Virginia, and when young went with his parents to Licking county, Ohio. There attended school in Granville a part of the time. Worked at farming, teaming and driving stage for a living, leaving home when thirteen years old with only twenty-five cents in his possession. He continued in various lines of business till sixteen years old, then learned the cabinet trade and worked at the same and other branches of mechanical work till 1856, when he came to Iowa and engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising, where he now lives and owns 720 acres of land, nearly all improved. Mr. Lee was first lieutenant three years and captain four years in an independ-

ent company in Ohio. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Buffalo Free Soil convention, taking a leading part in that movement. He has never been sick but two and a half days in his life. His grandfather, Stephen Lee, a half-brother to Richard Henry Lee, was a captain under Washington and Lee for seven years; was never sick a day in his life and died at the age of ninety-five. The subject of this sketch was married September 23, 1840, in Utica, Ohio, to Miss Ann M. Nash, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1820, and they have ten children, as follows: Ellen (born October 18, 1842; now the wife of Wm. Daugherty, of this county), Ann M. (born May 5, 1845; now the wife of John M. Mills, of Scott township), Richard H. (born August 25, 1847; married and lives in Jefferson township), James C. (born March 25, 1850; married and lives in Wisconsin), Amanda (born November 25, 1851; now the wife of Robert McKee, of Brooklyn), Virgil (born May 13, 1855; married and lives in Carroll county, Iowa), Mary B. (born October 17, 1857; now the wife of Henry Snook, of Warren township), Homer (born December 19, 1859), Sicha A. (born December 1, 1862), Icy May (born June 8, 1864).

LEPLEY, J. K.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, P. O. Victor. Was born March 13, 1835, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he lived on a farm with his grandparents (his mother having died when he was one day old), attending school in winter, till 1851. In 1851 he went to Knox county, Ohio, where his father lived, and there engaged in farming till the spring of 1859, when he came to Iowa and resumed the tilling of the soil, and in the spring of 1861 bought and settled where he now lives and owns 160 acres of well improved land. Joseph, his father, died in Ohio, January 10, 1878, aged sixty-five. Mr. L. was married, August 19, 1861, in Brooklyn, to Mrs. Margaret Jane Manatt, a resident of Warren township, who was born May 12, 1826, in Ohio. She had five daughters by a former marriage: Mary Ann (born September 6, 1845; now the wife of John Harding, of this township), Sarah Jane (born December 12, 1846; now the wife of George Winchester), Eliza I. (born January 29, 1849; now the wife of George Dunn, of Colorado), Jemima (born December 22, 1851; died March 13, 1874; was the wife of John Nikerk) and Amanda S. (born May 6, 1854; now the wife of S. Gormer, of Victor). By this union there is one son, John B. T. (born October 2, 1862) and one daughter, Flora E. (born July 30, 1865).

LINDER, JOHN A.—Farmer, section 36, P. O. Victor. Was born November 23, 1853, in Iowa county, Iowa, where he attended school till 1862, then moved with his parents onto a farm near Montezuma, where he lived till 1864, when he returned to Iowa county and worked on a farm

till 1866; he then moved with his parents to Miami county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming till 1870; he then engaged in teaching school during the summer and attending school in the winter till the spring of 1874, when he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and clerked in a store till August, 1876; he then came to this county and taught school during the winter and worked on a farm in summer till the spring of 1879, when he settled where he now lives and cultivates D. L. Lyons' farm of eighty acres. Mr. L. was married, March 27, 1878, in Washington township, this county, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Bedwell, who was born March 24, 1858, in Iowa. They have one daughter, Jessie May (born December 29, 1878). Nathaniel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1818, and when seventeen years of age commenced to preach the gospel; Susan H., his mother, was born in 1823; they both now live in Holt county, Missouri.

MARKS, LEVI—Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born November 18, 1825, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till the fall of 1844; then went to Richland county, and there followed farming till the spring of 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns 200 acres of well improved land. In August, 1871, a storm passed from northwest to southeast through Mr. Marks' farm, while he and his wife were absent from home, demolishing his barn, grain and hay, in fact everything but the house, a part of which was blown away and the balance considerably damaged; the school-house then on his farm was dashed to splinters. Abner, father of Levi, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and followed farming till his death, which occurred in Richland county, Ohio, in 1852. The subject of this sketch was married October 25, 1849, in Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, to Miss Susan Stelts, who was born there in 1823. They have four children: Lovisa (aged thirty years), Levi (aged twenty-four years), Samantha (aged twenty-two years) and Martha (aged nineteen years).

MARKS, DAVID—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born July 17, 1828, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he attended school a short time, then went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of molder, at which he worked, in various places in Ohio, till 1856; he then came to this county and bought a part of his present farm and moved onto and commenced to improve the same. He owns in all 500 acres of well improved land; it being in three farms, with good modern improvements on each; has three cattle and hog barns, one 44 x 120 feet, 28 feet high; one 60 x 144 feet, 30 feet high; and one 24 x 72 feet, 28

feet high. He is an extensive raiser of cattle. Mr. M. began life alone, with but little education, but by his natural business ability, industry and integrity, he has acquired a competency in life. He is an honored member of Sunset M. E. Church, near his farm, of which he was one of the first members, and is now one of the stewards in the same. Mr. M. was married, October 8, 1851, in Mansfield, Ohio, to Miss Malinda J. Strome, who was born in 1830 in Pennsylvania; her parents, also, being natives of that State. They have no family.

MILLER, ABSALOM—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born January 31, 1832, in Rockingham county, Virginia, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till the spring of 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns, in three pieces, 420 acres of well improved land, having some fine thorough-bred stock thereon. He was married, August 26, 1855, in Delaware county, Indiana, to Miss Mary D. McKimmey, who was born there in 1837. They have ten children: John L. (born August 30, 1856; married, and lives in Warren township), Sarah Ann (born December 3, 1858), Margaret P. (born January 1, 1860; now the wife of Wm. A. Polk, of Warren township), Wm. H. (born January 1, 1862; died September 28, 1862), Rebecca C. (born August 9, 1863), Mary E. (born October 6, 1865), Lydia M. (born November 3, 1870), Jessie (born November 12, 1872), Eliza Jane (born March 12, 1874), Charles (born November 18, 1877, and died March 14, 1878).

MORRISON, A. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born February 23, 1828, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where he attended school till 1839, when, in company with his parents, he moved to Allen county, Ohio. There, after finishing his education, he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until 1859, then came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Lincoln township till 1871, when he bought and settled where he now lives and owns 160 acres of improved land. Mr. Morrison was married in November, 1851, in Putnam county, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Hooper, a resident and native of Ohio, and from this union they have ten children: John S. (born April 16, 1854), Milton W. (born February 28, 1856), Sarah C. (born September 19, 1858), Willard L. (born January 14, 1861), Andrew W. (born January 20, 1863; died October 2, 1864), Mary M. (born February 2, 1866, and died October 1, 1880), Rutha J. (born December 10, 1867), Almeda F. (August 14, 1870), Estella E. (born March 27, 1875), Bertha M. (born May 3, 1878).

NEGLEY, W. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, P. O. Victor. Was born April 20, 1832, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania,

where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming, blacksmithing and carpenter work till 1850, when he went to Ohio and engaged in farming for a short time, then went to Springfield, Illinois, where he worked at farm work for a few months, then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained a short time. In the fall of 1851 he went to Naplesville, Illinois, where he worked at blacksmithing till the spring of 1852, and then he commenced to work on the Mississippi River, and continued the same till fall. Returning to Naplesville, he again worked at his trade, continuing the same till the fall of 1853, then went to Crawford county, Indiana, there remained till the fall of 1854, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns 455 acres of well improved and stocked land, he being one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county. Mr. Negley was married, October 23, 1860, in Iowa City, to Miss Sarah A. Armington, who was a resident of the same place, born in Vermont, October 1, 1834. From this union there are five children: William Ernest (born December 15, 1861), L. Mabel (born June 5, 1863), Sarah Bertha (born November 14, 1864), Oris Armington (born June 2, 1867) and Stella May (born February 28, 1869).

NUSSBAUM, Miss ELIZABETH—Section 32, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born April 24, 1839, in Holmes county, Ohio, where she lived and attended school till 1845, then, in company with her parents, she moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where she lived on a farm with her parents till 1854, when, with her parents, she came to Iowa and settled where she now lives and owns eighty acres of good, well improved land. Her father, Nicholas, died in 1870, aged seventy-six years. He was widely known and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Nussbaum, mother of the subject of this sketch, died July, 1879, after a lingering illness, leaving many friends and relations to mourn her loss. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1815.

PLAMBECK, H. C.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Victor. Was born September 11, 1853, in Holstein, Germany; there attended school till fifteen years old, when he was admitted as a cadet in Berlin, where he graduated September, 1870, then served in the German army during the Franco-Prussian War till March 5, 1873; the same year he left Germany for America, crossing the Atlantic in the steamer Thuringia, then on her second voyage, and landed in New York, March 19, after a stormy voyage, then came to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged to work on a farm in Scott county summers and taught school winters till the spring of 1875, when he married Miss Annie Fraser, who was born there in 1856. They now have three children: Theodora (born January 23, 1876), Adolph (born Novem-

ber 5, 1877) and Maxwell (born August 9, 1879). Mr. Plambeck and wife came to this county April 28, 1875, and settled where they now live and own eighty acres of good land, with good brick residence on the same.

PORTS, JOHN T.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Victor. Was born March 19, 1838, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and after completing his education he engaged in farming till the spring of 1866, when he came to Iowa and settled on T. Wheeler's farm, which he worked till the spring of 1869, then bought and settled where he now lives and owns eighty acres of improved land with a good house on the same. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, and is now one of the stewards of that denomination. Mr. Ports was married, January 18, 1865, in Baltimore county, Maryland, to Miss Serena H. Wheeler, who was born there May 18, 1847. They have four children: Edgar G. (born February 3, 1866), Willie F. (born October 8, 1872), Howard T. (born August 11, 1875) and Stanley B. (born August 24, 1879). Richard D., father of Mrs. Ports, died January 12, 1863, in Maryland, aged sixty-five. Dorothea W., her mother, now lives in Baltimore county, Maryland, aged eighty years.

POSTIN, MRS. MARY A.—Section 1, P. O. Victor. Widow of William Postin, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, July, 1825, and when four years old went with his parents to Crawford, Indiana, where he attended school till 1844, when he came to Iowa, settling in Scott county, and engaged in surveying throughout the State. He, in company with Captain Morehead, surveyed the greater part of Iowa, often suffering much in the storms of those times. He also owned and operated a number of coal mines in Scott county, employing some thirty men in the same, and continued in that till his death, which occurred March 28, 1872, he being widely known and highly esteemed. He was married December 2, 1849, in Davenport, to Miss M. A. Kearns, a resident of Davenport, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1830, and from this union there were born seven children, as follows: Mary L. B. (born October 23, 1850; now the wife of J. Blair, of Warren township), Thos. J. (born August 13, 1852; married and lives in Decatur county, Iowa), William F. (born July 24, 1854), Lovinia (born July 26, 1856; now the wife of David Daugherty, of Scott county, Iowa), Annetta (born March 2, 1859; died November 12, 1862), Edwin Richard (born January 2, 1864), Rosie Nell (August 8, 1870). Mrs. Postin, with her family, came to this county in March, 1875, and bought eighty acres of improved land and settled on the same, where she now lives, and with the aid of her sons, Wm. F. and Edwin R., farms the same.

SAGE, MRS. MIRIAM—Widow of the late Levi Sage, who was born in Canada, February 23, 1816, and after finishing his education engaged

in farming till October, 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled where his widow now lives and owns forty acres of well-improved land. He was married February 23, 1841, in Canada, to Miss Miriam Swayze, who was born in 1819. From this union there were eleven children, as follows: Martha (born May 25, 1842, and died in June, 1842), Emerson W. (born May 3, 1843; married and is an Methodist minister in Story county, Nevada), Mary H. (born October 17, 1844, and died March 18, 1870), Susan C. (born October 16, 1847; now the wife of Edward Canum, a farmer in Iowa county), Levi L. (born March 28, 1849; married; lives in Blue Earth county, Minnesota), James Emory (born September 28, 1852; married; is a miller in Iowa City), Elias A. (born January 25, 1854; died June 17, 1854), Martha M. (born September 6, 1856; now the wife of Solon McBurney, a farmer in Warren township), Joseph B. (born February 14, 1859; now in Colorado), Wendell E. (born February 20, 1862; lives with his mother and works the farm), Miriam E. (born March 20, 1864). Mr. Sage, after many years of suffering from rheumatism, died in January, 1870. He was an active, earnest worker and member of the M. E. Church, a kind neighbor, a loving husband and father, and being known and respected by all who knew him his loss was felt by his many relatives and friends.

SANDERS, JAMES E.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Victor. Was born June 24, 1844, in Pennsylvania, and when quite young accompanied his parents to Ohio, Jefferson county, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio infantry and was in the battles of Perrysville, Nashville, Mufreesborough and many others. In the summer of 1864 he was assigned to the Second Illinois light artillery and was at the surrender of Atlanta and with Sherman to the sea. After receiving his discharge he returned to Ohio, where he remained a few months, then, after spending a few months in Missouri, he came to Iowa and worked on his father's farm in this county till the spring of 1871, then rented a farm in Lincoln township and worked the same till the spring of 1876, when he settled where he now lives and owns fifty acres of well-improved land. Mr. S. was married November 30, 1871, to Miss Ella C. Wherry, who was born in 1850, in Ohio. They have four children living: Esther J. (aged seven years), Joseph E. (aged five years), Celia Ann (aged three years) and an infant son. They buried an infant son (born in 1872).

SAWTELL, J. P.—Farmer, section 2, P. O. Victor. Was born December 13, 1814, in Windsor county, Vermont, where, after finishing his education, he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked in Chester, Vermont, till 1844, then moved to Knox county, Illi-

nois, where he continued to work at his trade till 1868, then came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns eighty acres of good land. He was married, May 13, 1841, in Chester, Vermont, to Miss Orra A. Cone, a resident of the same place, born in New Hampshire in 1821. They have had eight children, as follows: Geo. P. (born April 2, 1842; died May 10, 1845), Orra A. (born May 12, 1843; died June 8, 1864), Chas. S. (born May 19, 1849), William (born December 6, 1850, and died December 8, 1850), Frederick E. (born July 26, 1853; married and lives in Jefferson township), Henry F. (born November 10, 1855), Frank A. (born August 4, 1861) and Alfred E. (born February 10, 1864).

SCHOLES, R.—Farmer, section 24, P. O. Victor. Was born December 28, 1820, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he attended school until nine years old; then went with his parents to Ashland county, Ohio, where he attended school winters, and summers engaged in tilling the soil, also in carpenter work till 1843, when he moved to Athens county, where he farmed and worked at his trade till the fall of 1849. He came to Iowa and settled in this county where he worked at his trade four years. Then engaged in farming and in the spring of 1866 bought and settled where he now lives and owns forty acres of well-improved land, he having recently sold 200 acres of his farm. Mr. S. has been twice married: First, July 28, 1842, in Belmont county, Ohio, to Miss Cordelia Clary, a resident of Guernsey county, Ohio. From this union there were eight children: Joanna (aged thirty-four years), Samuel (aged thirty-three years), Joshua (aged thirty-one years), Reuben (died when five months old), John (aged twenty-five years), Geo. W. (aged twenty-two years; married and lives in Nebraska), Henry C. (aged twenty-one years), Thomas J. (aged nineteen years). Mrs. S., after a short illness, died, January 3, 1875, leaving a wide circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Mr. S., for his second wife, married, September 2, 1877, Miss Susan Ann Gwin, of this county, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1832.

SCOTT, WILLIAM—Section 22, farmer, P. O. Victor. Was born in 1808, in Ireland, where he lived till four years old, then came with his parents to America, and settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he lived and attended school a few years. He moved to Ohio, and engaged in tilling the soil until 1849, when he came to Iowa, and settled in this county, where he now lives and owns a good farm of 375 acres of well improved and stocked land. Mr. Scott was married in 1838, in Holmes county, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Manatt, who was born in 1818, in Ohio; from this union they have two sons: Robert (born July 20, 1840; now married and lives in Warren township) and William (born September 18, 1842;

who, while drawing wood from the timber, March 12, 1874, was caught between a limb of a tree and his load doubling him in such a manner as to injure his spine, from which he has never recovered and now uses crutches). Mr. and Mrs. Scott have also buried two infants.

SCOTT, ROBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Victor. Was born July 20, 1840, in Holmes county, Ohio, where he lived eight years, then in company with his parents came to Iowa, and settled in this county, where he attended school some years and engaged in working on his father's farm till 1877, when he settled where he now lives and owns 360 acres of land including timber, with good improvements. He was married in this county in July, 1864, to Miss Julia Knox, of Keokuk county, born there in 1844; they have four children: Mary Jane (born June 3, 1866), Eliza Ann (born November 16, 1867), William F. (born July 21, 1869) and Robert D. (born January 3, 1871). Mrs. Julia Scott's parents are both enjoying good health and live on a farm in Keokuk county, Iowa; they were formerly from Ohio.

SHIMER, R. C.—Farmer, section 8, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born December 10, 1829, in Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio, where he lived and attended school till his twentieth year. When fourteen, he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, his father being a blacksmith, and in the fall of 1850, he engaged in dealing in groceries, which business he continued till July, 1852, then sold out and came to this county, engaging in farming and working at his trade, also teaching school, residing in Brooklyn. till the spring of 1855, he owning and living in the first house in Brooklyn. At that time he returned to his farm and engaged in tilling the same, where he now lives and owns 200 acres of good land, forty of the same being timber, the balance in a good state of cultivation. He was the first clerk of the township, which office he now fills with satisfaction to all. He was married November 10, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Melvin, a resident of this county, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 15, 1831, and from this union there are seven children: William A. (born November 4, 1854), Ella (born January 5, 1857; now the wife of George W. Tisdale, of Monona county, Iowa), Silas M. (born November 30, 1861), James J. (born March 21, 1866), Howard (born April 18, 1870) and Alma (born December 7, 1872). Mr. Shimer taught the first term of school taught in Bear Creek township.

SNOOK, WESLEY—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Victor. Was born June 12, 1842, in Jasper county, Iowa, where he lived three years, then in company with his parents came to this county and settled in the grove which now bears his name, where young Snook attended school

till 1866, working on the farm some till the spring of 1870, when he settled where he now lives and owns 200 acres of well improved land, having some Short-Horns on the same. He was married January 16, 1868, in Marengo, Iowa, to Miss M. C. Boden, who was a resident of the same place, born in Indiana, in 1846. They have no children.

WALKER, C. C.—Mason, section 15, P. O. Victor. Was born February 10, 1831, in Euphemia, Upper Canada, where he lived and attended school until 1849, then went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and remained but a few years, when he moved to Wisconsin, where he resided one year. Thence to Henry county, Illinois, there engaged in the manufacture of brick till 1867, when he came to Iowa and located in Grinnell, and again engaged in the manufacture of brick and at bricklaying till March, 1880, when he came upon his farm of forty acres, which he had bought in 1876; he is now working at his trade in Victor. He was married December 4, 1859, in Kewanee, Illinois, to Miss Mary M. Davis, a resident of the same place, who was born in Wyoming county, New York, March 31, 1842; from this union six children have been born, as follows: Jennie I. (born December 15, 1860), Hattie (born November 8, 1864), Syba L. (born October 19, 1865), Minnie A. (born June 18, 1868), Frederick E. (born January 5, 1872) and Herbert C. (born August 16, 1874). Mrs. Walker's mother (Sybil) died in Crawford county, Iowa, July 16, 1879; she was born January 5, 1806, in Otsego county, New York. John J. Davis, her father, was born January 2, 1804, in Schoharie, New York, and died in Crawford county, October 2, 1880.

WHERRY, D. P.—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 28, 1837, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he lived the life of a farmer boy attending school winters and working on the farm summers till 1850, then came to Iowa, and after stopping in this county some months, went to Jones county, where he engaged in farming till September 1, 1860. Then returned to Ohio and remained till the fall of 1863, when he helped his cousin bring out a drove of sheep to Jones county, Iowa. After remaining there a few months he came to this county, locating in Lincoln township, where he engaged in farming his father's farm, then bought and worked the same, selling it in 1865, when he bought 240 acres and after improving the same sold it in 1868, then traveled around till the spring of 1874, when he settled where he now lives, having lately sold his farm of 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. Wherry was married March 12, 1873, in Lincoln township, to Miss Margaret R. Pagitt, who was born in 1847, in Ohio; they have four children: James H. (aged six), David T. (aged three), Sam-

uel E. (aged two) and Daisy (born in June, 1880). Joseph Wherry, father of D. P., died in Ohio, July, 1876, aged eighty-four years.

WHEELER, JOHN R.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Victor. Was born September 20, 1829, in Baltimore county, Maryland, where, after finishing his education, he worked on his father's farm till 1848, when he went to Pennsylvania and learned the carpenter trade and there worked till 1850. Then he went to Maryland, remaining till 1856, when he came to Iowa and engaged in farming in various places, and working at his trade till 1865, when he settled where he now lives, and owns forty acres of good land, he also owns a good threshing machine, having run one for eleven years. Mr. Wheeler was married September 16, 1851, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Ann^yEliza Boyd, who was born there in October, 1831; from this union they have eight children: Mary (born December 1, 1852; now the wife of A. Wilson of Lincoln township); Wm. Henry (born May 1, 1855; died July 22, 1855); John Thomas (born April 22, 1858), Emma Jane (born March 15, 1860), Grace (born October 15, 1862), Charles (born September 16, 1865), Cora May (born February 25, 1867), Eva P. (born October 21, 1873.)

WHEELER, T. G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born October 24, 1832, in Baltimore county, Maryland, where after attending school for some years, he went to Baltimore and there learned the trade of bricklaying. Then went to Washington, D. C., where he worked on the U. S. capitol, from July 2, 1852, till November, 1852; the summer of 1853 he worked in Alexandria, Virginia; then in 1855 again worked a few months on the capitol, and on the U. S. insane asylum. In the summer of 1855 he worked in Davenport at his trade, then in May 1856 commenced to work on the U. S. treasury building, and continued the same till February 15, 1862. May 2, 1862, commenced to work in the capitol grounds, having charge of the same till April 1, 1868, when he resigned his position and came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land; he has on his farm some good Cotswold sheep and Poland-China pigs. Mr. Wheeler was married January 10, 1856, in Washington City, to Miss Grace R. Moore, a resident and native of Charles county, Maryland, born in 1834; they have nine children living: Mary A. (born October 30, 1856; now the wife of W. Hicks of Maryland); Clara A. (born July 30, 1858, and died September 22, 1859); James F. (born November 10, 1859; married, and lives in this county); Geo. R. (born January 23, 1862), Thomas A. (born June 15, 1864), Lillie G. and Ella May, twins (born September 16, 1866), Effie V.

(born April 28, 1869), Lulu S. (born September 10, 1871), Nannie L. (born March 15, 1875).

WHEELER, W. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born April 14, 1820, in Baltimore county, Maryland, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1855, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives, and owns eight hundred and fifteen acres of improved land, including some timber, having a large brick residence on the same with good orchard adjoining, also has farm well stocked. He was married December 22, 1846, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Nancy Markey a resident and native of same county, aged twenty-six; children as follows are the result of this union: Elizabeth (born September 17, 1847; now the wife of Wm. Love in Nebraska), John R. (born October 24, 1849), Jacob S. (born January 19, 1852), Clara F. (born July 19, 1854), Lewis P. (born October 29, 1856), Wm. F. (born November 8, 1858), Theodore G. (born April 8, 1861), Charles M. (born March 20, 1863), and Ella G. (born September 19, 1866.)

WILKINS, T. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Victor. Was born April 2, 1837, in Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived on a farm with his father, who was a farmer, owning one hundred and sixty acres of good land. There young Wilkins attended school till the fall of 1850, when his mother died. In the spring of 1851 his father died. Then in the fall of 1851 young Wilkins went to La Salle county, Illinois, where he lived with his oldest brother and worked on his farm till November, 1844, when he returned to Ohio and attended the Hayesville Academy till the spring of 1856, then returned to Illinois and settled in Henry county where he hired with his oldest brother and engaged in farming till 1859; then went across the plains with a party to California, where he remained till 1863, then returned to La Salle county, Illinois, there again farming till the fall of 1875, when he came to Iowa and bought and settled where he now lives, and owns seventy-six acres of well-improved land. Mr. Wilkins is a true, active business member of the community in which he lives, always ready to help those in need; especially does he take an interest in the education of the young, and has been a member of the school board. He was married December 17, 1864, in Ottawa, Illinois, to Miss R. M. Gibbs, born March 11, 1842, in Illinois. They have three children: Dora Ann (born in 1865), Walter (born September 6, 1872), infant daughter (born March 18, 1880.)

WILLETT, W. C.—Farmer, section 29, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born September 27, 1827, in Charles county, Maryland, where he lived, and at an early age engaged in farming till 1870, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, and owns one hundred and forty-five acres of im-

proved land, with good house on the same, he having lost his home by fire August 7, 1877. Mr. Willett was married April 8, 1862, in Charles county, Maryland, to Miss Eliza Ann Adams, who was born in Maryland in 1844; they have had ten children in all: Eliza C. (born December 22, 1866), William A. (born January 6, 1869), Cornelius E. (born January 1, 1871), Clara F. (March 19, 1873), Anna R. (April 9, 1874; died November, 1875), Effie D. (born June 24, 1877), Richard P. (born February 16, 1879), and three buried, two infant sons and one infant daughter.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born January 8, 1826, in Carroll county, Maryland, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1849, then moved to Holmes county, Ohio, and engaged in farming till 1854, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, and owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land with abundance of fruit and well stocked. Mr. Williams was married August 17, 1854, in Holmes county, Ohio, to Miss Lucinda Hull, who was born there in May, 1830. Five children are the fruits of this union: James Thomas and Jessie Washington, twins (born February 28, 1857), Catharine E. (born July 12, 1861), Charles (born in 1864), James H. (born in 1867). Mrs. Williams, after years of suffering, died July 17, 1875; she was an earnest, patient Christian, a member of the M. E. Church, a kind and loving wife and mother, and was mourned by a wide circle of friends and relatives.

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, D.—Physician, Brooklyn. Was born in Wynette, Bureau county, Illinois, December 11, 1853; was there raised and attended the common schools until the age of fourteen years, when his father (F. Anderson), who was a farmer, came to Brooklyn with his family. In June, 1875, our subject entered the drug store of Sterling & Talbott as clerk, and remained there eight months; after which he went to Mt. Pleasant and attended the Iowa Wesleyan University for two years, graduating as pharmaceutical chemist June 19, 1877. While attending the University he made a study of medicine, Drs. J. and C. D. Conaway, of Brooklyn, being his instructors. After his return to Brooklyn he studied in their office for nine months, after which he took a course at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, graduating June 3, 1879. July 7, 1879, he opened an office in Brooklyn, and has pursued the practice of his profession since with a considerable degree of success. Although but a young practitioner, he has attained a successful record, and is recognized by the leading members of the profession throughout the county.

BAKER, DANIEL—Farmer, section 33, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1842, and was there raised until he attained his seventeenth year, when he went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and remained until 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry (better known as the Sauk County Rangers). He was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Carrion Crow Bayou, and many other hard fought battles; was in all engagements that his regiment participated in; was one of the surviving two of his company at Carrion Crow Bayou, the rest being killed or wounded; had many narrow escapes. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, in 1864, and returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he was married, in 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Young, a daughter of William Young, formerly of Richland county, Ohio, but moved to Sauk county in 1849. Their family now consists of five children: Mary Isabella, John L., Ira A., Walter G. and Lawrence W. Lost one, an infant. In 1869 he moved to his present location, where he owns a nice farm of 160 acres of well cultivated land, and is engaged in stock-raising quite extensively. He is numbered among the thrifty, energetic men of the county.

BALL, H. C.—Architect and builder, Brooklyn. Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 5, 1839; was there raised and educated; his father (J. R. Ball) was a farmer. The family (including the subject of this sketch) came to Poweshiek county in 1854, being among the early settlers of Bear Creek township. They resided for a short time in Jasper county soon after their arrival in the State, and J. R. Ball died in that county, after which they returned to Poweshiek county. In 1861 the subject of this sketch went to Pike's Peak, returning in 1862. After a residence in Brooklyn of one year he went to Montana, and after residing there one year he again returned to Brooklyn, where, ever since, he has been a permanent resident. His mother, also, is a resident of Brooklyn. His brother (J. J. Ball) is at present studying medicine at the University at Iowa City. Mr. Ball is an Odd Fellow, and is well known in Brooklyn and the surrounding country as being one of the prominent architects and builders of the county.

BARCLAY, J. P.—Farmer, section 25, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of March, 1829. He there spent his youth on a farm, and there acquired an education. He was married in his native county, November 3, 1852, to Miss Sarah Newkirk, also a native of the same county. In the autumn of 1857 he came to this county and settled on his present location, where he owns a farm of 160 acres of valuable land, and also ten acres of timber in Warren township.

His wife died on the 12th day of May, 1878, leaving a family of five children, two of whom are living: Newkirk S. and Nettie May. Three deceased: James, Ella and an infant. Mr. Barclay is an active member the Presbyterian Church, and is a liberal supporter of all religious institutions.

BAUER, AUG.—Brooklyn. Born in the city of Spyer, Bavaria, Germany, October 31, 1851. Came to New York in 1854 with his parents, residing for a time in Brooklyn. After a residence in the States of Delaware and Indiana, the subject of this sketch came to Iowa, locating at Montezuma, and has been a resident of Poweshiek county since. He was married in 1875 to Miss Lavina Weaver, of Ohio. By this union they have two children: Harry and Jennie. Mr. Bauer is a Master Mason. He has been in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. for a number of years, and is among its trusted employes.

BENNETT, L. M. —Butcher and stock-dealer, Brooklyn. Born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 19, 1836; was there raised to manhood and educated. Came to Poweshiek county in 1864, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Has been in the stock trade and butchering for the past twelve years. He was married, November 12, 1863, to Miss O'Bannan, of Licking county, Ohio, daughter of the Hon. W. P. O'Bannan, of that county. By this union they have two daughters: Ella and Clara H. He enlisted, October 14, 1861, in company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio, participating in a few of the fierce battles of the war, such as Fort Donelson, Shiloh and others. Was honorably discharged September 17, 1862, on account of sickness contracted while discharging his duty. Mr. Bennett is a Master Mason, and a member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

BLANKENFELT, J.—Dry goods, notions and groceries, South Brooklyn. Was born in Prussia, April 12, 1843. His father was an agriculturalist in that country. He was there raised and learned the trades of tailoring and butchering. Came to America in 1865. First located at Geneseo, Illinois, where he resided nine years, after which he came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He operated a butcher-shop in South Brooklyn for three years, previous to which he was engaged in various pursuits. In 1879 he embarked in the merchandise business. Was married in the autumn of 1868 to Miss Maria Egler, of Illinois, originally from Bohemia. By this union they have five children: Annie, John, Charles, Fredricka and Francis. Mr. Blankenfelt is a member of the I. O. O. F., being well and popularly known, and as he keeps a well selected stock of goods, commands a liberal trade.

BYERS, JOHN—Billiard hall, Brooklyn. Was born in County Belfast, Ireland, June 25, 1834, and when quite young he moved with his parents to Canada, where they resided for a number of years, and where John was partially raised and educated. They next moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they remained ten years and here the subject of this sketch learned the trade of paper-staining. In 1848 he moved to Illinois, where he resided for a time, returning to Pennsylvania, where he lived for eighteen months, after which he returned to Illinois and resided until 1867. In 1867 the family came to Poweshiek county, Scott township, where the subject of this sketch was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he removed to Brooklyn, engaging in the grocery trade, which he operated six years. Was married February 25, 1859, to Miss Eliza Johnston, of Illinois. By this union they have one daughter, Eliza Jane. A portion of his time in Pennsylvania he was engaged in clerking in a grocery house at Manchester, at which place he was unfortunate, meeting with an accident by the explosion of a package of gun caps, by which he was deprived of the sight of one eye.

CANDER, REV. T. H.—Of the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Was born June 20, 1854, in Rock Island, Illinois. Was there raised and partially educated. He adopted his calling at an early age and received his degree as A. M. at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, in 1876. Was connected with the Mission in Chicago for three years. Came to Brooklyn in 1879.

CARDER, JOHN B., M. D.—Of the firm of Rayburn & Carder, physicians and surgeons. Dr. Carder was born in Athens county, Ohio, February 14, 1848. In 1854 his father, Henry Carder, with his family, among which was the subject of this sketch, came to Iowa and located in Marion county, engaging in agricultural pursuits and resided there for thirteen years. In 1867 the family moved to Decatur county. John attended the common schools in Marion county and in Decatur county. He attended the Garden Grove Seminary two years during the seasons of 1868-9. Was a student at the Iowa Central University of Pella, after which he entered the academical department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and remained there two years. While pursuing his studies at Garden Grove and Pella, during vacation, he engaged in school teaching. In April of 1872 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Prof. J. C. Shrader, well and popularly known in the Northwest as a professor, doctor and senator. After pursuing his studies for four years he took two courses of lectures in the medical department of the State University. He then went to Brooklyn, New York, and entered the Long Island College Hos-

pital, graduating from that institution June 22, 1876. He resided for two years at Garden Grove, his old home, practicing his profession, after which he came to Brooklyn and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Rayburn. He was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Adelia L. Shrader, of Iowa City, daughter of Senator J. C. Shrader. By this union they have one child, Helen. Although Dr. Carder has been in Brooklyn but a few years, he has obtained considerable celebrity as a practitioner.

CARRUTHERS, P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 1, 1832; was there raised and educated. His father, William Carruthers, was an agriculturist in that State. The subject of this sketch came to Scott township, Iowa, in 1856, where he was engaged in farming until 1862, when he came to Poweshiek county, locating where he now resides. He was married in 1861, to Miss Phena McAra, of New York. By this union they have one daughter, Phena. Mr. Carruthers' farm consists of 200 acres, all under cultivation. His residence is one of the finest in the county and is pleasantly situated one-half mile from town. He makes a specialty of the stock trade and is numbered among the leading stock men and agriculturalists of the county.

CHASE, H. M.—Deputy Sheriff of Poweshiek county, Brooklyn. Was born in Indiana, February 22, 1840. Came to Iowa with his father, Harvey Chase, in 1853, the family locating in Tama county. The Chases were among the pioneers of that county. H. M. resided there for seventeen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in the winter of 1859, to Miss Matilda Bayley, of Tama county. By this union they have three children: William L., Clara, Ada. Mr. Chase located in Brooklyn in 1870. During the first few years he was engaged in the stock trade.

CHAMBERS, F. A.—Carriage, wagon-making and general blacksmithing, Brooklyn. Was born in Frederick county, Maryland, December 17, 1825; was there raised until he attained the age of sixteen years. In 1841 he went to Liberty, Indiana, where he resided six years, engaged in various pursuits. He then went to Richmond, Indiana, where he learned his trade and remained four years. In 1851 he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained two years, after which he went to Petersburg and resided there for a number of years. In 1863 enlisted in the ninety-day call; was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Ann Sutton. By this union they have had four children, one living, Charles. Mr. Chambers has been in Brooklyn since

1865. Is doing a large and lucrative business. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

CONAWAY, JOHN—Physician, Brooklyn. John Conaway, for the last four years State Senator, representing Poweshiek and Tama counties, is a native of Cadiz, Ohio. Born on the 16th of November, 1822. His parents were Charles and Frances Arnold Conaway. The Conaways were from Ireland, and among the pioneers in Maryland and Virginia. The subject of this notice spent his youth in and near his native town, tilling the soil and improving his mind as far as a common school afforded opportunities. At twenty years of age he entered the academy at Hagerstown, Carroll county, spending two years there, teaching during the winter seasons. He read medicine while continuing his teaching for four years, two with his cousin, Mr. Enoch Conaway, of Franklin, Harrison county, and two with another cousin, Doctor Henry Conaway, of Rogersville, Tuscarawas county. Practiced five years at Bakersville, Coshocton county. Attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. Graduated on the 25th of February, 1854. Practiced three years more at Bakersville, and on the 1st of May, 1857, reached Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, where he settled and where he has been the leading physician for twenty-one years. He has had a very extensive ride, often reaching into Iowa county on the east and sometimes into Tama on the north. He has a good name wherever known. The winter of 1866-7 Dr. Conaway spent in New York City attending lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the Eclectic Medical Institute and the Ophthalmic Hospital, giving himself a thorough brushing up in several branches of the healing art, and increasing the confidence of the people in his skill. His medical education is thorough. During the last seven years he has been associated with Charles D. Conaway, a younger brother, and both have ordinarily all the business they could desire. For the last five years Dr. Conaway has been United States Medical Examiner for pensions. He was State Senator from January, 1874, to January, 1878. Was chairman of the Committee on Township and County Organization, and acted on four or five other committees. While he was in that body he was appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant. Dr. Conaway was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, since when he has usually acted with the Republicans. When elected to the Senate he was nominated and supported by the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has been a steward nearly thirty years, and is a trustee of the Wesleyan University, a Methodist school, located at

Mount Pleasant. The Doctor's wife was Miss Mary E. Canning, of Rogersville, Ohio; married the 7th of October, 1849. They have lost three children and have three still living: Francis (wife of O. F. Dorrance, a merchant of Brooklyn, Iowa), Florence Narcissia (music-teacher) and Freeman R. (student at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls).

CONAWAY, C. D.—Physician, Brooklyn. The subject of this notice was born near Cadiz, Ohio, September 25, 1836. His parents were Charles and Frances Arnold Conaway. The Conaways were from Ireland and among the pioneers of Maryland. The Arnolds were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. They were descendants of the Cullums, of Maryland. The subject of this notice spent his early life in farming and attending the common schools in the vicinity of his native town. In 1856 he entered the McNeely Normal School, at Hopedale, Ohio, and studied for three years, after which he was engaged in farming in Richland county, Ohio, until 1864, and teaching school during the winter season. He then attended the Hayesville College, of Hayesville, Ohio, for one year and a half, and then came to Iowa, locating in Brooklyn. In 1868 he took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati. After his return to Brooklyn he formed a partnership with his brother John. Dr. Conaway has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret McClintock, of Ohio, by whom he had three children, only one of whom is living: John. Deceased: William and Enoch. His first wife died June 24, 1865. His second wife was Miss Julia Ann Busby, of Carroll county, Ohio, whom he married August 20, 1868, and by whom he has had two children: Earl D. Hone (born April 4, 1871; deceased) and Jennie Independence (born July 4, 1876). Dr. Conaway is a Chapter Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Church, and has been a steward in the same for a number of years. Mrs. Conaway is a class leader in the church. They are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

CONE, GEORGE WARREN—Attorney-at-law, Brooklyn. Was born in Rockinghamtown, Vermont, October 17, 1837, where he lived till thirteen years old. His father (Theodore) was a farmer. He moved with his family (including the subject of this sketch) to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1850. In 1861 our subject enlisted in company G, First Illinois cavalry. His first engagement was at Lexington, Missouri, where he was taken prisoner by Gen. Price, and paroled. He returned to his home in Illinois, and on August 10, 1862, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry, participating in many of the notable events of the war. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the spring of 1863, and received his commission as captain the autumn of the same year. He was honorably dis-

charged June 5, 1865, at Chicago, and commenced the study of law in the same year at Galesburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, at Knoxville, Illinois. He practiced at Oneida, Illinois, until 1869, when he came to Brooklyn. Mr. Cone is numbered among Brooklyn's prominent attorneys, and has a large and lucrative practice.

COTTER, CHARLES R.—Switchman for the C., R. I. & P. R. R., Brooklyn. Was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, September 7, 1854, where he was raised and educated. He came to Iowa and located for a time at Iowa City. He then came to Brooklyn, where he has been a resident for a number of years, and in the employ of the railroad company. He was married, February 23, 1874, to Miss Emiline Whitsett, by whom he has three children: Lena Grace, Charles Albert and Willie Ernest. Of the employes of the railroad he is regarded as among the faithful and trustworthy.

CRAWFORD, W. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 22, 1837; his father (John) was a farmer in that State. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1859, locating in Iowa county, where he resided several years. He first engaged in school teaching. In 1860 he went to the Rocky Mountains on an exploring tour. In 1864 he entered the United States service, participating in many of the notable events of the war, among which were: Macon, Georgia, Savannah and others. He was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865, after which he returned to this State and located in Poweshiek county, where he has since resided. Mr. C. has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Ann Davidson, by whom he had five children: Margaret E., John D., W. W., Mary Jane and Cora O. His first wife died in the spring of 1866. His second wife was Miss Gertrude Happy, of New York, whom he married in March, 1867. Mr. C. owns in all 411 acres of land, his home farm embracing 161 acres.

CUMMINGS, H. G.—Retired, Brooklyn. Was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, October 8, 1826. In the spring of 1835 he moved with his parents to La Salle county, Illinois, where he was raised and educated. His business has been that of farming, at which he was engaged till 1865, when he retired from active life. He married, November 22, 1854, Miss Mary Peck. In the spring of 1855 he came to this county and settled in what is now Warren township, where he resided till his removal to Brooklyn. His business prosperity is due to himself, as he started out in life with very limited capital. He owns a handsome residence in Brooklyn, besides large tracts of land in this and other counties of the State. He has five children living: Eliza (now Mrs. J. John Francis), Edith, Dora, Clorine and Maggie. They have lost one, an infant.

CUNNING, M. S.—Carpenter and builder, Brooklyn. Was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 7, 1834, was there raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues; came to Poweshiek county, in 1857, locating in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. In 1863 he enlisted in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, participating in many of the prominent engagements of the war, among which were: Big Blue, Columbus, Georgia and others; was wounded at the Big Blue engagement; was honorably discharged, August 23, 1865, and returned to his home in Brooklyn. He was married in 1860 to Miss Matilda Newkirk, of Brooklyn, formerly of Pennsylvania. By this union they have seven children: Henry, Charlie, Mamie, Eugene, Reene, Sadie, and an infant. Mr. Cunning is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the B. V. U. He is one of the pioneer carpenters of the town, being a first-class workman, and well and popularly known.

DAVIDSON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1830, where he was raised and educated. John Davidson, Sr., his father, was a farmer in that State. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Davidson came to Poweshiek county and located in Bear Creek township, being among the pioneers; his father came the same season, locating where Mr. Robt. Davidson now resides; he died April 10, 1880. Our subject was married, March 18, 1852, to Miss Raphael Davidson, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children: Albert, William, Andrew, Raphael and Mary J. His wife died in 1861, and in 1862 he was again married to Miss L. S. Higgins, of Iowa county, by whom he has one son, Herbert W. Mr. Davidson owns in Poweshiek county over 1,143 acres of land; his home farm comprises 360 acres. In company with Dr. I. N. Busby, he owns a fruit farm of eighty-seven acres in Jefferson township, which contains 6,000 apple and 400 cherry trees, and other fruits in proportion. He is numbered among the leading agriculturists of the county. In 1857 he was County Assessor, and has held various township offices since that time. He was among the pioneer school teachers of the county, and has been closely identified with the progress of education since 1857. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

DAVIDSON, A.—Farmer, section 5, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and was brought by his parents to this county in 1855. His father, John Davidson, was among the first settlers of this county. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in this county. He always followed farming, and is now conducting a farm of 120 acres, besides being engaged in stock-raising quite ex-

tensively. He was married, December 18, 1878, to Miss K. Z. Dunlap, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. She is a lady of refinement and culture.

DODGE, H. L.—Editor, Brooklyn. Was born in Stewart county, Tennessee, January 26, 1839, and moved with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, when very young, where he remained until he attained his thirteenth year, when he came with his parents to Burlington, this State. He there finished his education, being employed as a merchant clerk a short time. In 1857 he entered a job printing office in Burlington, and continued at that business until the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in company G, Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry. He was on detached duty at Gen. Logan's headquarters most of the time during his service. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and then returned to Burlington, and soon after entered the same printing office, where he remained until the spring of 1870. He then came to Mt. Pleasant, where he entered the office of the Mt. Pleasant *Journal* as foreman, and there remained until the fall of 1875. He then came to Brooklyn and entered the employ of W. A. McFarland on the Brooklyn *Chronicle*, of which publication he became the editor in September, 1879, and has conducted it ever since. He was married April 8, 1862, to Miss Lela Haskell, daughter of Daniel Haskins, of Burlington. They have five children.

DRAKE, J. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 12, 1827, where he was raised and educated on a farm. His father (Jesse) was a farmer. Our subject married, in his native county, in 1850, Miss Martha Quick, of the same place. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa, and in the spring of 1854 located on the same section on which he now lives. He purchased 740 acres, which he subsequently improved. He now owns 234 acres, all under cultivation. His family consists of five children: Mary Edith (wife of R. T. Cummings), Cincinnatus G., Candance, Seward Lincoln and Lillian. Lost one, an infant.

DRAKE, I. N.—Of the firms of Manatt & Drake Bros., hardware merchants, and Drake Bros., dealers in coal, lime and cement. Was born in Wood county, Ohio, August 13, 1845, and resided there until the age of nine years. His father, Isaac Drake, was an agriculturalist in that State. The family came to Poweshiek county in 1854, being among the first settlers. In early life I. N. pursued farming. In 1872 he embarked in the hotel business at West Liberty, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Brooklyn, where he has since been in trade. Was married in 1871, to Miss Sophia Thomas, of Brooklyn. By this union they have two chil-

dren: Alice and Clyde. He is an Odd Fellow (the encampment) and a member of the A. O. U. W.

DRAKE, C. C.—Of the firms of Manatt & Drake Bros., hardware merchants, and Drake Bros., dealers in coal, lime and cement. Was born in Wood county, Ohio, May 8, 1848. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1854, his father, Isaac Drake, locating in Warren township, Poweshiek county, where C. C. resided until 1861, when he came to Brooklyn and learned the tinner trade. Was engaged in various pursuits until 1878, when he embarked in the hardware trade. He is also in company with his brother, I. N., in the coal, lime and cement trade, and does a thriving business in that line. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is numbered among the stalwart business men of the town. He was married February 18, 1872, to Miss C. H. Meyers, of Black Hawk county, Iowa.

ELLIS, J. B.—Farmer, section 27, P. O. Brooklyn. Born in the town of Temple, Franklin county, Maine, June 15, 1834, and was there raised to manhood. He received a liberal education in his youth. His occupation has always been that of a farmer and teaching school during the seasons when work was not pushing on the farm. In 1855 he came to Scott county, Iowa, where he resided about four years, then moved to Muscatine county. He was there engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in company G, Second Iowa cavalry, in 1861. He was in many severe and closely contested engagements, during his service, among which were the battles of Iuka, first and second battles of Nashville, Franklin, Tennessee, and others. He was taken prisoner at Booneville, Mississippi, in May, 1862, and was conveyed to Mobile, Alabama, where he was kept one month; then taken to Macon, Georgia, where he was kept over three months. Was then sent to Libby Prison and was paroled from there after being kept but a few days. He again joined his command at Grand Junction, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865, after having veteranized during his service. He returned to his home in Muscatine county, this State. In 1867 came to this county, purchased his farm, returned home and was married in Muscatine county, to Miss Jane Ann Cunningham, on the 9th day of April, 1868. She is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have three children living: Robert B., William S. and Anna May. In June, 1868, he moved to his present location, where he owns a well-cultivated farm of eighty acres.

FRANCIS, J. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1825, and when a mere child his parents brought him to Green county, Kentucky, where they remained

about four years, when they returned to Adams county, Ohio. He there received his education and attained the age of manhood. He followed the pursuits of agriculture for his avocation since his early youth, except about one year and eight months, when he followed the tanning and currying business. In 1850 he came to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he remained until 1852; then moved to La Salle county, where he remained until 1864, when he came to this county and settled on his present location, where he owns a fine farm of 435 acres of cultivated land. He was married in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1852, to Miss Margaret Cochran. Their family consists of nine children: John W., Thomas, Moses, Edward, Delilah, Kiturah, Samuel, Dora and Emma.

FRANCIS, T. M.—Brooklyn. Was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, September 9, 1828. His father, William Francis, was an agriculturalist. The family removed to Ohio when T. M. was quite young, where they resided for a number of years, after which they came to Illinois, residing in that State for about fifteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, etc. T. M. came to Iowa in 1864, locating in Poweshiek county. He first resided two years in Bear Creek township, after which he removed to Malcom township, remaining there until 1875, when he returned to Bear Creek township, locating in Brooklyn. He was married in 1857, to Miss M. F. Cummings, of Massachusetts. Himself and wife are closely identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Francis is a member of the A. O. U. W. During his sojourn in Brooklyn he has been engaged in various pursuits. At present he is agent for Messrs. Stirling & Talbott, lumber dealers. His father, William Francis, died in Illinois, in 1855. His mother is still living and a resident of Bear Creek township.

FRIZZELL, THOMAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. Brooklyn. The subject of this sketch was born near Westminster, Maryland, in 1835. He moved with his parents to Holmes county, Ohio, in 1838 and was there educated and raised to manhood. In 1853 he became impressed with the idea that Iowa offered superior inducements to young men of energy and so came here the fall of that year and settled in this township. How well he has succeeded is evident to all, as he now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 480 acres of well cultivated land. His buildings are among the finest and most comfortable in his neighborhood. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising. His home is surrounded with groves, orchards, etc., and everything about his place presents the appearance of being under the care and management of a skillful agriculturalist. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Calhoun county, this State. He was married in 1864, to Miss Margaret Buchanan, of Brooklyn. Their fam-

ily consists of four children: John Wilfred, Hamiett, Isabella, Ada and Martha Ellen. They have lost two, both infants. He is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county and has always kept pace with its progress.

FRY, J. F.—Carriage and wagon-maker, Brooklyn. Was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1823. In 1833 he went to Holmes county, Ohio, with his father (Thomas), where he resided eleven years and learned his trade. He came to Poweshiek county in 1854, being among the pioneer mechanics of the county. He was married, in the fall of 1849, to Miss Barbara Bell, of Ohio. They have one daughter, Hannah (now Mrs. Fred Shim). Mr. Fry is among the early settlers of this county, and has seen the growth and prosperity of Bear Creek township. He is recognized as one of Brooklyn's substantial manufacturers. Himself and wife are identified with the Presbyterian Church.

FLAIG, JOSEPH A.—Merchant tailor, Brooklyn. Was born in London, November 20, 1841. His father (Valentine) came to America with his family when our subject was quite young. He resided for a time in New York and Philadelphia, and then moved to Gloucester, Delaware, where Joseph A. was raised and educated. In 1853 our subject moved to Marietta, Ohio, residing there a few years, after which he lived in Mississippi and West Virginia. He learned his trade in Lewisburg, West Virginia, where he resided a number of years, and then moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1861 located in Shelbyville. In 1866 he came to Iowa, stopping one year in Burlington, coming to Brooklyn in 1867, where he has since resided. He was married, November 28, 1869, to Miss Miranda Dee, of Poweshiek county, formerly of Vermont. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Mary Ann and Sarah Maria. Murtie (deceased). Mr. Flaig is of German and English lineage, his father being a native of Germany, of German parents, and his mother a native of England, of English parents. His father (Valentine) was a resident of the West Indies for ten years; he died in Mississippi in 1877. Mr. Flaig has been engaged in the merchant tailoring business during his residence in Brooklyn. He is a Master Mason, and also a member of the Masonic Benevolent Association of Oskaloosa.

FOSTER, C. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Oswego county, New York, February 1, 1829, where he was partially raised. His father (W. C.) died when C. L. was quite young. In 1844 our subject went to Racine county, Wisconsin, where he resided for a time, and then removed to the northern part of the State, subsequently lived in Fond du Lac county, from which place he came to Iowa, in 1856.

He resided some time in Iowa City, and then located in Tama county, where he engaged in farming for two years, when he returned to Johnson county, and after a short stay there came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He was married, May 27, 1857, to Miss Jane Mannagh, of Iowa City, formerly of Canada. They have seven children: Henry, Mabel, Millard, Harry, Fred, Ora and William. Mr. F.'s farm consists of 139 acres, all under cultivation, and comparatively well stocked. He operated a brick yard for sixteen years in connection with farming, but for the past few years has confined himself exclusively to farming. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

GILMORE, J. S.—Farmer, section 29, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Franklin county, Indiana, October 10, 1838, and came west in 1856, first settling in Minnesota, remaining there but a short time, then came to Brooklyn. He followed various pursuits, such as stage driving, railroad-ing, engineering and the hotel business. He was ever willing to engage in any honorable employment. He has visited many of the Western States, yet found no place more to his liking than Poweshiek county. He was married, in Brooklyn, January 1, 1860, to Miss M. C. Bross, formerly of Sussex county, New Jersey. They have seven children: Frank, C. Fred, Etta, Kiturah, Burtis, Charles and Cora. Lost two, infants: Edward and Gracie. Mr. G. owns eighty acres of valuable land, with good comfortable buildings. He also farms 100 acres besides his home place, and is engaged in stock-raising to quite an extent.

GILMAN, L. K.—Proprietor of the Gilman House and restaurant, Brooklyn. Was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 8, 1836, where he was raised and educated. His father (Jonathan) was a farmer, his ancestors being among the first settlers of the New England States. In 1855 the subject of this sketch moved to Illinois, where he resided about ten years; he then came to Clinton, Iowa, where he filled the position of foreman in a planing mill for nine years. In 1874 he came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He was married, May 8, 1866, to Miss Dorcas Johnston, of County Monehan, Ireland. Mr. Gilman is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Orangeman. He has a conveniently located hotel and restaurant opposite the C., R. I. & P. R. R. depot, and does a thriving business.

GOODENOUGH, S. R.—Farmer, section 12, P. O. Brooklyn. Born in Oneida county, New York, on the 22d day of March, 1826, and when about two years of age his parents brought him to Chautauqua county, same State, where he spent his time on a farm until he attained his fourteenth year. He then moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he attained his

majority. He was there married, in 1846, to Miss Polly A. Palmer, a native of New York State. In the autumn of 1849 he moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1851, when he emigrated to the gold fields of California. He there remained until 1855, then returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and resided there until the spring of 1856. He moved on a farm he previously purchased in Grant county, where he lived until 1858, then came to Iowa and settled in Warren township, this county. He resided there until the close of the rebellion. Moved to his present location where he owns a farm of 220 acres of cultivated land. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry. Was in nearly all the battles the regiment participated in. He was promoted to corporal during his service. His family now consists of six children: James E., Loraine M., Monroe, Charles, Eva Belle and Elvina. They lost one, Freddie.

GOODALE, C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, New York, on the 9th day of August, 1831, and was there educated and raised to manhood. Followed the pursuit of agriculture since his early youth, and has always given it his entire attention. In 1856 he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he remained until 1865. In the winter of 1858 he visited Davenport, this State, and was married, December 25th, to Miss Mary A. Lanphere, of Whiteside county. He immediately returned to his home and in 1865, becoming impressed with the idea that Iowa was the land which was destined to become the garden spot of the West, he came to his present location, in the spring of that year, where he owns a valuable farm of 260 acres of well-cultivated land, well stocked. His family consists of four children living: Linus, Emma, Frank and Clark, and he takes great interest in giving them the benefits of a liberal education.

GWIN, ELIAS—Dealer in grain, coal, etc., Brooklyn. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 27, 1834. His father, James Gwin, was an agriculturalist in that State. The Gwins were of Scotch and Irish lineage. James Gwin came to Poweshiek county with his family in 1850, being among the early settlers of Bear Creek township. Being among the pioneers they had many of the difficulties to contend with that are incident to the early settlement of a new country, such as long drives, and in those days deep snows were prevalent. Mr. James Gwin died in 1864. Our subject married, September 20, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Flack, of Ohio, Holmes county. By this union they have five children: Edward (deceased), A. F., S. B., Lillian Belle, James E. Mr. Gwin has been in the grain and coal trade since 1874; previous to that time he was engaged in various pur-

suits, confining his attention principally to farming and the stock trade. He has seen all of Brooklyn's growth and development. Was the first mail agent between Brooklyn and Montezuma, the county at that time being very sparsely settled and comparatively barren. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Gwin's grandfather, John Gwin, figured quite conspicuously in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted at the age of fourteen years as a drummer boy and was mustered out at its close as drum major. He built the first mill in Holmes county, Ohio, packing the material from Pennsylvania on the backs of mules.

HARDY, REV. J. B.—Brooklyn. Of Poweshiek's pioneers there is none deserving of more special notice than the subject of this notice, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1820. Moved with his parents to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1824. He attended the common school of his district until he attained the age of seventeen years. In 1841 came to Iowa and commenced his theological studies. July 9, 1842, was licensed to travel under the auspices of the Rock River Conference. At the organization of the conference in Iowa City, in September, 1844, he was ordained, and commenced his missionary labors in what was known as the Clear Creek Mission, which included Poweshiek county. Rev. Hardy held the first religious service held in the county in the spring of 1844, in the log cabin residence of a Mr. Satchel, about four miles south of where the town of Montezuma now stands. The missionary labors in those days were very arduous, the country being so sparsely settled, and the obstacles Mr. Hardy had to contend with can better be imagined than described. He has been a diligent worker of the M. E. Church in this State from 1842 to the present time, his labors being confined to Iowa. He is recognized as one of the stalwarts of that denomination. He was married July 9, 1846, to Miss Emily A. Jamison, daughter of Rev. Milton Jamison, at that time a prominent Methodist divine of Kentucky. By this union they have two daughters: Emma A. (now Mrs. Stafford), Lenora (now Mrs. Kilburn). The Reverend's labors at present are at Eddyville, Mahaska county, but he still is a resident of Brooklyn. He has a pleasant home, the surroundings of which indicate comfort. He can look back with some degree of satisfaction to the early times and know that he sowed the first seed of Christianity in one of Iowa's banner counties.

HENRY, B. S.—Of the firm of Parker & Henry, bakers, grocers and confectioners, Brooklyn. Was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1859. Was there raised until he attained the age of four years, when he moved with his father, Joseph Henry, in company with the bal-

ance of the family, to Poweshiek county, locating in Brooklyn, where B. S. has been raised and educated. Mr. Henry learned the cabinet trade with Messrs. Tanner and Parker, after which he clerked for W. M. Hanky in his dry goods for three years. In the spring of 1880 he formed a partnership with G. W. Parker. They operate a bakery, grocery and confectionery, and enjoy a good trade. Mr. Henry is well and popularly known in Brooklyn.

HICKS, B. P.—Proprietor of the Hicks House. Was born in Ontario county, New York, May 4, 1836. His father, Amos Hicks, moved with his family, including B. P., to Orleans county, in that State, when in his infancy. After a residence there of eight years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, the family moved to Wayne county, Michigan, where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1859 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and freighted for some years between that point and Denver, Colorado. From 1866 to 1874 was engaged in various pursuits, railroading a portion of the time. In 1874 came to Brooklyn and since that time has been catering to the wants of the traveling public. He keeps a hotel that will compare favorably with any in the town, conveniently located, opposite the C., R. I & P. depot.

HOLLEY, S. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1839, and there educated and raised to manhood. His occupation has been that of a farmer since his early youth, and he has always been successful in that calling. He was married in 1860 to Miss Ardelia Martin, who died in 1866. He came to this county in 1868, and in 1869 he returned to the scenes of his childhood and was there married that year to Miss Emma Smith of that county, and after a stay of a few months he again came to this county with his bride, and now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 320 acres of land. He is engaged in stock-raising to quite an extent. His family consists of two children, living, both of his last union: Fannie Maud and Emery LaMorte. Mr. Holley was elected township treasurer in 1878, and served one year, to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the public. He always takes an active part in the welfare of the schools of his neighborhood.

HOTT, JOHN.—Car repairer in C., R. I. & P. yard, Brooklyn. Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 3, 1833. Was there raised until he attained the age of ten years, when the family removed to Holmes county Ohio. After a residence in Holmes county for a number of years, the subject of this sketch came to Davenport, where he resided for a time, after which he moved to Marshall county, and resided until 1857, when he came to Brooklyn. He was married in 1860 to Miss Martha Norris. By this

union they have three children: Laura, Clara, Ernest. Mr. Hott is a carpenter by trade, but for a number of years has been in the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. yard as car repairer.

JONES, D. F.—Contractor and builder, Brooklyn; son of Uriah Jones of Madison township, Poweshiek county. Was born in Indiana, March 13, 1851. Came to Iowa with his parents when quite young. The family resided for a time in Linn county, after which they removed to Poweshiek where the subject of this sketch was raised and partially educated. D. F. attended the schools in Madison township until 1871, when he attended, for a time, the Brooklyn school, after which he attended the university at Iowa City. Went west in 1873, and learned the trade he now pursues in Nevada. In 1875 returned to Iowa, and was engaged for a time in the lumber trade at Blairstown. Came to Brooklyn in the spring of '77. Was married May 30, 1876, to Miss Emma Irene Sherman, of Iowa county. Their family consists of two children: Ethel Irene, Raymond Sherman. Himself and family are members of the Episcopal Church, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters. He is recognized as one of the leading contractors and builders of the town.

LANTZ, J. W.—Agriculturist and nurseryman, Brooklyn. Was born in La Fayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 26, 1838. Was there raised and educated. His father, Peter Lantz, was an agriculturalist in that State. The Lantz's were of German ancestry. The subject of this notice came to Brooklyn in 1857, at that time a small station on the State road, and has been a resident since, with the exception of his term in the service. Mr. Lantz enlisted in August, 1862, in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteers, participating in many of the notable events of the Rebellion, among which were Vicksburg and Youngstown. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, at the close of the Rebellion. He was married February 27, 1868, to Miss Caroline Newkirk, of Brooklyn. By this union they have four children: Edith, Viola, Elmer, Alburti. Mr. Lantz is a member of the B. V. Union, is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the A. O. U. W. Himself and family are closely identified with M. E. Church.

LEWIS, L. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Genesee county, New York; and in 1828 his parents moved to Morrow county, Ohio, when he was about seven years of age; there his mother died in 1835, and her death cast a gloom over his father's household. The subject of this sketch spent most of his time in acquiring an education and helping his father on the farm during his residence there. In 1842 he moved with his father to Knox county, Illinois, where he finished his education. In 1863 he offered his services as a soldier, was

not accepted on account of disability; but was appointed enrolling-master by the government, which office he retained until the close of the war. He was appointed postmaster at Truro, Knox county, in 1858, which office he held until 1863, when he resigned. He was married in 1849 to Miss Phebe Palmer, of Knox county. In 1869 he became impressed with the idea that Poweshiek county offered superior inducements to men of energy, and so came here in the spring of 1866, after having spent one year in Iowa City. His success in life has been very marked, as he began business for himself in very limited means, and through his habits of continual industry and careful management, now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land. Is also engaged in stock-raising to quite an extent, and owns a farm of eighty acres in Cerro Gordo county, this State, and a wagon manufactory in Brooklyn. His hospitality is worthy of special mention as his latch-string is always out to the traveling public. He always takes a warm interest in the welfare of the county, and is always willing to lend his influence to all commendable enterprises. His family consists of five children living: Amanda (now Mrs. A. C. Palmer of Fillmore county, Nebraska), Lawrence P. (now in Nebraska), Ella S. (now Mrs. E. M. Palmer of Phelps county, Nebraska), Emma W. (who resides with him and is a graduate of Grinnell College), and Etta A. (also a graduate), and in fact all his children have received a liberal education. Many schools in his neighborhood owe to him their existence and prosperity. He has held many offices of home interests and always to the entire satisfaction of the public.

McARA, M.—Stock dealer, Brooklyn. Was born in Schenectady county, New York, December 16, 1836. Moved with his father, James McAra, in 1841, to Herkimer county where he resided until 1855. In that year he went to California where he resided until 1867, engaged principally in mining. During the Rebellion he belonged to the State militia of California, and was on duty for several months. In 1867 he came to Brooklyn and engaged in the stock business, which he has continuously pursued since that time, with a considerable degree of success. Mr. McAra is a Royal Arch Mason.

McCABE, REV. P. J.—Pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Brooklyn. Was born in County Caven, Ireland, March 26, 1830, was there raised and educated; he finished his classical course in Ballymaceugh, in 1848, and entered "All Hallows Foreign Theological Missionary College at Dublin," and completed his theological course in 1852, and was ordained by Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. The same year he was affiliated to the dio-

cese of Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained about ten years. Has been in Brooklyn for the past seven years.

McDONALD, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, June 12, 1824. His parents brought him to Indiana county, Pennsylvania, when a mere infant. There his father died in 1827. He soon returned to Henry county, Indiana, with his mother, and was bound out when about five years of age to a farmer. He remained in Indiana until the spring of 1856, when he moved to his present location where he owns a farm of 122 acres, and has succeeded in converting the then wild prairie into a productive farm. He experienced many privations here in an early day which are attendant upon the early settlement of a country. He was twice married; first, to Miss Lydia M. Painter, in December, 1846. She was a native of Virginia. She died in 1861, leaving a family of five children: Mary Jane, Catharine, Martha Ann, Nancy Ellen and Manda A. They lost one. He was again married November 2, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth C. Foulke, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. From this union they have two children living: John Embury and Maggie L.

McFARLAND, W. M.—Of the firm of McFarland & Martin, attorneys and counselors at law, Brooklyn. Was born near Mt. Vernon, Indiana, April 1, 1848. His father, S. McFarland, was an agriculturalist in that State. He came to Iowa in 1855 with his family, among whom was W. M. Located in Van Buren county, where he resided until 1864, when he moved to Henry county, residing there until the time of his demise in 1873. The subject of this notice commenced his studies at the Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant. Was admitted to the bar at Placerville, California, in 1874. Graduated at the Iowa State University. Was married April 9, 1879, to Miss Florence Conaway, of Brooklyn, daughter of Dr. John Conaway. By this union they have one daughter. Mr. McFarland is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

McVEY, W. A.—Carriage, wagon-making and general blacksmithing, Brooklyn. Was born in Elizabethtown, Indiana, July 6, 1846. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1853, his father, J. O. McVey, locating at Montezuma. The family afterward removed to Deep River township, where W. A. learned the trade he now pursues. He was married in 1871, to Miss Carrie Salter, of Poweshiek county, formerly of Moline, Illinois. By this union they have a family of four children: Francis, Fredrick H., William, Charlie. Mr. McVey commenced business in Brooklyn in 1872. He has a conveniently located shop, and being well and popularly known, does a large and lucrative business.

MANATT, WILLIAM—Capitalist. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1823. Moved at an early age to Holmes county, Ohio, where his father, Robert Manatt, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided until 1846, and where William was raised and educated. In 1846 the family came to Poweshiek county, locating where Brooklyn now stands. At that time the State road was laid out, but had not been traveled to any extent. The Manatts were among the first settlers of the county, and had many of the difficulties to contend with which are incident to the settlement of a new country. The deep snows that prevailed in those days made it an arduous task to obtain the necessities of life, they having to be drawn long distances. The subject of this notice owned the land upon which the town proper of Brooklyn stands, and erected a number of fine business houses and residences. Mr. Manatt is the third oldest settler in the town. He has been twice married; first, to Mary Ann Carpenter, October 4, 1845. By this union he has two children: Wesley, Sarah Massey (now Mrs. Shortley). Mrs. Manatt died November 9, 1854. Was married the second time October 1, 1863, to Miss Roxann Shrimplin. By the latter union they have three children: Lolla, Nellie and Tresa.

MANATT, THOMAS—Of the firm of Manatt & Drake Bros., dealers in shelf and heavy hardware, Brooklyn. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 10, 1830, was there raised and educated; came to Iowa with his parents in 1847, the family locating in Washington county, where they resided until 1849, when they removed to Poweshiek county. Being among the first settlers of Bear Creek township, they experienced many of the trials incident to frontier life. The subject of this sketch, in company with his brother William, got out the logs and drew them for the first house in Brooklyn; the building has been reconstructed and still stands on the corner of Broadway and Des Moines Streets. Mr. Manatt is a large real estate owner, and during his long sojourn in Bear Creek township, has made a specialty of farming; in 1877 he embarked in the hardware business in company with Drake Brothers; his son, R. F. Manatt, an enterprising young business man, takes care of this branch of trade. He was married in 1855, to Miss Clarissa Winchester, of Iowa, formerly of New York; by this union they had seven children, six of whom are living: Robert Francis, Sarah C., Ida A., Effie G., Thomas Dellison (deceased), Laura O. and Bertie P.

MARTIN, IRA T.—Of the firm of McFarland & Martin, Brooklyn. Was born in Racine, Wisconsin, April 18, 1848, was there raised and partially educated; came to Iowa in 1861, locating in Linn county. Attended the Western College, at Western, Iowa, the seasons of 1862 and '63. In September, 1863, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in

company B, Ninth Iowa; participated in many of the leading battles among which were, Grand Prairie, Searcy, Arkansas and others; was wounded at Searcy; was honorably discharged in April, 1866. He was married July 2, 1876, to Miss Jennie M. Ray, of Malcom, Iowa. By this union they have one son, Herbert S. Mr. Martin has practiced his profession in Brooklyn since 1871.

MILLAR, W. G.—Dentist, Brooklyn. Was born near Kingston, Ontario, May 10, 1841, was raised to manhood and educated in his native country. His father (Harvey Millar) was a lumber dealer. The Millars were of English lineage. In 1863 the family moved to Michigan, residing there one year, after which they came to Poweshiek county, locating in Bear Creek township, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits and still reside. The subject of this sketch resided in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1873 and returned to Brooklyn in 1874, where he has since resided. He learned his profession in Brooklyn, and is well and popularly known throughout this section as one of the leading dentists, commanding a large and lucrative practice. He was married August 25, 1867, to Miss Emily M. Flagler, of Michigan, formerly of New York; by this union they have one child, Jennie May. Mr. Millar and family are closely identified with the M. E. Church.

MOUSLEY, J. E.—Foreman in the C., R. I. & P. R. R. round-house, Brooklyn. Was born in the State of New York, November 5, 1835. His father (John Mousley) was a lumber and coal dealer in that State; the family are of English lineage. In 1855 Mr. Mousley conceived the idea that the West offered superior inducements for enterprising young men, so that year he came to Davenport and engaged with the C., R. I. & P. R. R., at that time the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, in the employ of which company he has been since that time. He was married December 27, 1859, to Miss Jane E. Bush, of Pennsylvania; they have a family of four boys: Frank, William, Eddie and George. In 1864 he tendered his services to his country, enlisting in the capacity of an engineer, was engaged during his stay in the service on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad transferring troops, and was honorably discharged the same year of his enlistment on account of sickness contracted while discharging his duty. Mr. Mousley is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is one of the pioneers on the C. R. I. & P.; commencing as fireman, he has, by industry and attention to business, placed himself among its most worthy and trusted employes.

NEBEL, MICHAEL—Boot and shoemaker, Brooklyn. Was born in Bavaria, August 12, 1827, where he was raised, educated and learned

his trade. His father (Michael, Sr.) was a farmer in that country. Our subject came to America in 1852, locating for a time in New York, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, residing there one year, when he moved to Wayne county, that State. In January, 1859, he came to Poweshiek county and located at Montezuma, engaging in the boot and shoe trade, which he conducted a number of years successfully. In 1870 he came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided, and is the oldest resident boot and shoemaker in the town. Mr. N. is a Mason, also, an Odd Fellow.

NEFF, SILAS C.—Tinner, Brooklyn. Was born in Rogersville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 23, 1839, where he was raised and educated. His father (Frederick) was a shoemaker. The Neffs were of Swiss lineage. The subject of this sketch came to Brooklyn in 1857, at that time a small village, and has since resided here with the exception of the time he spent in the army. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company D, Fifty-second Ohio volunteer infantry; participated in the engagement of Chancellorsville, and many other notable battles of the rebellion; was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was married in June, 1866, to Miss Emma J. Bross, of Poweshiek county. By this union they have six children: Grace, Ralph, Noel, Leslie, Cora and Edith. Mr. Neff is one of Brooklyn's early settlers, and has seen most of its growth. He manufactured the first tinware in the town, using a cooking stove as a heater. He is closely identified with the Baptist Church, and has been its clerk for the past three years; is a member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union, also, an Odd Fellow.

NELK, C.—Dealer in groceries and provisions, Brooklyn. Was born in Hessen, Germany, August 30, 1839, where he was raised and educated; came to America in 1859 and located at Oquwaka, Illinois, where he resided thirteen years, with the exception of time he spent in the army; he then came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. In 1862 he enlisted in company G, Eighty-fourth Illinois infantry; participated in many of the notable events of the war, among which are: Chattanooga, Perryville and others; he was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. Mr. N. has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Caroline Wilhelm, of Germany, whom he married in 1866, and by whom he had three children: Charles, Julius and Annie. His first wife died in 1874. His second wife was Miss Huldah Cunningham, of this county, formerly of Illinois, whom he married in 1875, and by whom he has three children: Carrie, Willie and Lewis. Mr. N. is an Odd Fellow, also, a member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union. He keeps a choice line of staple and fancy groceries.

ODELL, ELZIE B.—Of the firm of Olcott & Odell, dealers in groceries and provisions, Brooklyn. This enterprising young business man

was born in Hartland, Huron county, Ohio, July 11, 1858; came West with his father (Charles) at the age of ten years. The family located in Brooklyn, where they have since resided. Our subject was raised and educated in Brooklyn, and is well and popularly known. In 1875 he turned his attention to railroading, which work he pursued for about two years, after which he clerked in several of the mercantile houses of the town; was in the employ of H. K. Graham for two years. In the spring of 1880, in company with Mr. Olcott, he engaged in the grocery business. He is a young man of sterling business qualifications, and is destined to be among Brooklyn's prominent and successful merchants.

ODELL, CHARLES W.—Brooklyn. Was born in Wayne county, New York, February 11, 1828; moved to Ohio with his parents when five years old, where he was raised, educated and resided until 1863, when he moved to Indiana, where he resided seven years, and then came to Iowa. He was married March 1, 1849, to Miss Liza Lathrop, of Ohio. They have three children: A. C., E. V. and Desoline (now Mrs. Olcott). Mr. Odell has retired from active business.

OLCOTT, B. F.—Of the firm of Olcott & Odell, groceries and provisions. The subject of this sketch was born in Huron county, Ohio, February 28, 1845; was there raised and educated. His father, Ben Olcott, was an agriculturist in that county. The Olcotts are of English lineage. In 1864 Mr. Olcott, with that spirit of patriotism which is characteristic of his native State, tendered his services to his country, enlisting in company I, Tenth Michigan volunteer infantry, participating in many of the notable events of the war, among which were Goldsboro, Buzzard's Roost, Black River, Bentonville and others; was with General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. His regiment marched from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, on a wager of \$2000, preparatory to attend the grand review at Washington, D. C.; they accomplished the feat in the stipulated time, five days, and secured the prize. He was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion, in July, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He returned to his home in Ohio where he resided until 1868, when he came to Brooklyn. Was married February 18, 1868, to Miss Desoline Odell, of Huron county, Ohio; by this union they have three children: Louanna, Ben Wade, Liza Bell. After a residence in Brooklyn of eight years he returned to Ohio where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years, after which he returned to Brooklyn, and in the spring of 1880 embarked in the grocery and provision trade in company with Mr. Odell.

OWEN, L. J.—Brooklyn. Was born in Sullivan county, New York, October 3, 1834; was there raised until he attained the age of fourteen years. The

Owens are of English and Irish lineage. From 1848 to 1864 L. J. resided in Wayne and Luzerne counties, Pennsylvania, engaged in various pursuits such as farming, saw-mill work and engineering. In June, 1864, he enlisted in company E, One hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, participating in many interesting skirmishes of the late war, he was honorably discharged July 13, 1865, and returned to his home. In 1866 he came to Iowa locating in Poweshiek county; he resided for a number of years in Warren township, following the position of engineer in a saw-mill; came to Brooklyn in 1872 where he has since been a resident. He was married October 10, 1858, to Miss Mary L. Parker of New York; by this union they have five children: Alonza Eugene, William Walter, Clarence Everton, Phoebe Ivarena, Elmer Jackson. Mr. Owen is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Brooklyn Veteran Union. He has been the trusty engineer in the steam flour mill for several years.

PARKER, J. M.—Harness and saddlery. Was born in Plessis, Jefferson county, New York, November 6, 1847, was there raised and educated and learned his trade. In 1868 he came West, locating at Colfax, Iowa, where he remained fifteen months, resided for a time in Nebraska; came to Brooklyn in 1874 where he has since resided. He was married January 7, 1873, to Miss A. L. Diamond of Kansas, formerly of Michigan. By this union they have had two children: Castella and Braton (deceased). Mr. Parker is a member of the I. O. O. F. Himself and family are identified with the Presbyterian Church. He keeps a fine line of light and heavy harness and is a first-class workman.

PARNHAM, GEORGE—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Linconshire, England, June 26, 1825, and was there educated and raised to manhood. His occupation has been that of a farmer since his early life. He was there married on the twentieth day of May, 1850, to Miss Mellincent Padery of that county. In 1852 he came to the United States and settled in Piketown, Ohio, where he remained about one year, when he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, there resided until 1865 when he moved to his present location where he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land well stocked. Their family consists of five children: Eliza (now Mrs. M. C. Sheets of this county), John Henry (who is married and lives in this county), Walter Scott (who resides with him), Charles Robert and Mary Jane; they have lost four, two in childhood and George, and Phebe (then the wife of H. Harper.)

PHILLIPS, CAPT. GEORGE—Postmaster, Brooklyn. Was born August 13, 1835, in Marseilles, Onondago county, New York. Was there raised and educated. His father, George Phillips, followed the pursuits of agri-

culture in that county. In 1855 the subject of this sketch came west locating Onarga, Iroquois county, Illinois, where he resided three years engaged in contracting and building. In 1858 he left in Onarga, and spent about two years traveling through western country, locating where he now resides in 1860. Mr. Phillips enlisted August 13, 1862, in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, and was appointed first lieutenant of the company. They were mustered in October 10, 1862, and were at once transported to Helena, Arkansas, and marched from there to Oakland, Mississippi, under the command of Gen. Hovey, to re-inforce Grant. The first engagements they participated in were Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Edward's Station, May 13. After which came the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16. The details of this engagement are too familiar to the people to repeat. Of the Twenty-eighth Iowa, Gen. Hovey in the official report of this action, says: "Not yet more than six months in the service, and yet no troops ever showed more bravery or fought with more valor; of them and their commanders Iowa may well be proud." At the siege of Vicksburg, they occupied a position in the center of the left wing of Grant's army. They were under General Banks during the Louisiana campaign, and the famous Red River expedition. At Alexandria, Louisiana, a bullet passed through his clothing, but did no further damage. Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, Lieut. Phillips was promoted to captain, for meritorious services. Among the leading engagements that Capt. Phillips participated in besides those already mentioned were Cane River, Middle Bayou, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and various others. He was mustered out November 12, 1863. Returned to his home in Brooklyn, and embarked in the general merchandise trade in company with O. F. Dorrance, under the style of Phillips & Dorrance, in which he continued for eight years. He was appointed postmaster, August 25, 1873. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and superintendent of the Brooklyn Veteran Union. Was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Nancy E. Carson, of Iowa City. By this union they have five children: Lela, Albert Burton, Effa, Prescott (deceased), and Dilla.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD—Contractor and builder. Was born in Somersetsshire, England, January 22, 1832. Came to America with his parents in 1835. His father, George Phillip, Sr., locating in Marseilles, Onondago county, New York, where Edward was raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues. He came to Iowa in 1863, locating in Tama county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and remained three years, after which he came to Brooklyn and resided two years, when he returned to Tama county and remained five years. In 1873 he again returned

to Brooklyn, where he has since resided, engaged in contracting and building, being numbered among the leading builders of the county. He was married, December 17, 1854, to Miss Louisa Beach. By this union they have three children, Charles Augustus, John Edward, Cornelia Avery. Mr. Phillips is a Master Mason.

POWERS, R. U.—Sign, carriage and ornamental painter. Born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Was there raised until he attained the age of six years, when his father, George Powers, came West with his family, among whom was our subject, locating in Bear Creek township, engaged in agricultural pursuits. R. U. was raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues in Brooklyn. He first worked and got an insight of the business with W. S. Anderson. Mr. Powers is a close observer and artistic student. His carriage and ornamental painting will compare favorably with any of the metropolitan work. He has turned his attention to landscape painting, and his success in this line has been very encouraging. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and secretary of the Brooklyn Reform Club.

PRICE, W. H.—Carpenter, and builder. Was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, May 24, 1839. Was there raised until he attained the age of twelve years. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1851. His father, J. K., locating at Davenport, where his family resided four years. After which W. H. came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. Mr. Price tendered his services to his country in 1861, enlisting September 14, in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, participating in many of the notable events of the war, among which were Vicksburg, Helena and others. Was honorably discharged, August 27, 1865. He was married May 24, 1866, to Miss E. C. Thomas, of Brooklyn. By this union they have five children: A. A., Charlie C., Harry W., Blanche B. and Sadie M. Mr. Price is a member of the A. F. and A. M., also the I. O. O. F., and the B. V. U. He is one of the pioneer mechanics of Brooklyn.

PROSSER, A.—Brooklyn. Was born February 20, 1818, in Yates county, New York; was there raised until he attained the age of fourteen years. His father, Abraham Prosser, was a farmer in that county. The Prossers are of English lineage and were among the first settlers of Wyoming county, New York. The subject of our sketch located in Huron county, Ohio, in 1831, and resided there for thirty-three years, being one of the pioneers of that county. In 1864 he came to Brooklyn and engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep and blooded horses. For some years he has been living retired, being advanced in years. He is now enjoying the fruits of his early exertions. He has a number of fine residences in South Brooklyn. Mr. Prosser was married, November

14, 1835, to Miss Mary Ann Arnert, of New Jersey. From this union they have had nine children, five of whom are living: Martha Jane, Mary Arabelle, Lavina Bernice (deceased), Phebe Elizabeth (deceased), Catharine Amelia (deceased), Julia (deceased), Georgia Alice, William Stewart, Isaac Wesley. Himself and family are identified with the M. E. Church.

RURN, C. E.—Physician, Brooklyn. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 7, 1835. His father, M. C. Rayburn, was an agriculturist in that State. The Rayburns were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. C. E. received the benefits of the common schools of his native county and assisted on the farm until he attained the age of nineteen. In 1854 he conceived the idea that Iowa offered superior inducements to enterprising young men, and that year he came to Poweshiek county, locating at Montezuma, where he adopted the profession of school-teaching, attending select schools during vacations. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Vest & Watts, of Montezuma, and remained with them until 1860, then commenced taking a course of lectures in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at that time located at Keokuk, graduating in 1864. During the intermissions between lectures he was practicing his profession at Lynnville, Jasper county. In September, 1864, he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Sixtieth United States colored regiment, receiving his commission from Abraham Lincoln. He joined the regiment at Helena, Arkansas; was promoted three months later to post-surgeon of Helena Post, which position he retained until the spring of 1865, when he was transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, and placed in charge of the Third Iowa battery's ambulance corps, where he remained until the autumn of 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After his return he embarked in the drug trade in Brooklyn in connection with practicing his profession, which he operated for a time, but of late years has devoted his entire attention to his profession. He has been for a number of years one of the surgeons for the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and examining physician for the A. O. U. W., of which order he is a member; is also a Master Mason. Dr. Rayburn is among the early settlers of Poweshiek county and is well and popularly known.

SCOTT, JOHN T.—Attorney, Brooklyn. Was born in Kilmanerc, Scotland, October 16, 1840. His father, Joseph Scott, was a carpet weaver by profession. He came to America when John T. was three years of age and located at Terryville, Massachusetts (now Thompsonville), where he engaged in carpet-weaving and resided six years, when he came West, locating in Fayette county, Wisconsin, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, residing there until the time of his demise in 1856. From 1856

to 1861 John T. was engaged in various pursuits, attending the common schools during the winter season and studying at every available opportunity, his early education facilities being very limited. In 1861 he tendered his services to his country, enlisting at Elizabeth, Illinois, in company E, Fifteenth Illinois volunteer infantry, participating in many of the prominent engagements of the Rebellion. After his enlistment he was retained at Freeport, Illinois, until the call for 300,000 men, when his company was mustered into the service. Was honorably discharged the spring of 1862, and re-enlisted in September of that year in the One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry. In 1863 he was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant of the Sixteenth United States colored regiment. In January, 1864, he received his commission as first lieutenant, which office he filled until he was honorably discharged in May, 1866. He came to Brooklyn in the same year and engaged in agricultural pursuits for one season, after which he entered the law office of J. D. Hale, of Brooklyn, and read law. Was admitted to the bar in December, 1867. Was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1870. Was married, in 1868, to Miss Marian Shimer, of Brooklyn. By this union they have one son, John O. He is a member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union and a Mason.

SEELEY, J. B.—Carriage and wagon-maker, Brooklyn. Was born in Malaquanatch, Island of Cape Breton, December 5, 1843. Was there raised until he attained the age of twelve years, when he moved with his parents to Canada. His father, Austin Seeley, was a mill-wright. The family located at Renfrew, where they resided until 1858, and where J. B. was partially educated. In 1859 they came to Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where the subject of this sketch learned the trade he now pursues. In 1861 he tendered his services to the cause, enlisting in company H, Twelfth Illinois infantry, participating in many of the leading battles of the war, among which were Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, first and second engagements, Ball's Knob, Jonesboro, Bentonville and others. At the second battle of Corinth he was severely wounded in the thigh and still retains in his person the lead. He was honorably mustered out as sergeant at Louisville, Kentucky, August 5, 1865, after which he returned to his home at Princeton, and pursued farming until 1867, when he came to Poweshiek county. He farmed for a number of years four miles northwest of Brooklyn. Moved to Brooklyn in 1874 and clerked in the mercantile house of O. F. Dorrance until 1878, when he embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Anna Wasson, of Washington county, Iowa. They have four children: Elsie Maud, Jennie, James Austin and Ellen. Mr. Seeley is a Master of the

A. O. U. W.; also member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union. Himself and family are identified with the M. E. Church.

SHINE, ADAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Saxon, Germany, December 3, 1835. He came with his parents to the United States when he was about eleven years of age. They settled in Holmes county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was raised. In 1854 he came this county, remaining about eleven months, when he returned to the home of his parents, in Holmes county. He was married there in December, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Uhl, of that county; they have eight children living: Jesse, Lafayette, Caroline, Catharine, Adam, Lydia, Matildia, Rosetta and Charles, they have lost four infants. Mr. Shine has been very successful in business, as he started out a poor boy. He owns two valuable farms as well as some lots in Malcom and Victor. Mr. Shine has won the confidence and respect of the people of the county.

SPENCER, J. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 19, 1829. His father (Stephen Spencer) was an agriculturist in that State. Mr. Spencer resided in Jefferson county until he attained the age of twenty-two years, attending the common schools and improving his mind as circumstances would permit. In 1851 the family removed to Ohio, where Mr. Spencer resided five years. In 1856 he came to Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Poweshiek county, where he has since resided. He was married July 2, 1862, to Miss Mary Banning, of Ohio; himself and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Spencer is a Master Mason. His farm, which consists of 260 acres, is well stocked, his house pleasantly situated and adorned with a good orchard.

STAHL, JACOB—Farmer, section 5, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Germany, in 1835, and was there educated and raised to manhood. His occupation in youth was that of a shepherd. He came to the United States in 1853 and made his first settlement in Newark, New Jersey, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture for about two years, he then moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where he resided until the spring of 1869, when he moved to his present location. He was married in Bureau county, in 1862, to Miss Jane Sterling, of that county; their family consists of three children living: Frank, William and Mertie; they lost four in childhood. Mr. Stahl owns a nice farm of 160 acres of well cultivated land with first-class improvements. He is deserving the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors.

STEVENSON, J. D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Carroll county, New Hampshire, September 14, 1831;

was there raised until he attained the age of sixteen. His father (D. G. Stevenson) was a farmer. The Stevensons are of Scotch lineage. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Stevenson went to Boston, and clerked in a mercantile house for eight years, after which he came to Illinois, locating in Sheffield, where he resided until 1864, when he made a tour through the Western country, returning in 1866, and continued to reside there until 1876, when he came to Poweshiek county. In that year he embarked in the hardware business in Brooklyn, which business he conducted for eighteen months when he turned his attention to tilling the soil. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Pickett, of Beverly, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Sophia Pickett of that place. She is of English lineage. Their family consists of three children: Willie A., Florence C. and Francis L. Mr. Stevenson's farm consists of sixty acres. He makes a specialty of raising and trading stock. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.; himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

STOBER, J. C.—Dealer in saddlery and harness, Brooklyn. Was born in Baden, Germany, June 30, 1840. Was there raised until he attained the age of nine years, when, with his father, F. G. Stober, and his family, he came to this country. They located at Freeport, Illinois, and resided there until 1859, when he moved to Iowa City, where he resided until 1862. During his sojourn at Freeport he learned the trade of harness making. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, Twenty-second Iowa, participating in many of the notable events of the war, among which were Port Gibson, Black River and Vicksburg. At the battle of Winchester he was severely wounded in the arm. Was with Gen. Mullinaux in his tour through Texas. Was honorably discharged July 25, 1865, and returned to Iowa City. Came to Brooklyn in 1867. Was married October 3, 1865, to Miss Anna M. Dostal, of Iowa City. By this union they have two children: George and Antonie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment and the Brooklyn Veteran Union. Mr. Stober is the pioneer harness maker of the town, and carries a large stock.

SWENSON, JOHN.—Farmer, section 22, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Sweden in 1830, where he was raised. He followed the pursuits of agriculture since his early youth. In 1853 he came to America and made his first settlement in Princeton, Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he moved to this county. Was married June 28, 1866, to Miss Christine Johnson. His family consists of four children: Andrew S., Frank W., Albert Theodore and Josephine. Has lost one, an infant. His success in life has been very marked, as he made a comfortable home through his habits of continued industry. He owns a farm of 80 acres of well improved

land, with good comfortable buildings, and also engages in stock-raising to quite an extent.

TALBOTT, J. C.—Farmer, section 13, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Tuscarora, New York, June 9, 1823. Was there raised until he attained the age of four years, when he moved with his father, J. J. Talbott, to Holmes county, Ohio, where the family resided until 1845, when they came to Iowa, locating in Jefferson county. In the spring of 1846 they came to Poweshiek county, locating where J. C. now resides, being the first settlers in the township. Mr. J. J. Talbott died February 20, 1849. The subject of this sketch was married, December 14, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Swaney, of Ohio, by which union they have five children: John S., Thomas Kinsie, Laura Jenette, Adda Belle, Matilda Mary. The two latter are deceased. Mr. Talbott is the pioneer of Bear Creek township, and has seen its development from a barren waste, inhabited only by the dusky natives, wolves, buffaloes, etc., to a township now settled with an intelligent class of agriculturalists, and laden with the choicest productions of the soil. He owns a fine farm in close proximity to Brooklyn, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists of the township. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

TALBOTT, B. M.—Banker, Brooklyn. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 23, 1843. His father, John J., was of Scotch lineage and his mother of English descent. In 1846 he came to Poweshiek county with his parents, his father being the first settler in Bear Creek township. B. M. has been a resident since that time, with the exception of his term in the service. John J. Talbott died February 20, 1849. August 14, 1862, Mr. Talbott tendered his services to the cause, enlisting in company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa volunteer infantry, participating in many of the notable engagements of the late war, among which were Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, and others. January 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, he received a severe wound on the left breast and arm, which incapacitated him for duty for a time. Was honorably discharged November 7, 1864, at Rock Island, Illinois, after which he returned to his home in Brooklyn. Was married, May 12, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Ashton. By their union they have five children: Albert B., Charlie D., Eddie H., Effie E., Lena E. In 1866 he established a land office in connection with being notary public, which agency he operated for a number of years. He has a partner in the banking business, Mr. Sterling, and the transactions of their house will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. Talbott is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Brooklyn Veteran Union. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

TERWILLIGER, M.—Capitalist, Brooklyn. Was born in Sullivan county, New York, November 14, 1814. Was there raised and educated. His father, William Terwilliger, was an agriculturalist in that State. The family is of German and Holland lineage. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio in 1832, locating in Huron county, where he engaged in farming for about four years. He then went to Branch county, Michigan, and engaged in the real estate business, remaining there for two years. He returned to Ohio and resided for a time, after which he engaged in the mercantile trade in Colwells Prairie, Wisconsin, for a short period. In 1846 he erected a store at Omro, Wisconsin, and was engaged in trade there for a number of years. After residing in different portions of Wisconsin until 1852, he came to Iowa and was for a time in the real estate business in Clarke county. He then removed to Illinois, residing at Moline and different parts of the State until 1873, when he came Brooklyn, where he has since resided. 1879 he engaged in mercantile business, which he operated until 1878, when he retired from active business. He was married November 8, 1833, to Miss Betsey Converse, of Ohio, formerly of Connecticut. Mr. Terwilliger from early boyhood has been a close Biblical student. His progress may be inferred from the fact that he was licensed to preach while in trade at Omro, by the Baptist denomination, of which he has been a life long member. He built the first Baptist Church at Oshkosh, and was duly ordained at Necedah, July 13, 1853. Filled various calls in different portions of Illinois while a resident there, and supplied the Brooklyn Church for three months after he arrived here.

THOMPSON, IRA A.—Book-keeper for Sterling & Talbott, Brooklyn. Was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1853; was there educated and raised to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. His parents were Robert and Mary Thompson, of Scotch and Irish lineage. He pursued the vocation of carpenter and joiner a number of years previous to his coming to Iowa. Has been in the employ of Messrs. Sterling & Talbott, for the past four years. Mr. Thompson was married, May 12, 1880, to Miss Maria McKnight, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the M. E. Church.

TINKER, E. W.—Blacksmith, Brooklyn. Was born in 1836, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania; was there raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues. His father (W. J. Tinker) was a carder and fuller in that State. The Tinkers were of English lineage. The subject of this sketch came West in 1868, locating in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Margaret Greenlee, of Pennsylvania. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living: J. F., Estella J.

and Adela May. Mr. Tinker tendered his services to his country in 1863, enlisting in company H, Second battalion, his term of service being six months, after the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. He is a skilled workman, makes a speciality of horse-shoeing and does a thriving business.

TINKER, EDWIN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in what is now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of March, 1812. He was there raised to manhood on a farm and educated in a log school-house, at a subscription school. It was the best the country afforded at that time, and was built on the *cob-house* principle, with substantial puncheon floors, rude benches made of hewn logs, the windows being an opening between two logs, the space covered with greased paper to admit light. He was married in Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1840, to Miss Arabella Thompson, of that county. In 1866 he came to Warren township this county, where he began his arduous task of making a home on the then wild prairie of Iowa. In this he succeeded beyond his expectations. In the spring of 1867 he moved to his present location, where he owns a farm of 355 acres of cultivated land, well stocked. His family consists of eleven children living: James, George E., Hannah, Joshua, Sarah (now Mrs. D. Sliggle, of this county), Matilda (now Mrs. M. V. Sterling, of this county), Martha (now Mrs. Paris Fimford, of Cedar county, Nebraska), Charlotte (now Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Texas), Wesley, Arabella (now Mrs. Charles Jewell, of this county). He lost one, Wainwright, who died during his service as a soldier.

UHL, CHARLES—Farmer, section 25, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 7th day of October, 1831; was there educated and raised on a farm. He was married in Holmes county, in December, 1858, to Miss E. J. Patterson, a native of that county. In the autumn of 1861 he came to this county, arriving here on the 25th of October. He settled near his present location, and in the spring of 1865, he moved on his present farm, which consists of 240 acres of cultivated land. His family now consists of five children living: George, Drusilda, Nora, Florence Clementine and Walter. They lost two, one an infant and the other aged two years.

WALTERS, W.—North Brooklyn. The subject of this sketch was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1814; was there raised until he attained the age of eighteen years. In 1832 he removed with his father (Jacob Walters) and the balance of the family to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the merchandise business for a number of years. Was also engaged in the foundry and machine business, after

which he engaged in the mercantile business until he removed to this State. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Elizabeth McKey, of Ohio; by this union they have eight children: Mary Ann (now Mrs. W. H. McQuene), Margaret (now Mrs. Skinner), Jacob (residence in Ohio), James (residence in Kansas), Hiram (residence in Kansas), William (married Miss Mary Reynolds), Josephine (now Mrs. George W. Dolby) and LeRoy (residence Toledo, Tama county, Iowa). Mr. Walters located in Brooklyn in February, 1864; the residence he took as his abode at that time he still occupies. Immediately after his arrival he was elected to the office of justice, which he filled for a number of years. Among the important cases that came before him was that of Kirk G. Vincent for the murder of Caliborne Showers, which is given in detail in another portion of this book. Mr. Walters has retired from active public life, and in his declining years is enjoying the comforts of home and his family. He is a Chapter Mason.

WHEELER, A. K.—Farmer, section 28, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1823; was there educated and raised to manhood and has followed the pursuit of agriculture since his early life and has always given it his entire attention. In 1854 he came to this county and purchased his present farm. After a stay of a few weeks he returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1859 when he again came to this county and settled in Malcom township. He resided there until 1863 when he moved to his present location. Has always been among the leaders of his neighborhood. He is virtually the architect of his own fortune, as he attributes his success to his habits of industry and careful management. Mr. Wheeler owns a farm of 360 acres of well improved land.

WOOD, A. J.—Hardware merchant, Brooklyn. Was born in Montgomery county, New York, July 10, 1835. In 1855 came to Illinois, in 1858 came to Iowa, locating in Johnson county; in 1862 came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. His popularity may be inferred from the fact that he is now serving his second term in the State Legislature from this district.

MALCOM TOWNSHIP.

AKERS, W. R.—Malcom. Was born in Harrison county, Ohio, November 18, 1839, and moved with his parents to Iowa, in the year 1850, making his first settlement in Iowa county, where he remained until 1861. He then enlisted in company G, Seventh Iowa infantry, and participated in the following battles: Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth,

Iuka, Resaca, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and others. He was honorably discharged in August, 1864, and then returned to Iowa, and settled at Mount Vernon where he engaged in teaching school. Was elected County Superintendent in 1868, and held that office two years. He came to Malcom in 1871, and followed school teaching a short time. Was admitted to the bar in 1872, and followed the practice of law for an occupation about four years. In 1876 he was again elected County Superintendent, and held the office four years. In the summer of 1880 he engaged in working for the Union Historical Company of Des Moines. Was married, April 23, 1868, to Miss Susan Karnes, of Ashland county, Ohio. Their family consists of five children: Cora May, Mary A., Bertha L., Nellie M. and John E. Mr. A. has held important city offices, and has been a member the council.

ARNOLD, H. D.—Deceased, Malcom. Was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1828, and was there educated and raised. He early learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed that as an occupation until a few years after his removal to Iowa. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Mary S. Morse, of Otsego county. He came to this county in 1854, and settled on the State road, on what is now section 14, and was among the first settlers in Malcom township. He died September 20, 1866, leaving a wife and two children: Dewey H. and Mary E. They now conduct a farm of 160 acres of well cultivated land. The subject of our sketch was a man who had won the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was always a friend to the poor, a zealous worker for the advancement of morals and christianity. His life was closely associated with the Presbyterian Church; honest and upright in every respect. Was a soldier in the late war. His decease was regreted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

AYLETT, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Essex, England, in 1848, and there followed the pursuits of agriculture until he was about eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of engineer, which occupation he followed until 1875, when he came to America, and settled in Poweshiek county, where he now farms about 200 acres of land. His farm is well stocked. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Harriet Sines, of Essex, England. Himself and wife have been closely identified with the M. E. Church.

BAIRD, E.—Carpenter and joiner, Malcom. Was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 17, 1826, and until twenty years of age was engaged in farming. In 1847 he went to Ashland, Ohio, where he learned his trade, and also studied architecture, and in 1850 removed to Wolcott, and six months later to Hamilton, Wisconsin. He made that place his

home about one and a half years, and then returned to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then to Osceola, Wisconsin, purchased 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming, working at his trade during this time. In 1860 he came to Iowa, locating in Iowa county, and followed his chosen avocation until August 11, 1861, when he enlisted in company I, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, and participated in the battles of Magnolia Heights, Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Red River expedition. Was captured at Sabine Cross Roads, and sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was kept four months, and then effected his escape. He, with six others, bribed a boy (who was employed in running a scavenger cart) to cover them with debris, and was thus carried safely outside of prison quarters. After a long and tedious journey of twenty-seven days, suffering intensely for food and water, Mr. Baird succeeded in capturing three geese and one small hog, which were divided. On the 28th day they arrived at Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. There he remained but a few days, when he was sent by the government to Fort Scott, Kansas, and there joined his lines. Was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865. In 1869 he came to this county and engaged in working at his trade, and also in the manufacture of a patent weather strip, besides other inventions. His marriage was in Wayne county, Ohio, December 28, 1845, to Miss Sophronia Borgan, of that county. They have eight children living: Frank M., James, Allie, Byron K., Alva L., Clara, Flora and Frances. Have lost two.

BATES, N. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, post-office Malcom. Born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 6, 1839, and resided there until sixteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois. Lived there until 1865, when he came to Poweshiek county and settled in section 15, Malcom township. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Elmira H. Cummins, of this county. Their family consists of three children: Eugene S., Gertrude A., Norma F. Mr. Bates enlisted in 1862, in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg, was with Sherman on his march to Meridian, and others. He was honorably discharged in 1864. He re-enlisted in the same company and served to the close of the war. His father, Sylvester Bates, is an old settler of the county and was elected County Treasurer, which office he filled satisfactorily to the public. His second wife, Mrs. Eliza Bates, has been a literary writer since her youth and has attained considerable prominence as such.

BODUM, L. G.—Hardware merchant, Malcom. Was born in Holstein Germany, in 1846, and there was raised. He received a mercantile

education and in the year 1869 came to America and settled in Davenport and followed the occupation of railroading until 1871, when he came to Poweshiek county and settled in Brooklyn. There he resided until 1873, when he came to Malcom and engaged in the restaurant business and followed that until 1877, when he engaged in the hardware business and is now enjoying a fine trade. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary Link, of Brooklyn. Their family consists of three children: Mary, John and Caroline. Mr. B. has served as a member of the city council. He takes an active part in the educational interests of the community.

BODINE, F. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Grinnell. Born in Seneca county, New York, in 1823, and was there educated and raised. He has followed the pursuits of agriculture from youth. Was married, in 1858, to Miss A. M. Simpson. They have one child from this union, Frank. Mrs. Bodine died in 1861 and he was again married, in 1863, to Miss M. Sheley, of the same county. From this union he has two sons living: George G. and Henry. His second wife died January 15, 1879. He moved to Iowa in 1866 and settled in Davenport, where he resided about six months, then moved to his present location, where he owns a valuable farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation. He is now quite extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock, is a man who is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county and takes a warm interest in the educational interests of his township.

BRADBROOK, PETER—Malcom. Born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1832. Moved to Huron, Ohio, with his parents when about two years old, where he resided until manhood and then learned the trade of general machinist and blacksmithing. In 1854 he moved to Michigan City, Indiana, and remained about one year, when he removed to Tama City, Iowa, where he remained until 1869. In that year he again moved to his present location. Upon his arrival at Malcom he at once erected a large establishment for the purpose of carrying on wagon-making and general blacksmithing, in which line he has built up a large and profitable business. Mr. Bradbrook is a self-made man; beginning life a poor boy he gradually, with marked industry, kept gaining on the goddess of fortune. He is in possession of a fine farm in Tama county, besides having his factory in Malcom and a large and commodious residence. Is a Mason and Odd Fellow and has filled the office of councilman for a number of years.

CADY, THOMAS.—Postmaster, Malcom. Was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1830, and there grew to manhood on a farm. In 1855 he removed to Genesee, Illinois, where he continued farming and resided there until the year 1868, at which time he came to Poweshiek county. First

settled in Madison township and remained two years, when he came to Malcom. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and held the office four years, and in 1876 received the appointment of postmaster. He was elected a member of the city council in 1880. In the year 1861 Miss Julia M. North, of Genesee, New York, became his wife. They have three children: Allison B., Myra A. and Fannie L. Lost one, aged seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Cady are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. is a prominent member of the Lilly Lodge and has held the office of senior warden. Was also a charter member of the same.

CARDELL, L. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Brookfield, Vermont, July 4, 1835, and when about fifteen years of age moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he resided until 1854. He received a liberal education in his youth. His occupation was that of a farmer until 1854, when he moved to the gold fields of California, where he was engaged in mining about three years, when he returned to this county and made his home with his parents, who came here a few years previous. He purchased a farm of 120 acres, then spent one year in Kansas, then returned to this county, and was married in 1860, to Miss Emma L. Chapman, a daughter of the Reverend A. D. Chapman, of this county. They have two children living: Florence E. and Robert C. They lost three in childhood. He was elected member of the Legislature during the Fourteenth General Assembly. Was the first postmaster in Malcom; also the first justice of the peace. Was frequently appointed delegate to State and county conventions. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVIS, N. E.—Druggist, Malcom. Is a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, born February 21, 1846, and there received his education. In 1861 he enlisted in company I, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Virginia, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, where he was slightly wounded. Was taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, and sent to Andersonville, where he was kept one year and then sent to parol camp at Annapolis, Maryland. Was mustered out in 1865 and then returned to his native place, remaining until 1876, when he came to this county, settling in Malcom, and engaged in his present business. On the 18th day of December, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Pander, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. They have a family of three children living: Maud, John C. and Frank. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DAVIS, F. D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1853; moved with his par-

ents when very young to Wurtemberg, same State, where he was raised. He received a mercantile education, and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1877, when he came to this county and settled in Malcom. In 1878 he moved to his present location. Mr. D. was married, March 22, 1876, to Mrs. Kate Schaffer, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have one child living, Edith Laura. Lost one, an infant. He began business for himself on very limited means, and he now owns a farm of 120 acres of cultivated land, with four acres of timber. His farm is well stocked.

DELAHOYDE, CHAS. J.—Merchant, Malcom. Was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 10, 1839, and came with his parents to America when about six years old. The family first located in Boston, where they resided about nine years, then moved to New York, residing one year, then to Iowa, locating in this county on what is now section 10 of Malcom township. Their early life here was fraught with many privations and hardships. Our subject followed farming and various other pursuits until 1868, when he engaged in the mercantile business. Commencing business with no capital save his previous earnings, his success has been marked indeed. Previous to opening a store he followed well digging, in which he was quite proficient. He now carries a large stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, as well as a full line of staple and fancy groceries. He also owns some of the most valuable real estate in the town, and is considered among the prosperous men of the county. Mr. D. has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Eliza Yeple, of Bloomingdale, Illinois, by whom he had four children: Thomas A., Samuel E., Charles E. and Carrie E. His first wife died. His second wife was Miss Harriet S. Barnhouse, of Washington, Ohio, by whom he has one child living, Fred. Mr. D. enlisted in company F, Tenth Iowa infantry, in the spring of 1862, and was in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and the Siege of Vicksburg—at the downfall of which he distinguished himself as a brave and true soldier, receiving letters of credit for the same. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Champion's Hill, and also received an accidental wound in the foot while in camp at Bridgeport, Alabama. He was honorably discharged August 23, 1865.

DOUGLASS, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Malcom. Was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, July 15, 1836, and came with his parents to America when about twelve years of age. The family first located in Peacham, Vermont, where our subject was educated and lived until eighteen years of age, when the family removed to Neponset, Illinois. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in company B, Nineteenth Illinois infantry, serving until July, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

He re-enlisted in company K, Forty-second Illinois, serving until November, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Nashville, Chica-mauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Resaca and others; was on Sherman's campaign to Atlanta; received a slight wound at Franklin, Tennessee; was promoted to the signal corps for his many brave acts; was captured by Gen. Forest, but paroled in a few days thereafter; and was mustered out in November, 1865. Mr. D. was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Shurrer, of Stark county, Illinois, by whom he has four children: Andrew, William, Charles and Edna. He came to this county in 1868, and now owns a farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation, and is extensively engaged in the stock business.

DUFFUS, JAMES—Proprietor of the Central House, Malcom. Was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 24, 1816, where he was raised and educated, and followed farming. In 1854 he came to Iowa and located in Union township, this county. He was among its first settlers, and endured the usual hardships attending the settlement of a new country. He purchased 320 acres of wild land and began the arduous task of making a home. The appearance of his farm now proves that his labor has not been expended in vain. Himself and son are also conducting a large livery stable, as well as a first-class hotel, which is a fine three story building with stone basement, the appointments of which will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. D. was married, in 1835, to Miss Ann Auchrue, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by whom he has seven children: Margaret (born September 18, 1836; now Mrs. M. Dailey), Jane (born August 12, 1838; now widow of J. Pew), Elizabeth (born August 18, 1840; now Mrs. A. Hardin), James H. (born May 24, 1846), Alex. (born September 5, 1848), Mary Ann (born September 28, 1850; now Mrs. B. James) and Isabella (born August 15, 1852; now Mrs. M. Green). Mr. D. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DUFFUS, JAMES H.—Editor of the *Malcom Gazette*. Is a son of James Duffus, and was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 24, 1846, and in 1855 came to America with his parents. He was raised and educated in this county, and, in 1864, being but eighteen years of age, enlisted in company B, Forty-sixth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served on detached duty most of the time. September 23, 1864, he was honorably discharged and immediately returned home. He then entered the Iowa College located at Grinnell. One year later he engaged in teaching school and followed this occupation a few years, then came to Malcom and engaged in the harness business for a short time; was in the drug business for five years and also carried on a restaurant; was next

engaged in the hardware and machinery trade, in which he was successful, until 1877, when his buildings and stock of goods were destroyed by fire. The building was replaced by a brick structure of larger dimensions. He was married, in 1870, to Miss M. E. Cerrall, of this county, by whom he has two children: Arbetta L. and Harry C. Mr. D. has done much for the development of the town in which he resides, and is closely identified with its growth and prosperity.

FIELDS, A. T.—Merchant, Malcom. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and in 1858 came to Iowa, locating in Iowa county, where he engaged in farming. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company G, Seventh Iowa volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and others; was wounded several times, quite seriously at Jonesboro, Georgia; was sent to the field hospital, and afterward removed to Atlanta, where he remained about twenty days, was then granted a furlough, and after reporting at Davenport, this State, was detailed as clerk of the hospital, remaining in that position through the service. For two years he was unable to engage in active business but employed his time in fitting himself for the mercantile business, in which he engaged in 1867. In 1868 he married Miss Emily Meacham, of Solon, this State, by whom he has three children: Gracie M., Hattie L. and Nellie M. In 1880 Mr. F. came to Malcom and opened a large stock of dry goods, clothing and general merchandise. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GORDIN, S. E.—Harness-maker, Malcom. Was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1856, and came with his parents to this county when about three years of age, and settled in Montezuma. He was educated in the county, and when quite young he learned his present trade. He opened a shop at Searsboro in 1875, and continued in business there until 1879, when he came to Malcom and opened his present place of business. During the short period of his residence here he has built up a large and lucrative business. He keeps a well selected stock in his line. Was married in 1876 to Miss Minnie J. Starling, of Searsboro. They have one child, Nellie. He was elected marshal of Searsboro in 1878, and served one year.

HANNON, R. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, P. O. Malcom. Born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 19, 1826, and was there raised and educated. He apprenticed himself when about eighteen years of age to a wagon and carriage manufacturer, and followed that business for an occupation for about twenty-five years. Moved to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and resided there about six years, when he came to Poweshiek county and settled in Brooklyn, and there followed his trade about

six years, when he moved to Grinnell and resided there six years. He then moved to Malcom township and settled in his present location, and commenced the pursuits of agriculture. He now owns 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, with good comfortable buildings. His farm is well stocked. He has a fine orchard. His home is surrounded with a grove of ornamental shade trees. He was married in 1847, to Miss Catharine Cook of Trumbull county, Ohio. Their family consists of eight children, living: Jane Eliza (now Mrs. A. I. Decker of this county), Jerry T., Ida (now Mrs. D. S. Beardsley, of Grinnell), Cordelia, Kate, James, Charles and Blanche. They have lost one, an infant.

HARVEY, CALEB—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Danville, Vermont, October 25, 1816, and was there educated and raised. His father was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, which business the subject of this sketch followed until 1852, when he then spent a few years in traveling, but followed various pursuits in the meantime. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary F. Pratt of Lamoille county, Vermont. They have a family of two children: Lizzie (now Mrs. Frank Herbert of Mitchell county, Kansas) and Clark E. In 1859 he removed to this county and settled in his present location. The country then was a wild prairie, there being but very few settlers in the township, but being a man not easily discouraged he set about making a home. He now enjoys the possession of a farm of eighty acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, and well stocked. He has taken a warm interest in the welfare of the schools of his neighborhood; is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county.

HATCHER, J. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1842, and was there educated and raised. He devoted most of his time to acquiring an education until he became of age. Was married to the daughter of Mr. Isaac Hoge of Morris, Illinois. He came to this county in the spring of 1864 and spent about one year in looking over the country. Then returned to the east and again came to this county, after a short visit among friends at home. He now owns three farms, about 500 acres in all, well stocked. His improvements are first-class in every particular. His family consists of two sons: Isaac F. and Charles E. He was deprived of his wife by death on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1878, and her loss is severely felt by all who knew her.

HICKS, C. R.—Malcom. Was born in Greenwood, New York, November 13, 1838. Moved with his parents at an early age to Marshall county, Illinois. Lived for a number of years in Bureau and Henry coun-

ties. Came to Poweshiek county in 1871, locating in Jackson township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits with a considerable degree of success until 1879, when he embarked in the liquor trade at Montezuma, and operated the same until August, 1880, when he moved to Malcom. He was married, June 17, 1863, to Miss Didanna S. Odell, of Bureau county, Illinois. By this union they have three children: Charlie, Louana, Edmond. Mr. Hicks is a member of lodge 74 of the I. O. O. F. of Montezuma.

HILLIKER, H. V.—Telegraph operator, Malcom. Was born in Davenport, Iowa, October 19, 1856, and was there educated and learned the profession which he now follows. He came to Malcom March 13, 1873, and took his position as operator, which he has held since. He was married, January 23, 1878, to Miss Marcia Hatch, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. He has held many places of trust among the citizens of Malcom. Was elected to the office of city recorder, which office he still holds with satisfaction to his friends and the public. He is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Malcom. He is among the charter members of the Knights of Honor and is the present reporter of the same. He is engaged in the machinery business in company with Mr. W. J. Johnson. They have built up a large profitable business in that line.

HUBBERT & VERNON—Lumber and grain dealers, Malcom. This firm is composed of F. P. Hubbert and W. A. Vernon, and is one of the best known firms to do business with on the entire line of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. These gentlemen are both highly respected citizens of the community. Mr. Vernon was the first mayor elected in the city and Mr. Hubbert is the present incumbent of that office. W. A. Vernon is one of the early settlers of the village, having engaged in hotel keeping on the west side of Main Street in a very early day and was afterward engaged in the same business in which he is now engaged with J. B. Buttles, of Iowa City, as a partner, after which he sold out and removed to Richmond, Virginia, and engaged for a time in the practice of medicine, but owing to his strong Northern sentiments he was not congenial society for the Richmond element and chose to return to Iowa. Mr. Vernon was born in the State of Ohio, where he was brought up and educated and where he continued to live until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he entered the army, enlisting in the Seventh-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he served for three years and was engaged in some of the most severely fought battles of the war, among which were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, march on Holly Springs, Mississippi, and many others, besides the ever memorable campaign of Sherman in Georgia and

the march to the sea. Mr. Hubbert is a German by birth and education, is a fine accountant and business man, and is regarded by his neighbors as one of the best men in the county. He was formerly engaged in the mercantile business in Wilton Junction, Iowa, where he had secured for himself and family a comfortable home and a nice business, as well as many friends. But like many others, he was unfortunate, and at the time of the great fire in that city lost heavily. Mr. Hubbert is a member of the M. E. Church and is regarded as a true Christian man. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having often been called to officiate in important official positions.

HUMPHREY, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Malcom. Born in Parke county, Indiana, April 10, 1830. Moved with his parents to Scott county, Iowa, in 1839, where he was educated and raised. In 1855 he married Miss Mary A. Thystle, of Virginia. He came to this county in 1867 and settled where he now resides. Owns a fine farm of eighty acres of good land, well stocked. Although not an official aspirant, Mr. Humphrey has been elected to the office of school treasurer three terms and held the office of assessor for two years, to the entire satisfaction of the public. Is closely identified with the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he is an ardent worshiper, a liberal contributor and a zealous worker.

JOHNSON, W. J.—Railroad agent, Malcom. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 15, 1840, and was there raised until about nine years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and resided there until 1857. His occupation was that of a mercantile clerk until his seventeenth year, when he learned the trade of carpenter and house builder, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted, August 13th of the same year, in company E, Twentieth Iowa infantry, participating in the following battles: Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Fort Morgan, Alabama, Siege of Blakely. Was appointed courier on the staff of General Steele. He was often pursued but always escaped. He was honorably discharged August 3, 1865. He then went to Davenport and engaged in house building. He moved to this county July 10, 1866, and engaged in the mercantile business in Brooklyn. Resided there a short time then disposed of his business and moved to Malcom and engaged in the same business. He erected the first building in Malcom. He accepted the position of railroad agent in March, 1868, which position he still holds. He was married in August, 1862, to Miss A. E. Bentley, of Davenport, Iowa. They have five children: Ella R., Clifton L., May Elizabeth, George S., Edith Estella. They have lost one. He is a prominent member of

Masonic lodges. He was appointed township trustee, which office he has held five years, besides other city offices.

JUDD, E. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Malcom. Born in Orange county, Vermont, June 29, 1813, and was there educated and raised until about nineteen years of age, when he moved to Genesee county, New York, and resided there about four years. Has always followed agricultural pursuits. He moved to Illinois in 1835, and purchased a farm and resided there until 1876, when he came to Poweshiek county and was married, in 1837, to Miss Sarah Rearick, of Buffalo. They have seven children living: Laura (now Mrs. A. Shefflet, of this county), Caroline (now Mrs. Dr. J. W. McDowell, Malcom), Emma (now Mrs. O. J. Seirle), Lenora (now Mrs. Terrebery), Minerva (now Mrs. Joseph Carpenter), Douglas E. and Mark L. They have lost one. Mr. Judd began life without any appreciable means and now owns about two thousand acres of land, all under cultivation. His buildings are among the finest in his neighborhood. His farm is well stocked.

LAYLANDER, O. J.—Teacher, Malcom. Was born in Hamlin, Ohio, in 1858; was there educated and raised. In 1875 he came to this county. Was appointed principal of the Malcom school in 1875, which position he has since held. Was also appointed deputy superintendent of schools and is the present incumbent. He is a man whose motto has always been "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*" He has closely identified himself with the educational interests of the town. Mr. Laylander is a zealous worker for the advancement of morality and religion, and well deserves the esteem in which he is held by the people.

LEGG, H. H.—Farmer, section 29, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Stafford, New York, July 5, 1829, where he was educated and raised on a farm. He was there married to Miss Jane Foster, of that place, on the 27th of January, 1849. He moved from there to this county in the spring of 1871, and settled in this township. He is now farming eighty acres of land and is accumulating considerable stock. Mr. Legg is a man of continued industry, and is virtually the architect of his own fortune, as he commenced business for himself without any appreciable means, and now enjoys the possession of many comforts and blessings of life. He is surrounded by a family of three children: Eliza J. (now Mrs. C. K. Rich, of Genesee county, New York), Carrie L. (now Mrs. Charles Kingdon, of Genesee county) and Arthur A. They have lost one, a daughter, Mrs. Allie Law Blood. He is man who has always taken a firm stand in favor of temperance and has always been a zealous worker for the cause.

McCORMICK, OWEN—Mason and plasterer, Malcom. Was born in County West Meath, Ireland, August 11, 1837; was there raised. His father (Thomas McCormick) was engaged in agricultural pursuits in that county. The subject of this sketch came to this county at the age of eleven years. After a residence of about five years in New York, he came to Illinois, residing in Galesburg and Peoria until 1861, when he tendered his services to the Union cause. Mr. McCormick was among the ninety day volunteers who went out at the first call, enlisting in company F, Fifth Missouri volunteer infantry, participating in some of the first hot skirmishes, among which were Lexington, Iron Mountain and others. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of the ninety days, and again enlisted in company C, Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served eighteen months, and was again honorably discharged. He then went to St. Louis and worked at his trade until 1865, when he came to Rock Island, Illinois, where he resided for five years, after which he came to Poweshiek county, locating at Brooklyn. Mr. McCormick is a finished workman and is well known throughout the county.

MCDOWELL, J. W.—Physician, Malcom. Was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1839, and there raised until 1854, when he moved to Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived until 1859, when he moved to Princeton, Illinois. He resided there until 1867, when he came to Poweshiek county. He entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1863, and graduated in Philadelphia, in Jefferson Medical College, in 1866. He is now a prominent member of the Iowa State Medical Society. He has also taken a course of medical lectures, in New York State during the winter of 1874 and 1875. He was married, April 18, 1867, to Miss Caroline Judd, of Princeton, Illinois, a lady of refined taste. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are closely associated with the Presbyterian Church; he is an elder in the same. Mr. McDowell has held the office of city councilman, and is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the town in which he resides.

MARCY, F. P.—Section 23, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Cambridge, Vermont, September 4, 1824. His father was a millwright and carpenter, both of which trades he learned and also that of a machinist, which occupations he principally followed until he came to Iowa, in 1855, and located for a short time at Keokuk. He came to Poweshiek county, in 1874, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which business he has followed since with a considerable degree of success. Mr. Marcy has made a specialty of breeding fine horses, and he has as fine a specimen of Clydesdale stock as there is in the county. He also breeds Short-Horn cattle. Mr. Marcy is a man possessed of more than ordinary energy; starting in life under difficult

circumstances, he has, by industry, economy and close attention to business, become the owner of a fine farm. He was married in Mason, New Hampshire, in 1853, to Miss Sarah M. Felt, a lady of refined tastes. The result of this marriage was three children: William T., Freddie Herbert and Ulysses Grant. On August 29, 1879, Mr. Marcy was deprived of his wife by death. He is recognized by the public as taking an active part in the advancement of education, and is, therefore, looked upon with respect.

MEESZ, PETER—The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1846, and was there educated and raised. He followed agricultural pursuits principally in early life. In 1878 he came to Malcom and engaged in hotel keeping. He was burnt out in May, 1879, and removed to his present location, a few miles north of Malcom. Mr. Meesz was married, in 1868, to Miss Caroline Greenwold, of St. Louis. They have six children living: John, Josephine, Amelia, Matilda, George and Ida. They lost one, an infant. Mr. Meesz is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Malcom. He takes a great interest in giving his children an education.

MEIGS, CHURCH—Deceased. Among those who were prominently identified with the interests of this county in an early day is the one whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Lyndon, Vermont, December 14, 1804, and was there raised and educated. In 1854, having heard much of the inducements offered in Iowa, he came to this county, settling on section 11, of Malcom township. He entered a large tract of land in this and Iowa counties, but in the autumn of the same year returned to Vermont. In the spring of 1855 he moved his family here, and during their early residence experienced many hardships consequent upon the early settlement of a new country. But in due time all these obstacles were overcome. His marriage was on the first of October, 1834, to Miss Nancy Paddleford, who was born and raised in New Hampshire. They raised a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Patience P. (now Mrs. John Wallace (born January 19, 1835), John (born January 14, 1837), Sylvanus R. (born May 17, 1839), Church (born December 22, 1841), Benjamin P. (born October 14, 1843), Austin P. (born April 12, 1850) and Merrill H. (born June 22, 1855). Lost one, Simeon (died June 12, 1865). Mr. Meigs was a man honored and respected by all who knew him; ever ready to help the needy, always willing to aid any good cause. He died December 29, 1865, and was followed to the grave by many friends. His home was frequently used as a place of public instruction, and also for divine service in an early day. In the death of this man the county lost one of its best citizens.

MEIGS, A. S.—Stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Malcom. Born in Lyndon,

Vermont, February 7, 1825, where he was educated and raised to manhood. Has followed the pursuits of agriculture since his early youth. Was there married, in 1846, to Miss Lovilla Miner, of Wheelock, Vermont. In 1863 he came to this county (in the spring) and settled in his present location, which is a very desirable one. He owns a farm of 107 acres of fertile soil, and five acres of valuable timber. Is engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-china swine and Clydesdale horses, and has now on his farm a large and select number of the same. He is considered among the successful business men of the county. Was elected president of the Poweshiek County Central Agricultural Society in 1876, and held the office until he was elected president of the Malcom District Fair in 1879, which office he still holds. He has held many township offices of home interest, and during the many years of his residence here he has won the confidence and respect of the people. His family consists of two children living: Flora L. (now Mrs. Dr. F. M. Ward, of Marshalltown) and Anson C. (who resides with him).

MURPHY, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Saint John's, New Brunswick, in 1846, and when about eight years of age, came with his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, where they resided about four years, when he came to this county. His father died in 1876, and the subject of this sketch is now superintending the estate which consists of a farm of 740 acres, about all under cultivation. His mother and sister make their home with him. He has always followed agricultural pursuits since his early youth; although he has been engaged in various other business, in connection with farming. How well he has distinguished himself as an agriculturist, stock-dealer and raiser, is well known to the citizens of the county, as he is now conducting a large and profitable business. His home is among the most comfortable in his neighborhood, surrounded with beautiful groves, orchards, etc. His feed yard and barns are well filled. Is an extensive stock-dealer, is a man of continued industry, honest and upright in every respect, and during the many years of his residence here he has always commanded the respect of the citizens of the county. He is a warm friend of religious institutions, a zealous worker for the advancement of morals and education, a kind friend to the needy, always willing to lend his influence to aid the cause right.

MYERS, J. L.—Millwright, Malcom. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1834, and came to Iowa in 1848, and made his first settlement in Cedar county. He learned the trade of millwright when very young and has followed it for an occupation until a few years ago, when he engaged in farming. He has built many mills throughout the State. During about

thirty years of active business in his calling he has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of our citizens. He superintended many beautiful and substantial mill buildings in our State. He visited this county in 1853, when there were but very few settlers within its borders. His marriage was among the first in the county, as he was united to Miss Isabella Burns, of this county, in 1858. He has been identified with the pioneer lodges of I. O. O. F. in this county. Is an active worker for the cause of temperance and is now a prominent member of the Reform Club.

NORTH, JOEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Coalbrook, Connecticut, August 27, 1834, and was there educated and raised. He followed the pursuits of agriculture in early life; since then he has been engaged in various lines of business. He was married, September 3, 1858, to Miss Catharine Leach, of Connecticut. They raised one child. Mr. North has been very successful in life, as he began business for himself on very small means and through his habits of continued industry he now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 160 acres of well-cultivated land. He is also turning his attention to the improvement of stock and has a select number of fine cattle, horses, hogs, etc. He is no political aspirant as he devotes his entire attention to his business. He is an old settler in the county and has seen much of its growth, and his progress has been closely identified with that of the county.

NUTTING, D. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1838, and was there educated and raised until 1854, when he moved with his parents to Scott county, this State. He followed agricultural pursuits and teaching school in his youth, and during his early life he also directed his attention to acquiring a mercantile education. He was married, in the spring of 1861, to Miss Ella M. Gray, of Scott county. She is a lady of refined taste. In 1870 he came to this county and settled on his present location. He began business for himself with very limited means and through his habits of industry and close attention to business he now enjoys the possession of a farm of eighty acres, all in cultivation, and a good orchard surrounds his house. Has a herd of fine Jersey cattle, to the developing of which strain he is now turning his attention, and in fact he is in possession of everything which should make farming a pleasure. He has also been engaged in the mercantile business since 1877. His farm is conducted under his supervision by his family, which consists of six children: Chester D., Clarence G., Cora A., Albert G., William B. and Freddie. He was elected secretary of the school board, which office he has filled satisfactorily to the public and his friends. During the ten years of his residence here he has gained the

confidence and respect of all who have had business or social relations with him.

PALMER, A. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, P. O. Malcom.

Was born in Tompkins county, New York, August 21, 1825, where he was educated and raised to manhood. Followed agricultural pursuits in early life and also the occupation of a school teacher. He came to this county in 1855 and settled in what is now Pleasant township; in 1860 moved to his present location, where he owns a valuable farm of 180 acres of land. His buildings are among the most comfortable in the township where he resides and in striking contrast with the humble ones he erected for his first abode in the county. His farm is well stocked. He commenced with but limited means and through his habits of continued industry and close attention to business managed to surround himself with everything necessary. He was married, November 6, 1847, to Miss Sarah Jane Millman, of Tompkins county, New York. They have eight children living: Hiram M., Ellis M., Flora Estella, John H., Eva J. (now Mrs. L. P. Lewis, of Phelps county, Nebraska), Mary J., Elmira M., Wesley Alexander. They lost one in childhood. The lives of himself and wife are closely associated with the Methodist Church and they are numbered among its zealous workers as well as liberal contributors and supporters. His hospitality is worthy of special mention. He never refuses to lend a helping hand to the needy who may seek his aid.

PIMLOTT, CLARK—Deceased. Section —, P. O. Malcom. The subject of this sketch was born in Medina county, Ohio, October 26, 1824; was there raised and educated and remained until the age of twenty-five years, when he came to Bureau county, Illinois, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Poweshiek county. He was married, in 1855, to Miss T. Spake, of Ohio, a lady of refined tastes and domestic habits. By this union they have had four children: Emma J., Elmer J., Parker P. and Henry C. Mr. Pimlott died suddenly September 18, 1880. His demise is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. His estate consists of 240 acres of choice land. It is now conducted by his sons, Parker P. and Henry C. They have, since his death, in company with their brother Elmer J. and Mr. R. T. Headley, their brother-in-law, purchased 490 acres, one-half of which is in Pleasant township and the balance in Scott township. They are numbered among the successful and enterprising young men of the county.

PULS, L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, September 27, 1848, where he was raised

and educated. His father (Fred) followed various pursuits in that country. Our subject came to this country in 1866, locating at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, where he resided one year, and then came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married, March 4, 1876, to Miss Mina Schultz, of Malcom township, by whom he has two children: Fred and Josie. Mr. Puls' farm consists of 160 acres of choice land, comparatively well stocked. He came to this county with limited means, but is now considered among its solid farmers. Himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church of Malcom township.

RAYMOND, P. P.—Banker, Malcom. Was born in Washington county, July 15, 1809, and was there raised and educated. He followed farming till 1874; also, in connection with farming, was engaged in coöpering. When twenty-five years of age he purchased a farm and began its improvement. In 1835, April 10th, he was married to Miss Sophrona Bucland, of his native county. This wife died in 1852, and the same year he was married to Miss Jane McWade, who was born in Chelsea, Vermont. They have one son living, Edgar P. Mr. Raymond is a man who is closely associated with the growth and prosperity of the county. He came here in 1855 and settled in what is now known as Old Malcom. He first erected a log house, covered with shingles which were split from logs, the finishing lumber being hauled from Muscatine. His house was subsequently converted into a hotel, and was known as the "Green Mountain House." He also opened a farm of 320 acres, on which he erected fine comfortable buildings. In 1874 he moved to the town of Malcom, erected a fine residence, and engaged in the banking business. Mr. R. has filled several important township offices, and receives the confidence and respect of the citizens of the county, which, by his character and conduct, he so richly deserves.

RAYMOND, E. P.—Cashier, section 15, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Vermont, April 19, 1852, and came with his parents to this county when about three years of age, his father being among the first settlers of the county. Our subject was a pupil in the first school that was taught in this part of the county, laying the foundation of an education which he subsequently finished at the Lowell Commercial College, Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1874 he became the cashier of the Malcom Bank, which position he still occupies; but the greater part of his time is taken up in the management of a large farm, being quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was married, October 20, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Ready, by whom he has one child. Mr. R. is a gentleman in every sense, well deserving the confidence and esteem so generally given him.

REMINE, J. W.—Deputy Sheriff, Malcom. Was born in Burlington

county, New Jersey, April 9, 1842, where he was raised and educated. In 1855 he came to Scott county, this State, in company with his mother (his father having been dead many years), where he lived about three years, and then returned to New Jersey. In 1859 he returned to Scott county; and in 1862 enlisted in company D, Twentieth Iowa volunteer infantry, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and the Siege of Vicksburg; at which last named place he was taken sick and sent to Marine Hospital. After about four months he was sufficiently recovered to assume the duties of wagon-master, to which position he was appointed and held till the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and returned to Scott county, residing there until 1870, when he came to this county, locating in Sheridan township, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, conducting the same till 1873, when he moved to Malcom. In 1874 he was elected constable, serving a few terms in that office. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and has held that office ever since; was, also, elected to the city council, and is the present marshal. Mr. R. was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary L. Newhall, of Davenport, this State, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living: Lulu J. and Lottie May. Himself and wife are members and liberal patrons of the Methodist Church. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor, also a member of the Reform Club, and an untiring worker in the cause of temperance.

RICE, G. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Brookfield, Vermont, December 10, 1843, where he was raised. In early life he was engaged in farming, but afterward entered the mercantile business. In August, 1864, he enlisted in company G, Tenth Vermont volunteer infantry, participating in the battles of Cedar Creek and Petersburg; was twice wounded; and was mustered out July 6, 1865. He then moved to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, engaging in the mercantile business till 1868, when he came to this county. Mr. R. now owns a well stocked farm of eighty acres, with comfortable buildings surrounded by a beautiful grove and orchard. He was married, September 10, 1865, to Miss Mary Crocker, of his native place, by whom he has seven children: Mertie Alice, Eugene Henry, Mabel Florence, Charles Herbert, Edith Emma, Ernest J. and John W. Himself and family are associated with the Presbyterian Church, being among its zealous supporters.

SCHULTZ, C. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Prussia in 1821, and was there educated and raised. He apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter when sixteen years of age, and served about three years. He afterward followed that occupation

for seventeen years. Was married, in 1848, to Miss Caroline Seavart of Prussia. In 1854 he came to this country and first settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he followed his trade about two years. He came to this county in the spring of 1858, and settled in Sheridan township. From thence to Iowa City, and then to this township where he now owns 242 acres of land, forty-two acres of which are timber. Mrs. Schultz died in 1855 leaving four children: Louis, Gustavus, Carl A. and Henry. He was again married in 1866 to Miss Mary Reberg. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. S. has held various offices. Has been township trustee, road supervisor, and school director. He entered in the army in his twenty-second year, and served three years.

SCHULTZ, J. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Promnern, Prussia, March 19, 1819. Was there raised, educated, and learned the trade of cabinet making, which profession, connected with general carpenter work, he pursued for a number of years. He came to this country in 1854, locating in Illinois, where he engaged in agriculture and remained ten years. Came to Poweshiek county in 1864, locating where he now resides. He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Pheal of Prussia. By this union they have five children: Charles, Fredricka, Wilhelmina, Jacob, Fredrick. Mr. Schultz owns in Poweshiek county 733 acres of land, all under cultivation, with the exception of about 150 acres. He has ten acres in Union township, 160 in Sheridan, and the balance is in Malcom. He is one of the largest real estate owners in the county, and is also one of its most enterprising agriculturalists and stock men. He is noted for the zeal he manifests for all commendable public enterprises. Himself and family are among the original members of the Lutheran Church of Malcom township, and are recognized as its liberal supporters and patrons.

SCHULTZ, CARL A.—Farmer, section 17, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Prussia, May 7, 1852, and came with his parents to this country in 1854. They made their first settlement in Illinois, and in 1859 he came to this county where he has been educated and raised. His occupation has been that of a farmer, in which business he has proved very successful. Was married to Miss Betty Shutt, of Jasper county, Iowa, in 1875. They have three children living: Martin, Andie and Della. The lives of himself and wife have been closely associated with the Lutheran Church. He now owns a nice farm of eighty acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He is the son of Christian C. Schultz of this township, who is among the pioneers of the county.

SCHULTZ, FRED.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Malcom

Was born in Prussia in 1835, and there raised. He followed the occupation of a carpenter and joiner, which business he learned quite young. He came to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he came to this county and now owns 400 acres of well cultivated and stocked land. His buildings are comfortable; he has large orchards and groves, and one of the most desirable places in the township. He has been married twice, first to Miss Mary Harmon, of this county, in 1864. She died in the fall of 1868, leaving two children. Was again married, in 1869, to Miss Nettie Dausdock, of this county. They have two children from this union. Mr. Schultz is always willing to lend his influence to all commendable enterprises; is an active member of the Lutheran Church, and a zealous worker for the cause of Christianity, and a kind friend to the poor—a man who is liked by every one.

SCHMIDT, GEORGE M.—Merchant. Born in Davenport, Iowa, September 14, 1852, where he was raised and received a mercantile education. He came to this county in 1869, and settled in Bear Creek township, where he resided about three years, then returned to Davenport and completed his education in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. In 1874 came again to this county and settled in Malcom, where he engaged in mercantile business. He opened a store with a large stock of general merchandise, and conducted it successfully for about six years, when he disposed of his business. He now enjoys the possession of valuable property in this county and other parts of the State. He has been honored by many important city and township offices, and was frequently appointed delegate to State, county, congressional and judicial conventions. He is also a prominent member of Masonic Lodges, having a good standing in the same. He was married October 27, 1877, to Miss Emma D. Pruyn, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

SCOVILL, S.—Capitalist, Malcom. Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 27, 1815, and there was educated and raised. When about seventeen years of age he apprenticed himself to a carriage and wagon manufacturer, and served four years, after which he worked as a journeyman six years. He then opened a factory at Girard, Pennsylvania, which he operated for two years, and then removed to Monroe, Wisconsin, continuing the same there. After conducting the business successfully for fifteen years he removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he resided until 1867, when, with a number of others, he crossed the Mississippi River and cast his lot in Poweshiek county, where he has since resided. During his residence here he has followed various pursuits; but has now retired on a competency, secured by long years of active industry and close attention to business. He was married, January 25, 1844, to Miss Ellen Dunn; the result of this union is

five children living: George, Edwin J., Laura E. (now Mrs. A. Coffmann), and Mary (now Mrs. L. F. Pickard); two are deceased. Mr. Scovil is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

SHATTUCK, A. L.—County Superintendent. Was born in 1848 in Springfield, Oxford county, Ontario, where he was educated and raised on a farm. He devoted most of his time to acquiring an education, until he attained the age of manhood. He came to Iowa in 1870 and settled in Belle Plaine, Benton county, and engaged in school teaching soon after his settlement here, and in 1872 was appointed principal of the Montour school. He there closed a couple of seasons, and in 1877 conducted the Chilsa schools. In the spring of 1878 he was appointed commissioner to the International Exhibition at Paris, and spent that season abroad visiting nearly all European States. He returned to this county in the autumn of the same year and took up his abode in Malcom; was engaged as deputy in County Superintendent's office, and in the autumn of 1879 was elected to his present office. He is a man worthy of the confidence and esteem which he commands from the citizens of the county. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. society, and also an officer of the Knights of Honor, a warm friend to all religious institutions, a zealous worker for the advancement of education and the morals of his fellows.

SNYDER, DANIEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. His parents moved to Butler county, where he was educated and raised. His occupation was that of a farmer during his early life. Was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary Wigton of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he came to Iowa county, this State, and remained but about three months, when he came to Brooklyn, this county, where he opened a meat market, and continued in that business about one year when he came to Malcom and engaged in hotel and meat business. In 1870 he lost his wife by death, and returned to the haunts of his boyhood, in Pennsylvania, and after a sojourn of about eight months came again to Brooklyn and engaged in the meat business, in which line he continued there until 1875; he then disposed of his business and engaged in agricultural pursuits; in which business he has proved himself very successful. He moved to his present location in 1877 where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, with good comfortable buildings and other valuable improvements.

TABER, E. O.—Druggist. Was born in Saratoga county, New York, October 21, 1847, and was there educated and raised to manhood. He came West and traveled over the States of Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming Territory for about eight years. His time was spent in teaming,

hunting, trapping, etc., in the mountains principally, during his stay in the above named parts. He then returned to Iowa and settled in Malcom, and engaged in the business of bridging with his father, and followed that occupation until 1875 when he engaged in mercantile business, opening a drug store here. He now carries a full line of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, etc., and has built up a large and profitable business. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Ella C. Taylor of Galesburg; she is a lady of refined tastes. Mr. T. is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor, and is financial reporter of the same.

TABER, GEORGE S.—Furniture dealer, Malcom. Was born in Fulton county, New York, July 4, 1823, and made that county his home until about eighteen years of age, when he removed to Saratoga Springs. He remained there until 1867 when he came to this county. In early youth he learned the trade of architect and builder and has proved himself to be a very proficient workman. Many fine buildings at Saratoga Springs were designed and built by him, and a number in Malcom also; among which is the Masonic Hall Block; has built nearly all the bridges in the county since his settlement here. In 1879 he engaged in the furniture business, and now carries one of the largest stocks in his line in the county. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace and still holds that office, and was also elected the first mayor of Malcom, the latter position he held for six years. Has been twice married; first, to Miss Maria Thompson of Saratoga, New York, who died in 1858, leaving five children, three of whom are now living: Edward, Louisa M. and Lilly; two died in infancy. His second marriage was in 1861 to Miss Jane Kannord of Saratoga. They have one daughter, Lola; lost two infants. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is also prominently connected with the Royal Arch Masons, of which body he is High Priest.

TEMPLETON, J. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, P. O. Malcom. Born in Belmont, Ohio, in 1851. Moved to Bureau county, Illinois, when about nine years of age, where he was educated and raised to manhood. Was married, in 1875, to Miss Rachel Treabry, of Illinois. He moved to this county in 1879, and located on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres, he having been cultivating it with a considerable degree of success, as everything about the place looks thrifty and promising. He has recently drifted into stock-raising, and has large herds of cattle. Mr. Templeton is virtually the architect of his own fortune, as he started in life in meager circumstances, and what he has accumulated has been by industry and economy.

TINKER, J. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Malcom.

Born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1821, where he was educated and raised. His occupation in youth was that of a woolen manufacturer, his father being engaged quite extensively in the business. He was married, in 1855, to Miss E. J. Billingsley, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he moved to Poweshiek county, and settled in his present location. Their family consists of seven children living: George A., John B., Elizabeth, Anna J., Mary C., Zadie M., Charlotte A. They have lost one, a daughter, in infancy. The lives of Mr. Tinker and wife have been associated with the cause of christianity, and they have always been liberal contributors and supporters of religious associations. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he commenced business for himself with very limited means; through his continual industry and persistent efforts, he now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 80 acres, in a good state of cultivation. His farm is well stocked. His home is surrounded with beautiful groves. He takes an interest in educational matters.

TORREY, MILO—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, P. O. Malcom. Born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, June 19, 1832, and was there educated and raised to manhood, and has followed the pursuits of agriculture from youth up. Was married, December 4, 1856, to Miss Henrietta McEllson, of Brookford, Vermont. Their family consists of two children: George (born January 15, 1871), Allie M. (born December 20, 1873). In the fall of 1867 he moved to Wisconsin, Jefferson county, and resided there about four years, when he came to Poweshiek county and settled in his present location, where he now owns 160 acres of land, and 200 acres in Pulaski county, Missouri, all under cultivation. He has some fine stock. His home is surrounded with beautiful shade and ornamental trees; he has a fine orchard, with extensive vineyards, and his home presents the appearance of a thrifty and prosperous farmer. He was elected township trustee, and held that office two years; he has also held other important township offices.

VARNUM, CLARK—Attorney, Malcom. Was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1846; and moved to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1864, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Malcom, this county. He followed the pursuits of agriculture in early life, and at the age of twenty-one began preparing himself for the law profession; he was admitted to the bar December 15, 1870, opened an office the same year, and is now recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the county. Has built up a large and profitable practice. He now owns some valuable city property, with fine comfortable residence, as well as 400 acres of valuable farming lands. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Ella Shipley, of this

county. Their family consists of two daughters: Lulu M. and Blanche. Has always taken a great interest in the county's welfare. Has been frequently appointed delegate to county and congressional conventions. Is a man of decided opinions, never lends his opinions but on the side of right and justice. The whole course of his life has been turned in one channel and as a result, he has attained that reward which mind, persistent industry and integrity deserve. He has won the confidence and respect of all who know him.

VERNON, W. A.—Merchant. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1840. He was there educated and raised to manhood. He followed the pursuits of agriculture in early life, and followed farming for his business until 1868. In 1861 he enlisted in company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Bolivar, Holly Springs and others. He re-enlisted in the one hundred day service as captain of company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio. He was mustered out in the fall of 1864. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary E. Taylor, of Zanesville, Ohio. They have three children living: James E., Wilbur A. and Leo O. They lost two, both infants. In 1868 he moved to Malcom and engaged in the grain and lumber trade. Subsequently he associated Mr. F. P. Hubbert, and the firm is now known as Hubbert & Vernon. They are the leading men in their line in Malcom. They have built up a large and profitable business.

VERBECK, C. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Stonslead, Canada East, in 1833, where he was educated and raised. Learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in early life and followed that for an occupation until 1865, when he was married to Miss Emma P. Meridith of that county. He came to this county the same year and settled in his present location. Enlisted in September, 1861, in company D, Eighth Illinois cavalry, and was in several of the warmest battles of the Rebellion. Was in the Seven Day fight before Richmond, Gettysburg, Antietam, and many others which his regiment participated in. He had a narrow escape at one battle, his horse being shot from under him. He enlisted as a private, was mustered in as second lieutenant, and promoted to first lieutenant during his services. He was honorably discharged in February, 1865, and received many marks of credit for the valuable service he rendered. Is the architect of his own fortune as he commenced life for himself with very limited means, and now enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 195 acres of well cultivated land, with good comfortable buildings, orchards, groves, etc. His farm is well stocked, and he is now turning his attention to

the breeding of fine animals. He also owns eighty acres in Worth county this State. His family consists of one son living, Luther.

WALTERS, W. R.—Farmer, section 6, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Camden, Ohio, in 1847. He was there educated and raised to manhood and followed the occupation of an iron moulder until 1867. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was married, in 1875, to Miss Louisa Miller of that county. In 1876 he came to this county and settled in his present location, where he owns a farm of 174 acres of improved land. His home is pleasantly situated surrounded with fine orchards and is a very desirable location. He is a man of industry, honest and upright in every respect, and is deserving of the esteem in which he is held by the people.

WHEELER BROTHERS—Farmers and stock-raisers. Prominent among the business firms of Poweshiek are the subjects of this notice. They are formerly from Royalton, Vermont, and came to this county in 1874. Are conducting four farms to the extent of 1,140 acres with first-class improvements. Their farms are models of neatness and are suggestive of men of enterprise and industry. Their reputation for integrity and upright dealing is unimpeachable. Their business is steadily growing, year by year, and we may safely venture the prophesy that ere long they will be among the leading agriculturalists of the county.

WILCOX, V. S.—Physician, Malcom. Born at Homer, Ohio, October 11, 1848. When about six years of age he moved with his father to Stark county, Illinois. In 1855 he moved to Washington county, Iowa, where he resided about two years, when he moved Boonsboro, and was there one year. Then removed to Iowa county, where he resided about six years. He entered Iowa State University in 1868, and graduated after about two years. He also studied medicine with Doctors Schrader and Pryce of Iowa City. He settled in Oxford, Iowa, in 1874, and practiced in his profession a few months. Came here in May, 1874, and since has won the confidence and respect of the people. As a physician he is esteemed and respected by all, and during the few years of his professional life he has succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations. The whole course of his life has been turned in one channel. A zealous worker for his fellow beings, always willing to help the needy, a man of strict business integrity, honorable in every respect, he has been honored by several town offices, and other positions of trust, and has always carefully discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the public. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Josie Hamilton of Tiffin, Iowa. His family consists of three children: Adelmor P., Flora Mabel, Nellie G.

WOOMER, ADAM--Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, near Lewistown, in the year 1818, and there lived until he attained his thirteenth year, when he moved to Huntington county, same State, where he was educated and raised to manhood. He learned the trade of a forgerman, which he followed for an occupation during his residence in the East. In 1854 he came to Iowa and settled in Scott county and there purchased a farm and conducted the same until 1867, when he disposed of it and engaged in the mercantile business in Davenport, in which line he continued until 1869, when he disposed of that and came to Grinnell township, this county, where he purchased a farm and improved and conducted it until 1877, when he disposed of that and moved to his present location, where he owns a valuable farm of 591 acres in this and Grinnell townships. He is considered an enterprising, go-ahead farmer and has been very successful in this county. He was married at the age of twenty-five, in Center county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Julia A. Corter, of that county. They have three children living: Wesley H., David H. and Margaret J. They lost one. He well deserves the esteem in which he is held by the people of the county.

GRINNELL TOWNSHIP.

BABCOCK, W. D.—Photographer and artist, Grinnell. Was born in Canada East, July 16, 1822, and when an infant accompanied his parents to Vermont, where he attended the Vermont University and graduated therefrom in 1842. Then went to Boston, where he learned the trade of daguerreotyping and followed it for about one year, when he went to New York City, remaining until 1846. In 1852 he returned to Canada and learned the photographing business. At this time he was running a daguerreotype gallery in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1868, when he returned to New York City and continued his business until 1870. Then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, this State, and in 1874 went to Minnesota, staying for two years. Until July, 1880, he was engaged in traveling through the State and at this time he came to Grinnell, where he is now doing a good business, having one of the neatest parlors in this district. Mr. B. was married, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in March, 1852, to Miss Sarah J. Butler, of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. They have had four children, one of whom, A. W., is living. Three are deceased: Sarah W. and two infants.

BAILEY, J. W.—Engineer for Morse & Whitney, grain dealers, Grinnell. Was born in Maryland, December 8th, 1848. His father, J. W.

Bailey, Sr., was an agriculturist in that State. In early life J. W. followed the pursuits of his father, and resided in Maryland until 1872, when he came West, locating at Grinnell. Was married, in 1876, to Miss Rhode Faulkes. By this union they have one child, Nettie. Mr. Bailey has been in the employ of Morse & Whitney for seven years and is one of their trusted employes. He is a Knight of Honor.

BAILEY, W. S.—Farmer, section 2, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, February 11, 1823, and after leaving school commenced farming, which has been his occupation since. On the 1st of March, 1865, he removed to Davenport, Scott county, this State, resumed his chosen calling, and in October, of 1867, came to this county, where he now owns a farm of 200 acres of land, well improved, upon which is a good residence. Mr. B. has been twice married. First, in Indiana, September 25, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Greer, daughter of Geo. Greer. By this union they have three children, two of whom are now living: Rachel K. and Millard F. Lost one, George A. His second wife was Miss Fannie Hastings, whom he married March 9, 1873. She was born in Ohio county, Indiana. The result of this union is two children: Blanche E. and Richard W.

BARTLETT, S. N.—Deceased. Died the 15th of November, 1879, at the age of seventy-six years. From the *Grinnell Herald* we copy the following: "The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens on Saturday, November 17th; President Magoun conducted the services, assisted by Revs. Mr. Herrick and Grinnell, in the absence of Dr. Sturtevant. Mr. Bartlett was a native of Bath, New Hampshire, where he was a church officer, a magistrate, and a member of the State Legislature, and had an association with many eminent persons up to his removal to Grinnell, in 1855. Here he discharged various duties connected with the Congregational Church, and as a citizen, with honor and success. At the funeral it was mentioned, though related to an eminent and historic family—one Josiah Bartlett, the second signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the first Governor of New Hampshire, the deceased required no such association to color a well rounded beneficent life. As a neighbor he was cordial and pleasant, and being 'given to hospitality' a trait hundreds of strangers will remember as a conspicuous virtue. His temperament led him to become conservative in society, more inclined to 'steading the ark of God,' than to be a leader, and an advocate of new measures, yet a cordial worker where the path of duty was plain. None of the old citizens or of the younger, were more solicitous for good order in the town and in the prosperity of the church and college. It was aptly said by his coffin

that a fortunate historic personage had passed away. Warm friendship had been cultivated, there was a retrospect of an useful life, prolonged to the enjoyment of a golden wedding, five years since, where was gathered the bride of his youth, and an almost unbroken family circle, as joyous then as sad to-day. Near fifty years was the period of his service as a church officer, and not a word or an act will be remembered that was not in accord with that profession and character which gives 'the highest style of man.' A large number of the families of the town felt a strong attachment for him—no more, since it was his choice of a home which brought here many of our valued citizens, the Sutherlands, Childs, Morrisons, Walkers, Stevens, Leightons, Eastmans and others. The cherished wish to die, surrounded by his family was gratified, and it was not a vain aspiration, that his memory will be cherished long after his dust shall have 'returned to dust.' The Congregational Church will express its bereavement, and the First National Bank passed the following resolutions of respect: 'At a special meeting of the directors of the First National Bank of Grinnell, held at their banking-house on the 15th day of November, 1879, President Steele in the chair, the following resolutions were presented by Director J. B. Grinnell, and unanimously adopted: Whereas, one of our number, Deacon S. N. Bartlett, has been called away by death, therefore, be it resolved: In the death of our brother, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years, we recognize a beneficent Providence, continuing long in service, one who honored every station which he was called to fill. That as a magistrate in his native New Hampshire, a pillar of society and a member of the Legislature, and for commendable and honorable service here, for near a quarter of a century, he will ever be held in high esteem. Our tribute is to a Christian citizen, and endeared husband and father, whose loss will be deeply felt in this board of directors, and to the bereaved family, we tender our sympathies and will sorrowfully unite with them, in attending the funeral of the deceased to-morrow. That this expression be entered upon the bank records, and copies be furnished to the press and families of the deceased. By order of the board of directors. Charles H. Spencer, Cashier.' "

BARTLETT, E. S.—Butcher, Grinnell. Was born in Bath, New Hampshire, September 7, 1832, where he received an education and followed farming until October, 1853, when he moved to Michigan, where he attended the Olivet Institute for one term, and engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Wisconsin, engaging in farming till September, 1854, when he came to this county, locating at Grinnell, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he continued two years. In the

fall of 1873 he engaged in his present business. Mr. B. was married, in New Hampshire, December 11, 1855, to Miss Hannah Stevens, by whom he has three children: Arthur W., Stella T. and Katie H.

BARNES, R. J.—Wagon-maker, Grinnell. Born in Penobscot, Maine, in 1856; came to Grinnell with his father (A. H.) in 1874. Mr. Barnes is identified as one of Grinnell's competent workmen and enterprising citizens.

BARNS, FRANK—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Portage county, Ohio, July 21, 1815, where he was raised and educated. His father was in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, which place, upon his first arrival, contained but three houses. In 1854 our subject came to this State and located in Johnson county, near Iowa City, where he lived fourteen years, and then moved to his present location. He was married, in June, 1837, to Miss Rachel Starr, of Ohio, by whom he has three children: Ira J., Henry S. and Annie E. (now Mrs. Higbee, of Avoca, this State). Mr. Higbee enlisted as a private in company B, Twenty-second Iowa infantry, and was honorably discharged as captain. Mr. Barns' farm consists of seventy-eight acres under good cultivation.

BATEHAM, G. W.—Dealer in city real estate, Grinnell. Was born in County Kent, England, April 26, 1813; when very young came with his parents to America, locating in Rochester, New York, where his father engaged in landscape gardening and the nursery business, at which he continued many years, becoming quite noted in his pursuit. Here our subject was raised and educated. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Ross county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, residing in the vicinity of Chillicothe for three years, and then moved to Jay county, Indiana, resuming his former occupation, where he lived seventeen or eighteen years. In 1857 he came to Iowa, reaching Grinnell on the 8th of May, having been enabled, after leaving Montezuma, to cross all the sloughs on the ice—a circumstance unknown since that time. He then engaged in sheep-raising, increasing his herd from 450 to 700. He first located in Malcom township, bringing under cultivation over 1,000 acres of land, which now comprises seven farms, and after seventeen or eighteen years' residence in this township he removed to Grinnell, building several houses for renting purposes. M. B. Bateham (a brother of the subject of this sketch) was a noted agricultural writer; was first editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, of Rochester, New York; afterward, of the *Ohio Cultivator*, of Columbus, Ohio, continuing in this capacity twenty years, when, having acquired a competency, he retired, engaging in the fruit business at Paynesville, Ohio; traveled extensively in

Europe, corresponding with some of the metropolitan agricultural journals in the United States. Our subject was married, about the year 1837, to Miss C. Horner, with whom he lived about twenty years, and by whom he had ten children: Milton (a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry; died in the army hospital at New Orleans), Vincent (now of Guthrie county), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Henry B. Marshall, of Chicago), James (now of Guthrie county), Eliza (now Mrs. George Rich, of Guthrie county), Caroline (now Mrs. T. Hawk, of Liscomb, Marshall county), Cassius M. (a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry), Isabel (now Mrs. John Hawk, of Liscomb, Marshall county) and George Thornton (now of Nebraska). In 1858 he was married to Mrs. Susan D. Reed, with whom he lived ten years. In 1869 he was married to Miss Minnie Rainey, by whom he has three children: Benjamin F., Annie Florence and Milton S. Mr. B. for three years was engaged in traveling for the Cleveland and St. Louis Railroad Company (a projected road), securing the appropriation of 146,000 acres of land and \$38,000, but the road was not built.

BIXBY, T. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Maine, August 11, 1833, where he was educated, and then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and engaged in the mercantile business till July, 1856, when he came to this county, engaging in farming and teaching school. He now owns a fine stock farm of 160 acres, well fenced with wire, and about 300 rods of hedge. He is one of the large stock-raisers in this section of the country, and his place is situated just one mile east of Grinnell. He was married, September 17, 1860, in Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Armstrong, by whom he has five children: Alson A., Iona B., Luella M., Willie S. and Ray T.

BLAKELY, A. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, P. O. Grinnell. Was born on the 20th of June, 1834, in Rutland county, Vermont, and received his education at Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating from there in 1859. Also attended the Albany Law School until 1861, when he went to Fort Henry, New York, and engaged in the practice of law with A. B. Waldo, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State. Upon the call for troops, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Vermont volunteer infantry for nine months, and soon after entering the service was promoted to first lieutenant of company B, and after serving for one year was honorably discharged. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, at which battle one-fourth of the men in his company were killed, he, himself, being slightly wounded. After his discharge he returned to Vermont, and became engaged in the live stock and wool business, following that until 1867, when he came to Poweshiek county. He

is the owner of 225 acres of well-improved land and is an extensive breeder of Durham cattle and thorough-bred Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Blakely has been for three years secretary of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and also holds the position of president of the Farmers' Exchange.

BODLE, F. S.—Physician and surgeon, Grinnell. Was born in Orange county, New York, February 2, 1838, and when one year of age removed with his parents to Pennsylvania and remained until nine years of age when he went to Wisconsin. There attended school and after completing his freshman year went to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and finished the junior years. He enlisted, April 19, 1861, in company C, Seventh Ohio infantry regiment as private, and served one and one-half years. Was taken prisoner at Cross Lanes, West Virginia, August 26, 1861, and held at Libby, Newlines and Salisbury. Was paroled in June, 1862, and discharged in October of the same year. He returned to Ohio and completed his medical course, graduating at the Cleveland Charity Medical Hospital College, February 4, 1864. Then enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio infantry as assistant surgeon and served until October 26, 1865. Was then discharged and went to Minnesota, where he practiced until 1870, when he was appointed contract surgeon in the Indian service for the United States, serving in that capacity until 1878. Then came to this county, and although he has resided here but two years, already has won a good practice. Dr. Bodle was married in Minnesota, February 10, 1867, to Miss Minerva L. Strong. They had one child, Fannie M. (born October 2, 1869; died January 4, 1874). He has taken two children to raise: May and Laura.

BRAY, H. M.—Farmer and stock-dealer, section 1, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Canada, January 10, 1843, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Vermont, where he was raised and educated. While a youth he commenced farming, which has been his occupation through life. In the winter of 1863 he enlisted in company G, Seventeenth Vermont infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, and two battles in front of Petersburg, where he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, being held there for two months. After his discharge he returned to Vermont, and until 1867 worked with the Fairbanks Scale Company, at the end of which time he engaged in farming and in the spring of 1869 came to this county. Is one of the largest stock-dealers in the township and his farm of 430 acres is well adapted for stock purposes. Mr. B. was married, in St. Johnsbury, Ver-

mont, March 4, 1867, to Miss Ellen J. Hughes. They have four children: Florence (born January 11, 1872), Eddie (born August 6, 1873), Katie (born December 15, 1874) and Willie (born January 29, 1878).

BRANDE, THOMAS—Baptist minister, Grinnell. Was born in Lestershire, England, on the 1st day of July, 1810, where he resided until he was thirteen years of age and where he acquired a complete English education. At that early age he came alone to America to live with his uncle, John Yates, of Lansingburg, New York, with whom Mr. Brande learned the trade of a jeweler and continued to live with and labor for him until his death, in the year 1830. After the death of his uncle he went into the ministry, which calling he has followed for fifty years. After he left school he acquired an education in the classics, which has enabled him to sustain himself as a minister in such a town as Grinnell without any difficulty, and this he got by the side of his work-bench and without assistance from any one. He preached for eleven years in northern New York, at Ticonderoga and other places, one year in the city of New York. In 1859 he came West; spent one year in this city in the early settlement of the place and was the first pastor of his denomination in this place. He then removed to Wisconsin, where he preached in different places until 1868, when he returned to Oskaloosa, where he was permitted to stay but one year, when he was called upon to take charge of the college of his church at Des Moines. After one year's labor there he was called to the pastorate of this church, which place he has ever since filled, except one year. Mr. Brande is emphatically a self-made man. Has been a man of great energy and industry. Has broad and liberal views on all subjects relating to the welfare and happiness of mankind and is the friend of the poor. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Parly Bruister, by whom he had one child, Mary. He married a second time in 1858. She is still living, is a lady of refinement and culture and devotes her time to the care of her family and making home comfortable. By this last union they had one child, Edmon P., who is now in the high school of this city.

BROWN, JOHN—Stock and grain dealer, Grinnell. Was born in Wyke, Champflower, in the parish of Bruton, Somersetshire, England, in September, 1814, where he was raised and educated. He engaged in farming while young and continued it until March of 1852, when he immigrated to America, landing in New York. He immediately went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, resumed farming, and in July, 1854, came to this county. In the summer of 1859 he located at Grinnell and became engaged in the butchering business and farming. He is the owner of 500 acres of well-

improved land. He was married in England, June 18, 1836, to Miss Maria J. Grant. By this union they have nine children.

BROWN, H. E.—Farmer, section 32, P. O. Grinnell. Was born on the 24th of September, 1842, and is a native of England, where he was partly educated. When ten years of age he immigrated with his parents to America, landing in New York, and from there went to Wisconsin remaining for two years. Then came to Poweshiek county and attended school, after which he engaged in farming which he has since continued successfully. His marriage was in this county, September 14th, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Keggy. The complement of their family circle are: Louis H., Verner E., Adelbert J. and Homer.

BROWN, JERRY—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Center Harbor, New Hampshire, on the 5th of December, 1829, and upon arriving at the age of 18 years went to Vermont where his education was completed. While young he learned the carpenter's trade and engaged in working at the same until the spring of 1860 when he commenced farming. On the 12th of January, 1865, he came to Iowa, settling in this county and is now the possessor of 240 acres of land. His place is entirely surrounded by shade trees, and well located. He was married in Danville, Vermont, March 3d, 1860, to Miss Martha A. Thompson. Their family consists of five children: George L., Edgar C., Walter C., Samuel J. and Harry E.

BUCK, PROF. S. J.—Prof. S. J. Buck, of Iowa College is one of the best known, if not the very best known, of any educational man in the county, having been connected with the institution almost all the time since the location of the college in this county and having served the county in the capacity of County Superintendent and labored in many difficult capacities among the people of this county and adjoining counties. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, on the 4th of July, 1835, but while he was very young his parents removed to Ohio and settled in Trumbull county where young Buck was brought up and received a common school education in the schools of the county and then entered an academy and received an academic education. In the year 1854 he entered Oberlin College and took the regular course and graduated in the year 1858. In the year 1862 he graduated from the theological course in the same school. Between the two courses at the college he was engaged in teaching. He was principal of an academy in Buzetta, Trumbull county. Also principal of a high school at West Liberty in Logan county. After his graduation in 1862 he was principal of an academy at Orwell in Ashtabula county one year and in 1863 was ordained a minister of the gospel in the Congre-

gational Church. He continued to teach and had charge of a church for the remaining part of the year and then resigned his duties as a teacher and took charge of another church and devoted his entire time to the ministry while he remained in that country. In 1864 he was invited to this place to take charge of the preparatory department of Iowa College, which invitation he accepted. He at once took a prominent position not only as a teacher but as a citizen. He was at once elected captain of a company of home guards and did valuable service in suppressing the "Sugar Creek Rebellion." He was elected County Superintendent in 1866, and re-elected in 1868, and did much for the public schools of this county. He resigned his office as County Superintendent, however, at the end of the third year to take charge of the Congregational Church in Chester township which he served for two years. He served the Congregational Church at Gilman seven years and the Congregational Church at Toledo, in Tama county, two years. He was elected professor of mathematics in Iowa College in 1869 which position he has ever since filled with ability. In 1871 he was elected President of the Iowa State Teachers' Association and presided over that body at its session in Council Bluffs. He has been employed in the normal institutes of this and other counties in this State either as instructor or as lecturer every year since the Institute was a part of our school system. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Jane Cary, a lady class-mate and a graduate from Oberlin of the class of 1858. She is a lady of refinement and taste and devotes herself to the care of her house and her family. By this union they have three children: Miss Edith C. (a young lady of fine mind and ability, now, 1880, a member of the junior class in Iowa College), Samuel C. (a bright lad of fourteen years is now a member of the excellent high school of which Mr. A. Z. Fru is superintendent and Miss Southard is the principal), Irving J. (now eleven and a member of the graded school). Professor Buck is a man of superior ability in his profession and it is only his love for the Institute which he has been so long connected with that keeps him here; having been invited three different times since he has been here to other positions some of which are more lucrative than the one occupied here.

BUCKNAM, SAMUEL—Retired, Grinnell. Was born on the 11th of April, 1812, and is a native of Falmouth, Maine. Was there raised and educated and for seven years followed a seafaring life, at the end of which time he removed to Eastport, same State, and there became engaged in the grocery business which he continued until 1854. Then went to Baltimore and commenced the commission business and in the spring of 1857 returned to Falmouth where he engaged in farming. In October, 1874, he

came to this county, locating in Grinnell, where he has since lived having retired from the active pursuits of life. His marriage was in Falmouth, January 25th, 1836, to Miss Olive Moody. They had four children one of whom is living: Eliza E. (born in September, 1836). Lost three: Ebenezer (born in September, 1838), Rachel (born in June, 1841) and Rachel (born in November, 1842).

BUSWELL, H. C.—Grinnell. Was born in Peoria, Illinois, on the 5th of April, 1836, and was there partly educated. In the fall of 1856 he went to Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, remaining for one year when he commenced farming, and continued the same until 1860. Then became engaged in buying horses for the government, which business he followed until 1865, when he commenced dealing in stock. In 1867 he came to this county and resumed farming, and in the spring of 1876 came to Grinnell, owning a fine residence, and 10 acres of land in the city. Mr. B. was married in Bureau county, Illinois, October 3, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Pratt. The complement of their family circle are: Charles P. and James.

CHAMBERLAIN, REV. J. M.—Treasurer of the Iowa College, of Grinnell. Is a native of Wooster county, Massachusetts; he was there reared and educated at Dartmouth College; he graduated in 1855, and in 1858 at the Theological Seminary, at Andover. He took charge of the Congregational Church at Des Moines in 1859, where he continued for six years; he was then appointed agent of the American Missionary Association for the Northwest, traveling most of the time for three years, and part of the time was agent for the Iowa College; he was then pastor of the Congregational Church at Eddyville, Iowa, for one year. He came here in 1868, and accepted his present position which he has since filled with satisfaction to all.

CHAFEE, M.—Justice of the peace, and manufacturer of the Hawkeye Fanning Mill. Is a native of Springfield, Erie county, New York. Was born on October 18, 1821. Was raised a farmer boy, and received the advantages of a good academical education, and at the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed until he was twenty-seven years of age, his health then failing, he had to give up his school. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1855 he removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, working at his trade, and manufacturing fanning mills. In December, 1868, he came to Grinnell, since which time has been one of Grinnell's most honored citizens. Mr. C. has succeeded in working up a large reputation and trade for his fanning mill, and it is conceded by good judges to be the best mill now in use. Mr. Chafee has been chosen by his

friends to numerous office of trust, and has been one of the pillars and treasurers of the Congregational Church for eight years. He was married, to Miss Caroline E. Miner, October 24, 1847, at Springfield, New York. By this union they have one son and two daughters: Addie G. (wife of John C. Walker), Charles M. and Susie Mabel.

CHILD, J. & SON—Proprietors of livery and feed stable, Grinnell. This firm is composed of J. and A. W. Child. The former was born in Bath, New Hampshire, February 10, 1821, and was there raised and educated. He engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when he came to this county, located at Grinnell, and commenced the livery business, which he has since followed. His marriage was in Bath, March 4, 1846, to Miss Martha H. Walker. They have four children: Chloe W., Aldace W., Arthur L. and Hattie M. Aldace W. Child, the junior member of this firm, was born in New Hampshire, January 11, 1852, where he was educated. At the age of sixteen years, he removed with his parents to this city, and is now engaged with his father in the livery business. He was married in New Hampshire, September 7, 1875, to Miss Alice B. Weeks. They have one child: Clinton C. (born July 4, 1876).

CHILDS, C. F.—Farmer, section 22, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Madison county, Ohio, September 8, 1838, and there attended school. After finishing his education, he commenced teaching, and farming, and was thus employed until the spring of 1863, when he went to Benzonia, Michigan. There resumed his former occupation, and in the fall of 1867 he came to Iowa, settled in Cedar county, where he remained until the spring of 1876. Then came to this county, and now owns a farm of 192 acres, well improved. Mr. Childs was married in Medina county, Ohio, April 12, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Chapin. Their family consists of five children, four of whom are living: Ella V., Arthur C., Mary E. and Thomas E. Lost one son, Charles H.

CHRISTIAN, GEORGE M.—Proprietor of the Chapin House. This gentleman was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 19th day of June, 1847. When a lad he learned the business of telegraphy, which occupation he followed more or less very successfully until 1870; that year he was selected by the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Company; three months later he resigned his position to engage in the hotel business; he was mine host of the Grinnell House until 1878. On the first day of March, 1877, he bought the Snyder House, which had been built but three months. He then changed the name to its present name (Chapin House). As a hotel man Mr. Christian is a perfect success, as hundreds of his patrons and friends can testify; his social qualities give him pre-eminent fitness to preside over a public house, and he

has succeeded in building up an enviable reputation. He was united in marriage, to Miss Maggie Rowse, of Davenport, Iowa, September 3, 1869. By this union they have three children: Bertie, Jessie and Alma.

COAKLEY, W. W.—Was born in Lebanon, New York, September 9, 1841; was there raised until he attained the age of nineteen years. His father was J. T. Coakley, of that place. W. W. resided in New York until September, 1862, when he enlisted in company G, One-hundred and Fourteenth New York, participating in many of the notable events of the Rebellion, among which was the Port Hudson engagement, where he was for forty-two days under fire, was in the Shenandoah Valley and others, was slightly wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek. Was honorably discharged June 19, 1865. After a residence in Elmira, New York and other points, he drifted westward in the spring of 1880, locating at Grinnell.

COOPER, SAMUEL F.—The subject of this brief notice was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on the nineteenth of December, 1826. He attended the Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio, graduating from that institution in the class of 1851. Five years later, in 1856, he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and that same year was admitted to the bar. In 1858 was honored by the people by being elected a member of the State Board of Education, under the new constitution; was re-elected in 1860, and had a large share in framing the present school law of the State. Mr. Cooper enlisted as a private in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry; was mustered out of the service at the close of the war as lieutenant colonel of the Fortieth Iowa infantry. Served as clerk of the United States District Court for Arkansas for three years; during this same period he was Collector of Internal Revenue and United States Commissioner. He returned home to Grinnell in 1868, and for several years was the publisher and editor of the *Grinnell Herald*. In 1876 Mr. Cooper was appointed United States Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, and served four years, when he was recalled and is now in private life. His marriage was to Miss Margaret J. Loughridge, of Mansfield, Ohio, whom he married on the twenty-eighth of August, 1851.

CRAVATH, DR. S. A.—Grinnell, senior editor of the *Grinnell Herald*. Was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1836, and was left an orphan when very young. He was but seven months old when his father died, and at the age of eight years lost the best friend on earth, his mother. The subject of this sketch was reared in Gainsville, Wyoming county, New York, by his grandfather on the mother's side. In 1852 he entered Oberlin College and graduated from that institution in 1858. After graduating he was honored with the principalship of the Madison Seminary, Lake county, Ohio, which position he filled about three years, when he ac-

cepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Marion, Ohio, in the meantime reading medicine. After due course of study he took a course of lectures at the Sterling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1864. He commenced the practice of his profession in Springfield, Ohio. Three years later he moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, where he continued to practice, also publishing and editing the *Mitchell County News* until 1872, when he sold his paper and came to Grinnell and bought an interest in the *Herald*. (See history of *Herald* elsewhere.) Since coming to Grinnell the Doctor has given up medicine and has devoted himself entirely to his favorite calling, journalism, for which he is eminently fitted. He was married in Philadelphia on the 11th day of July, 1860, to Miss Mary Raley, by the Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes, author of Barnes' Notes, a most estimable woman, possessing those graces of mind and heart which endear her to a wide extended circle of friends. One son and one daughter constitute the family circle: Elazan B. and James R. They have lost two daughters.

CRAVER, HON. CHARLES F.—Of the firm of Craver & Steele, manufacturers of the The Randolph Header. Was born September 3, 1844. Comparatively speaking a young man, but of large business experience. He has spent more than half of his years in Poweshiek county. Here his esteemed parents died but a few years since. The late war deeply enlisted the patriotism of this family, two of the sons entering the service as privates, one of whom was buried with all the honors of war on the enemy's soil. The surviving brother, returning, at the close of the war, came to Grinnell, engaged in the lumber business, having as active or silent partners Messrs. J. M. Wells and Alonzo Steele, who set their capital against the energy and capacity of the junior partner, who now heads the firm of Craver & Steele, the lumber business being put aside for the manufacture of grain headers. This establishment requires a large force of men. The city schools have long enjoyed the services of this gentleman. He is also a member of the M. E. Church. In 1876 his county made him a representative to the Legislature. Such, in brief, is the history of one of Grinnell's best business men. He was married, June 21, 1866, to Miss Angetine Hambleton. His family consists of two children: Arthur H. (born June 4, 1870) and Frank S. (born August 6, 1877).

DE CAMP, E.—Farmer and stock-dealer, section 3, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Pennsylvania, November 3, 1845, and at the age of seven years removed with his parents to Davenport, Scott county, this State, where his education was obtained. He engaged in farming there until the spring of 1877, when he came to this county and is now the owner of 338

acres of well improved land. Is one of the largest stock-dealers in the county, having 107 head of cattle on his farm. Also has a good residence. In 1865 he enlisted in the government service as teamster, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. On the 22d day of February, 1871, Miss Anna Benson of Moline, Rock Island county, Illinois, became his wife. The fruits of this union are three children: George, Ida and Nellie.

DAVIS, Miss LIZZIE.—Teacher in the graded school of Grinnell. Was born in Sweetland Center, Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 8th day of March, 1858, and when six years of age her parents removed to the city of Muscatine, where they remained for one year, and removed to this county and settled in the city of Grinnell, where she has been brought up and educated, graduating from the high school in the year 1877, after which time she took a course of normal training in the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, since which time she has been a teacher in the graded schools of this city, and as an evidence of her success we only need mention that she is teaching her third year in a city where school teaching is an exact science.

DAVIS, Miss EDNA—School teacher, Grinnell, Iowa. Was born in Sweetland Center, Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 23d of April, 1850. While she was yet very young her parents removed to Muscatine, where they remained only one year, and removed to this county and settled in the city of Grinnell, where she has been principally raised and educated in the excellent schools of this city, graduating from the high school in the year 1877. After graduating she took a normal course at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, since which time she has been engaged in teaching, having taught four terms in this county. She also taught one term in Cass county, this State. She intends to enter Iowa College this winter term, and continue her studies. Miss Davis is a fine teacher and deserves to succeed in the profession which she has labored so hard to prepare for.

EATON, W. J.—Dealer in butter, eggs, and poultry, Grinnell. Was born in Connecticut, April 15, 1847, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to this State and settled in Grinnell, where his education was obtained at the Iowa College. He graduated from that institution in 1871, and became engaged as a railroad contractor, which he continued until 1873, and in 1874 commenced his present business. He has a large and flourishing trade. During the late war he enlisted, in the spring of 1864, in company B, Forty-sixth Iowa volunteers, and served about four months, when he was honorably discharged.

EDSON, REV. HENRY K., A. M.—Professor of the theory and practice of teaching, in Iowa College; residence on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Broad Street, Grinnell, Iowa. The subject of our sketch was born October 5, 1822, in Hadley, Massachusetts. He received his early education while living at home. He fitted for college at Hopkins Academy and entered Amherst College at the age of eighteen. He graduated with honor in 1844 and was immediately called to the principalship of Hopkins Academy and remained at the head of this school till 1849. He had chosen the Christian ministry for his profession and in pursuance of that end entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, in the fall of 1849. From ill health was obliged to discontinue study there for the year. Afterward spent two years in Andover and East Windsor theological seminaries. He, however, finished his studies at Union Theological Seminary of New York. He then preached a short time in 1852, at West Hampton, Massachusetts, but was soon called to Denmark, Iowa, where he took charge of the academy striving for influence in that place. With unusual energy and tact Prof. Edson built up the school and gained for it a great name. During the twenty-six years of his administration over 2,400 students passed under his care, and as a reward for well-done service he can now find hundreds of his former pupils in professions and other useful avocations. His untiring labors prostrated his health and he was compelled to take a year's recreation in Europe. When he returned he was called to his present position in Iowa College. He married Mrs. Celestia K. Maynard at Utica, New York, on the 30th of August, 1852. Carrie M. Edson, an adopted daughter, is the other member of their household. Prof. Edson has a fine residence and is surrounded with well-earned comforts in his professional career.

FORBES, DARWIN—Money loaner and dealer in real estate, Grinnell. Was born in the town of Hill, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, in the year 1800, in which country he was brought up and educated. He became engaged in the mercantile business quite early in life and followed it for about forty years in one place. He was successful as a merchant and accumulated a considerable fortune and in the year 1869 he removed to Iowa and settled on a farm in this township, where he lived three or four years and removed to this city, where he has ever since resided. He was married about 1833, to Miss Emeline Cass, who is a lady of refined tastes and who is still living. This union has been blessed with two children: Proctor and Mary. Both of whom are now dead.

FREE, ALBERT T.—Superintendent of the schools of Grinnell. Was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th day of June, 1851, and

while very young his parents removed to Westerville, Franklin county, and after a residence of but one year removed to Iowa and settled on a farm in Tama county, where he continued to live until 1865. He attended the high school of Toledo and graduated at the age of sixteen years, after which he was engaged for two years with his brother, who was a dry goods merchant, most of the time as a clerk in the store. In 1869 he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City as a representative of Tama county, at which time he attended one year and one term, and then taught one term at Downey in the winter of 1870-1, and during the entire year of 1871 he attended the University and engaged as a teacher in one of the ward schools of Iowa City. During 1872-3 he attended the University and finished a course in civil engineering and was one of the party of engineers who surveyed the old Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis Railroad from Clinton to Oskaloosa. In 1874 he was elected principal of the grammar school in Iowa City, which position he held for one year, when he resigned to enter Oberlin College, Ohio, to prepare for his present profession, after studying the Latin and Greek languages one year. During the summer and fall of 1876, for the purpose of resting from his studies, he visited in the southern and eastern States and returned home to enter the land, loan and insurance business, which he continued to follow for one year, when he was elected principal of the schools of Brooklyn, Iowa, which position he ably filled for one year and was elected principal of the schools of Victor. He remained there one year and was elected to the superintendency of the schools of this city, where he is now in his second year. Mr. Free is an able teacher and is fast gaining a State acquaintance and reputation. He is a thorough student and scholar, very energetic, and determined to succeed in any and every undertaking. He has taken a thorough normal training under Professor Fellows and Miss Loughridge, of Iowa City.

FRISBIE, DR. D. G.—Grinnell. Was born in Delaware county, New York, October 4, 1822; was there reared until eleven years of age, when he, with his parents, moved into Onondaga county. Here he resided until 1851; received the advantages of a good academic education and also graduated from the Geneva Medical College. He commenced the practice of his profession in Onondaga county. In 1851 he removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River on the day James W. Grimes was elected Governor of Iowa. He located in Mitchell county, and here continued successfully in practice and represented Mitchell and Howard counties in the Legislature in the Ninth General Assembly. He came to this county in the fall

of 1874 and located on a farm near the city limits of Grinnell, since which time he has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. Is now justice of the peace. Was married in Onondaga county, New York, to Miss Mary E. Bulfinch, November 12, 1845. They have one son, Oren T.

GRINNELL, HON. J. B.—Was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1821. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots who immigrated to Rhode Island in 1710, his grandfather settling in Vermont. His maternal grandfather was from Scotland, and, as a soldier, was wounded at the battle of Plattsburgh. Mr. Grinnell was an orphan at ten years; a school teacher at sixteen; a college graduate at twenty-one, with the honorary degree of A. M. at twenty-three; a graduate in theology, at Auburn, New York, at twenty-five: first preaching in Union Village, New York, three years; one year at Washington City, preaching the first sermon heard in that city against slavery; then three years in New York, leaving on account of throat trouble to come to Iowa in 1854, taking up 6,000 acres of land and planting, with others, the town of Grinnell for temperance, education and religion. The deeds of lots and a public sentiment have prevented the sale of alcoholic drinks openly for twenty-five years. The giving of town lots for Grinnell University, of which Grinnell was president, and passing all to Iowa College, secured its removal to Grinnell from Davenport, greatly increasing its endowment. The finest stone church in the New West, and largest Protestant membership in Iowa, is found here, a part of the plan, and a success. As a public man Mr. Grinnell was State Senator in 1858, securing the first free school law; then regent of the State University, urging and securing co-education of the sexes; a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860; holding appointments from President Lincoln as Special Mail Agent for the Northwest for two years; then member of Congress for four years; Commissioner, in 1868, of the Treasury Department, to classify wools under the tariff at the port of New York; referee, in 1869, to settle claims, and author of supplemental treaty for Cherokees in Kansas, involving millions of dollars; director of the Rock Island Railroad—being influential in securing its location at Grinnell; was first president of the Central Railroad; and later, receiver under Judge Dillon, and after bitter litigation finds peace and his policy adopted; and as president of the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad and an extension to State Center, turns over the road to the Central. He has laid out a number of towns in Iowa and Kansas; managing several farms upon which he has placed stock, leading at one time in sheep, and now in heavy draft horses. At present president of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association and mayor of the city of Grinnell; occasionally practicing in the State and

Federal Courts—coming to the bar in 1858; quite out of politics, and once lacking but a few votes of an election as U. S. Senator; now the admirer of Garfield—once the devoted friend of Greeley. Mr. Grinnell was from the first politically a friend to the bondman, and all persons coming to him in need have found a friend. His tireless energies have never flagged, but, as a most indefatigable business man, has accomplished more than a score of ordinary men. He is a strong reasoner and fluent speaker on all questions of public interest. He was married, February 5, 1852, to Miss Julia A. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They have two daughters: Mary Chapin and Carrie Holmes (one a graduate of, the other a senior in, Iowa College). They celebrated their silver wedding February 5, 1877, and a large concourse of friends gathered, not only from Grinnell, but from all parts of the State, making in all near 1,000 guests. Speeches, poems, toasts, responses and a gorgeous banquet were among the evening festivities. Silver testimonials were given the worthy pair, costly and profuse. From among the many richly deserved compliments we select the following "Voluntary Toast," sent by John W. Cheshire, Esq., of Montezuma: "Here is to the citizen that gave a town for education, ground for a college green and cemetery for the dead; a preacher without pay; a university and bank president without salary; president of the State Society of Wool Growers, with the honors of a competitive sheep-shearer at the festival, and paying the awards; of the State Horticultural Society, chief officer, gathering, by proxy, the fruits of the orchard, securing the National Medal and Award for Iowa, and meeting the bills; a lawyer, waiving fees to make settlements and friends of litigants; lecturer and occasional orator, as a merry pastime; projector and president of railroads—only reward given, cheers, resolutions, and occasional *walking-cane*; spurning combinations to gain entrance to the National Senate or a Governor's chair; a liberal orthodox in church; an enigma in politics; a devotee to pure blood in animals; a pardonable weakness for the Fair, and a teetotaler in habits. From silver goblets, on this silver wedding day, here's to your health in the cloud-distilled, fashionable beverage of Grinnell!" Our brief sketch fails to do justice to his noble christian character and large-hearted generosity, which will be a lasting monument to his numerous friends. His elegant residence stands on the east side, facing the park, near the union depot. Mr. Grinnell may well feel an honest pride in Iowa College, in the growing city and warm place he holds in the hearts of his neighbors.

GOODRICH, A.—Farmer, section 23, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Vermont, October 1, 1822, and after leaving school he became engaged in the wholesale gunpowder business, supplying and filling contracts for blasting

purposes, to the railroads throughout all the New England States. In this he continued until the spring of 1849 when he went into the Middlesex Corporation and was engaged in running a stationary engine for about a year. Thence to California where he commenced gold mining and continued this until the spring of 1853, then returning to his place of birth. He was employed in farming with the exception of one year, until the spring of 1864, when he came to this county and now owns a farm of ninety acres; is well located, being but two and one-half miles from Grinnell. He was married, in the State of New Hampshire, April 24, 1854, to Miss Harriet Cass. By this union they had three children, of whom Joseph C. is living. Two are deceased: Neal M. and May E.

GRINNELL, E. H.—United States Express agent, was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, February 27, 1825, where he was raised and educated. In 1844 he came west locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resided two years, after which he returned to Vermont and after a short sojourn went to Washington county, New York, where he remained four years. In 1851 he removed to New York City where he resided five years. From New York he came to Grinnell, arriving here November 28, 1856; the town had been located two years previous and named after his brother J. B. E. H. tendered his services to his country June 22d, 1861, enlisting in the Fourth Iowa infantry as musician; was honorably discharged in 1862 and returned to his home where he has since resided. Mr. Grinnell has been twice married; first, May 14, 1844, to Miss Sarah L. Hermace, of Nassau, New York. She died September 25, 1860. Was again married, November 27, 1862, to Miss Carrie L. Yest. By his first wife he had two children: Cornie (now Mrs. Dillon), F. B. (killed on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad). By his second marriage two children: Minnie E. and Kate Y. For a number of years Mr. Grinnell was agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Has been express agent for the past eleven years. With the exception of some years in Kansas he has been a resident of Grinnell. Being one of the pioneers he has seen all of its growth and prosperity.

GRINNELL, L. P.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, where he was educated and raised. After completing his schooling he engaged in farming until the spring of 1856 when he came to Iowa, settling at Grinnell. He resumed farming and now owns eighty acres of well improved land. On the 8th of February, 1862, he took for the partner of his joys and the sharer of his ills Miss Harriet Knight. They were married in New Hampshire.

Their family consists of two children living: Josiah B. and Harriet P. Have lost two: Lucy R. and George W.

HAINES, R. M.—The subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 29, 1838. In October, 1856, he came to Iowa Falls, and the spring of 1860 removed to Poweshiek county, where he entered Iowa College, from which he graduated in 1865. After leaving college he became a tutor in Troy Academy, Davis county, for two years. Thence he returned to Iowa College and was employed as a tutor for two years, when he entered the law department of the State University and graduated in 1874, but leaving the university a few weeks before commencement, he did not receive his diploma with the class. He immediately began the practice of law, which he has since continued. In 1877 he was elected Senator from the Forty-fifth district and still holds the office. As a lawyer he has acquired an enviable reputation for ability and probity of character. As a legislator he has proved a wise counselor, and was honored with a place upon important committees, which were filled with great fidelity and honor to himself and his district. He is of nervous sanguine temperament, positive in his convictions, which when once fixed are not easily changed. He is courteous and affable, possessing those traits of character which tend to make him popular without subserviency. Whatever he undertakes he does with his whole might, which is a good thing for a client. He was married at Grinnell, August 19, 1867, to Miss Joanna H. Harris, daughter of Capt. James Harris. She was also a graduate of Iowa College, graduating at the same time with himself. By this marriage they have had five children: Mary, James H., Sarah A., Robert M. and Charles H.

HANLIN, JAMES—Foreman of the wood-work machinery of the Header Works. Was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1838, and when thirteen years of age came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Lee county. There remained for two years, when he moved to Davis county. There learned the carpenter trade and followed it until July, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in company A, Third Iowa cavalry. In July, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in July, 1863, to captain. He resigned in December, 1864, on account of disability, and returned to his home in Davis county. In the summer of 1865 he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he continued his trade, and in November, 1869, moved to Wapello county. He came to Grinnell in May, 1873, and followed the contracting and the butchering business until June, 1879, then went in the header works of Craver & Steele as foreman of the wood-work machinery, which position he now holds. Mr. H. has been twice married. First in

Davis county, Iowa, March 10, 1864, to Miss Charity Elliott. They had three children, two of whom are living: Frank E. and Nellie. Lost one, an infant. Mrs. H. died October 24, 1870, and he married again in Grinnell, December 31, 1874, Miss Maggie A. Leibee. They have one child, Merton L.

HARRIS, DR. E. H.—Physician and surgeon. This gentleman is the oldest resident physician now in practice in this city. He was born in Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1827. He was there raised and educated. He lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age; he then clerked in a store of general merchandise for two years and the year following he attended the Allegheny College, teaching alternately to pay his tuition. When about twenty-three years of age he commenced to read medicine with Dr. Henderson, of Harrisville, and afterward with Dr. Swan, of Clintonville, Pennsylvania. After the usual length of study he commenced the practice of his profession in Pennsylvania, where he continued one year. He then came to Iowa and practiced one year in Farmington, Van Buren county. He came to Grinnell in March, 1855, and the following spring he went to New York and graduated from the New York Medical College, which is now called Bellevue Hospital. After graduating he returned here, and with the exception of one and one-half years in Newton and while in the army, has been in continuous practice here ever since. The Doctor was in the Government employ from 1862 to 1867. In 1862 he went to Keokuk, where he remained one year, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Iowa, but the regiment not being full he was placed in charge of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, where he continued for some time, when he was transferred to the hospital boat and afterward to the hospital in New Orleans, remaining there until the close of the war, at which time he took charge of the Freedman's Hospital in 1865. During the riot of 1866 the wounded were all placed under his charge. The Doctor was married in Warren, Lee county, Iowa, on the 17th day of February, 1854, to Miss Rachel Hamlin, who was born in Washington, Pennsylvania. She is also a practicing physician, who attended lectures at the New York Hygienic and Hyclopathic institute in the years 1855 and 1856. She is also a graduate of the Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Chicago; graduated during the winter of 1869-70. In 1877 she had an honorary degree passed upon her by the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago. They have raised a family of four sons, the eldest, Luther C., is now a student of the Iowa College; W. H., the second, is a promising medical student and is now taking a course of lectures at the Bennet Medical College of Chicago; Arthur C.,

the third son, is in the preparatory department of the Iowa College; Clinton, the youngest, five years of age. This in brief is the history of one of Grinnell's most enterprising men.

HARTZELL, JOHN W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1839, where he resided until he attained the age of twelve years, then moved with his parents to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1851, at which place he resided until October 25, 1875, when he came to his present location. He was married, November 28, 1861, to Miss E. M. King, a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of four children: Loyal B., Harry C., Mary J. He owns a farm of 182 acres, and his wife has one-fourth interest in 240 acres in Illinois. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, and always among its liberal contributors and supporters.

HATCH, GILBERT M.—Merchant, Grinnell. This gentleman is a son of Gilbert and Martha Royce Hatch, early settlers of Northfield, Vermont, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 1st day of January, 1822. He lived on a farm until he was fifteen, when he served an apprenticeship to learn the harness making trade, which business he followed until he came West in 1866. He made no permanent location until 1867, when he came to Grinnell and here embarked in the mercantile business, and by degrees enlarged his business with the growth of the place and the demands of his customers. Three years ago he built his large and elegant store, which would do honor to any city, and by close attention to business and good management, has succeeded in building up a large trade. Since coming to this city, he has been closely identified with Grinnell's best interests, and was mayor two years. He was also postmaster in his native place twelve years. Was married to Miss Anna M. Woodward, July 15, 1862. She is a native of Windsor county, Vermont. The other member of the family is a nephew, Frank S. Montgomery.

HATCH, G. M. C.—Dealer in general merchandise, Grinnell. Was born in Orange county, Vermont, July 25, 1827, where he was educated and raised. While young he learned the trade of harness-making, which he continued until the fall of 1872. Then came to this county and became engaged in his present business, which he has since followed successfully under the firm name of G. M. Hatch & Co. He was married in Norwich, Vermont in December, 1852, to Miss E. M. Sawyer. By this union they have one child, Katie F.

HEDGES, T. M.—Physician and surgeon, Grinnell. Was born in Bellville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of January, 1838, and was educated in that place. In the spring of 1855 he went to Sheridan,

Lucas county, this State, where he was engaged in reading medicine with Dr. Isaac Kneeland for about eight months. Then went to Keokuk and continued his studies, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in company B, Sixth Iowa infantry, serving for three years, when he was honorably discharged. Was at the battle of Shiloh. After his discharge he returned to Keokuk, where he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1865. Then came to Grinnell and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has also a fine drug store. Dr. Hedges was married in Indiana, August 14, 1864, to Miss Lois McCoy. The complement of their family circle are: Florence L., Mary, Grace and Mertie.

HERRICK, REV. STEPHEN L.—Says the *Independent*: "No community can afford to forget its wise and true benefactors if it would encourage the young to follow in the ways of the 'good fathers.' In this view we give some facts relative to the history and public service of one of our most venerable and esteemed citizens. Mr. Herrick was born in Rutland Vermont, in April, 1880. He graduated in Burlington, at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1824. Like most of the New England students he taught theology. He studied with Dr. Hopking, of New Haven, Vermont, and was settled over the Congregational Church at Crown Point, New York, for twenty-five years, and later preached four years for the Congregational society at Fair Haven, Vermont. Removing to Grinnell in 1855, Iowa has employed twenty-three years of his activities in business, religious counsels, preaching and college engagements. The church manual reports that, in connection with others, he rendered gratuitous service in the pulpit for five or six years, and this indicates but a small part of his labors. A sojourn for a year on the Pacific coast was a pleasant stay, and of interest to those perusing his valuable letters. We learn that in preaching, he was methodical, concise and instructive, and spoke with emotion. On all matters of public concern he is practical and conciliatory, and wins the highest regard for cordiality of manner and strict uprightness in business. The town has had no warmer friend of education, he giving not only of his money, but acting as an instructor for only that pittance which the early days allowed. Afterward chosen trustee of Iowa College, and secretary of the board, it had no wiser counsellor, or more correct auditor of its accounts. The munificent gift of several thousand dollars to the college by the late C. F. Dike, Esq., is associated with the friendly interest of Mr. Herrick, his father-in-law, confidant and co-administrator of the estate with his daughter. Few persons have been so fortunate in their social relations, only just deprived of the companion on whom the anniversary golden

wedding day was almost dawning, enjoying the company of all his children near or under his roof, being Mrs. Dike (now Mrs. J. M. Chamberlain), Mrs. Frank Wyatt and family, and that of his son, S. H. Herrick, Esq., at present engaged in the hardware business, and his family, with a home of comfort, pecuniary competence, and the warm regard of the circle in which he has moved for near a quarter of a century, and with strength quite unusual for the years employed, there are grounds of hope that mutual pleasure in society may be prolonged yet for some years."

HERRICK, S. H.—Of the firm of Herrick & Co., Grinnell. Was born in New York, June 24, 1839, and received a part of his education there. In the fall of 1837, he came to this county and entered Iowa College, graduating therefrom in 1865. Then became engaged in the hardware business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of Herrick & Co. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in company B, Forty-sixth Iowa infantry and served for about five months, when he was mustered out. He was married in Grinnell, Iowa, September 1, 1867, to Miss Harriet E. Fellows. Their family consists of two children: Eliza Mabel and Stephen Leonard.

HOLYOKE, THOMAS C., M. D.—Thomas Chamberlain Holyoke, a pioneer settler and physician in Poweshiek county, Iowa, was born and raised in the town of Brewer, opposite Bangor, Maine, dating his birth on the 16th of March, 1818. He was educated at the Bangor Seminary; read medicine and attended lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, there graduating in 1847; practiced two years at Surry and five at Searsport, Maine, and in March, 1854, found his way to the wild prairie on which the city of Grinnell now stands. At that date there was no shanty, not even a wigwam, on the site of the place. He came in company with Hon. J. B. Grinnell, H. M. Hamilton and three or four others, to found a Congregational town, the parties purchasing next month several thousand acres, including all the business part of the present city. There was a small grove west of town, and Dr. Holyoke felled the first tree for a rude cabin, which was erected in great haste as a shelter from the March winds, so searching in a prairie country, a sketch of which appears in another place. He was soon made county surveyor, and laid out the town and fixed the boundaries of the farms. His hand was in every important work until the population had so largely increased as to demand his whole time in his profession. Up to the day of his death, which occurred on the 10th day of February, 1877, he was very busy in his regular calling. His rides were often long and tedious, the families in the country having been accustomed to test his skill being unwilling to exchange for a younger man than their old family physician. He found comfort in obliging them, though

the exposure to which he was sometimes subjected was not unlikely deleterious to his health. He was stricken with paralysis of the left side, just after rising one morning, and died before midnight. Physicians attributed the immediate cause of his death to cerebral hemorrhage. The usefulness of Dr. Holyoke as a citizen as well as a physician, and his solid character and influence, can best be told by those who knew him best, and whose sad duty it was to pay the last rite to his mortal remains. He was a director in the State Agricultural College, trustee of Iowa College, member of State Legislature and held other offices of honor and trust. On the 2d of October, 1849, Miss Nancy C. Clark, of Searsport, Maine, became the wife of Dr. Holyoke, and they had four children, all sons, three surviving him: Frederick S. (died in early infancy), William Pond (is a successful business man in Chicago), Edgar Loomis (is a student at law in Grinnell) and Robert Ames (is at the State Agricultural College). Mrs. Holyoke resides at the elegant home planned and built by her lamented husband.

HOWARD, M.—Furniture ware-rooms, Grinnell. Was born in Morrow county, Ohio, September 2, 1846, and was there raised and educated. In September, 1864, enlisted in company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio volunteers and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to his place of birth and there became engaged in the stock business, which he continued until the spring of 1869. Then removed to Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa, and was employed as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1872 commenced the furniture business, and in April, 1878, came to this county and is now doing the largest furniture business in this section. He was married in Newton, Iowa, August 16, 1877, to Miss Alice Sallada. They have one child, Rolland E. (born February 28, 1879).

JONES, E. A.—Freight and ticket agent for the Central R. R. Was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 11, 1850, son of D. E. and Dorcas A. Jones. The subject of this sketch came to Chicago with his parents at an early age, and after a short sojourn removed to Davenport where the family resided. They resided for a few years in Louisa county, when they moved to Newton, Jasper county. Mr. D. E. Jones at present resides in Davenport, Mrs. Jones having died. Mr. Jones was married, December 28, 1874, to Miss Alice B. Cleaves, of Davenport. They have one daughter by this union, Bessie C. He has been in the employ of the Central R. R. of Iowa, for ten years; was agent at Eldora the years of 1875, '76 and '77, and stands foremost among the popular agents on the line. He is a Knight of Honor and a member of the V. A. S.; is identified as one of Grinnell's enterprising citizens. He is captain of the Grinnell En-

gine and Hose Co., and is one of the Grand Trustees of the State for the Knights of Honor.

JENKINS, N.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Virginia, December 12, 1828, and remained there until the spring of 1840, when he removed to Indiana. There engaged in farming, which he continued until the spring of 1849, then coming to Poweshiek county. He deals in cattle to a large extent and also raises stock, being counted among the heavy shippers of the county. His residence is but four miles from Grinnell, and pleasantly situated. Mr. Jenkins was married in Indiana, February 14, 1858, to Miss Angeline Hibs. Their family consists of six children: Ambrose F., Eldora, Isabel, Mary, Edna and Nellie.

JOY, ENOCH—Of the firm of Joy & Preston, bakers and grocers, Grinnell. Was born in New Hampshire, December 30, 1837, and after receiving his education there learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until August, 1864. Then enlisted in company C, Eighteenth New Hampshire volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to his home and remained until February, 1867, when he came to this county and located at Grinnell. The firm is doing a large business and with good success. Mr. Joy was married in New Hampshire, August 4, 1858, to Miss A. R. S. Carr. By this union they have three children: Walter I., Louie E. and Nellie.

KELLOGG, RAYMOND M.—It is quite a prevalent belief that, excepting the members of the college faculty, the above gentleman is the widest read man in this vicinity. Fitting then that he should be, by Lord Bacon's theory, other things being equal, prominent in public affairs and a guide among men. Native organization has much to do, not only with aspiration, but with the details which enter into life's methods. The impetuous fail to receive proper credit, being devoid of the devices which control speech and acts for a purpose; hence, they are called their own personal enemies. A sensitive organization that impels and never spares a remark, even if true, being unchecked by caution, yet allied to justice, is, as the world judges, impolitic. Sharp criticisms have their uses, but keen instruments always, excepting the tongue, are soonest dulled by use. They heal, but those bearing the scars are not ready to forget by whom they are made, and here is found a bar to promotion with such as prefer smoothness to boldness. Mr. Kellogg was born July 15, 1837, in Rutland county, Vermont, where he was an architect and builder of high repute for his years. He came to Grinnell June 19, 1855, and the success which attend good habits and energy he has found,

besides length of days if not robust health. Such public institutions as the State Agricultural College and University, have had the benefit of his labor and skill; and at home numerous residences evince his taste. He planned the first church edifice here, and the new one with its fine proportions had his able service as chairman of the building committee, not to mention a connection more or less intimate with the college edifices, besides serving efficiently as director in our schools and the making of plans for our model structures. As United States Collector of Revenue, his prompt and honest discharge of duty indicated character more truly than any words we can choose. In early days Mr. Kellogg was active as a politician, and is now a staunch Republican and a thoughtful observer of public affairs. A conspicuous corner on High Street is the abode of this gentleman, whose competence may be evidenced by his home, and by a directorship in the First National Bank of Grinnell. This note would be extended in detail if it comported with our purpose to give more than a sketch of citizens who have made a mark worthy of record. Yet further, it is to be said, our friend takes a just pride in his family; eminent in public service, and having been a distinguished chief justice of his native State, he enjoys more than local fame. He was married to Miss Parks, April 5, 1859, the worthy niece of Henry Farnham, our great western railroad builder. A son and two daughters compose the family; the eldest of the latter, Harriet S., has taken a classical course in Iowa College; Mary H., now attending high school, Raymond H., graded school.

KITTOE, J. F.—Dentist, Grinnell. Was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1848, and when three years of age removed with his parents to Gilman, Illinois, where he was partly educated. In the spring of 1862 he went to Racine College, Wisconsin, remaining until April, 1866, when he returned to Illinois, locating in Galena, and until 1869 served as deputy clerk of Jo Daviess county. In that year he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. Geo. O. Howard, remaining with him until 1871 when he commenced practicing for himself. In June, 1877, he came to this county and at once engaged in practicing his profession, and is enjoying a good patronage. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, November 17, 1872, to Miss Mary G. Somerville. The fruits of this union are two children: Lucy E. and Henry T.

KENNEDY, J. R.—Dentist, Grinnell. Was born in Ohio April 23, 1829, and was there raised. Attended the Oberlin College, graduating therefrom in August, 1853, and also graduated from the theological department of the same college in 1857. He preached for about fifteen years, and then commenced the practice of dentistry, which he had studied in

Oberlin. His life since that time has been devoted to his profession. In the spring of 1871 he came to Poweshiek county, locating in this city, and is now doing the largest business in his line in the county. During the late war he was an aid in the Christian Commission in different places in the South. His marriage was in Oberlin, June 17, 1857, to Miss Deborah Wilcox, also a graduate of Oberlin College. They have four children.

LACKEY, J. R.—Of the firm of C. J. Lackey & Co., proprietors of bakery and restaurant, Grinnell. Was born January 22, 1829, and received a common school education. While young he learned the trade of tinsmith, which he continued until the spring of 1854 when he went to Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he commenced farming, and in the spring of 1859 removed to Colorado, becoming there engaged in gold mining. In January, 1862, he returned to Des Moines, and from there went to Canton, Illinois, where he resumed farming; and in April of 1878 came to this county, settling in this city, and has since resided here. Mr. Lackey has been twice married; first, in Pennsylvania, in December, 1854, to Miss Flora Weiser. They had three children, two of whom are now living: Charles A. and Gertrude; one is deceased, Sarah L. His second marriage was January 21, 1866, to Miss Clara Griffith. They had two children: George A., living, and Cora F. deceased.

LAWRENCE, HENRY—Cashier of the Grinnell Savings Bank, Grinnell. Was born in Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan, on the thirty-first day of October, 1829. He is the son of Wolcott and Caroline E. (Stebbins) Lawrence, who settled in Monroe as early as 1815, they being the first eastern people to settle there. They came from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence was a lawyer; he died when young Lawrence was but fourteen years of age; his mother died when he was but four years of age. He received the advantages of a good education, attending two terms at Ann Arbor. After losing his father he went to Milan, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in a store of general merchandise. In 1854 he came West and landed in Grinnell on the thirtieth day of March, and for two years following was land agent. He then located on a farm in Marshall county, on the present site of Gilman; here he followed agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he gave up farming and returned once more to Grinnell; and in the spring of 1864 he accepted a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, which position he held until 1870, since which time he has been principally engaged in the railroad business; was cashier for the receiver, J. B. Grinnell, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, and held other prominent positions; he is now secretary and treasurer of the Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad; he was one of the original stockholders of the savings bank of which he is

now cashier. He was married in Grinnell, September 13, 1870, to Miss Abbie, daughter of Capt. N. W. Clark. Their family are: Henrietta, Frank, Harry, Rodney and Caroline S. Thus, in brief, is the history of one of Grinnell's best business men.

LEISURE, W. S.—Postmaster, Grinnell. This gentleman was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1829. He lived on a farm until he was fifteen, then served an apprenticeship in the tailor business, which he followed for twelve years. He came West and located in Pimrose, Lee county, Iowa, where he worked two years at his trade, and one year on a farm. He came to Grinnell in April, 1855, and has been a resident of this city ever since. In November, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, and served his country for three years. He has been postmaster at this place for thirteen years, receiving his appointment during Andrew Johnson's administration. Since coming to this place Mr. Leisure has been closely identified with Grinnell's best interests, and enjoys in the highest degree, the confidence and respect of all. He was married, in Harrisville, Bulter county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ann J. Cowan, March 9, 1852. By this union they have two daughters: Mary (now Mrs. Capt. J. H. Millman, of this city), Laura L. (now Mrs. George A. Pruden, surveyor of the Central Railroad of Iowa).

LEWIS, JOHN—Physician and surgeon, Grinnell. Was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1817, and received his education at the Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, same State, from which institution he graduated in 1842. In 1846 he commenced the practice of medicine, in Fayette county, Indiana, with Dr. George Watt, with whom he remained until 1848, then locating at Ogden, Henry county, Indiana; there continued his practice until October, 1869, when he came to this county, and located at Grinnell. Dr. Lewis has an honorary diploma from Indiana Medical College, situated at Indianapolis, having graduated therefrom in 1878. He was married in Indiana, October 16, 1856, to Miss M. A. Hutchinson. By this union they have two children: James R. (born August 23, 1858) and George W. (born September 19, 1863), both of whom are students of the Iowa College, and will enter the senior class in 1881.

LITTLE, HENRY G.—Every man of mark has strong characteristics, which stand out prominent like the veins on high-blooded animals. This is pre-eminently true of Hon. Henry G. Little. The stony soil of New Hampshire could not detain when hearing the glowing descriptions of the great West, and he left the graves of his fathers in Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1813, and came to Peoria county, Illinois, in the year 1835. That journey by canal boat and stage of thirty days, now

made pleasantly in as many hours, prepared him here to be as conspicuous in his activities as he was then in his early novel journey. Removed to Weathersfield, now known as Kewanee, Illinois. Here he was State collector, and Sheriff of the county, and for two years represented a district embracing several counties in the State Legislature at a period of intense political excitement, and was the recipient of other honors in connection with important trusts. Eleven years ago the tidal wave brought him to Iowa, just as real estate came into demand, and his good fortune is quite a personal concern, being the just reward of sagacity and enterprise, while a community is debtor to one with grasp of thought and energy in execution. It was like Mr. Little, who ornamented his lands with hedges and trees, while proving their adaptation to such grasses as perfect the best herds in other States, to next offer proof that the bloods will thrive in Iowa, equally with those in the blue grass regions, and good herds, the promise of fine beef and high prices, were brought to us, and next from agricultural chaos, a county society, whose judicious management was destined to bring order and success. Then our young city asked his service as mayor, and secured a servant whose vigilance was a terror to evil-doers, and an inspiration to all having pride in their town. Most eminent was his service in securing one of the most beautiful of cemeteries, grass, plat drainage, walks, trees and lodge; if not mute these would speak his praise, awakening a new interest in ornamenting our home of the dead. As officer of the schools, and a trustee of the Congregational society, of which church he is a member, he has rendered great assistance. The Republicans of the State made him a delegate to the national presidential convention in 1872. The analysis of such a character will be made after death, and any attempt to give it now would be imperfect, if not in questionable taste. We may be pardoned for congratulating our friend on his elegant home, and that his wife has been brought almost from the grave to health with the pleasantest family surroundings, and this mention. Etta, the youngest daughter (now Mrs. Dr. Holyoke, of Chicago), Mrs. Dr. Alvord, of Michigan, is the next, then the wife of lawyer Lyman, of the firm of Haines & Lyman, and the next, Mrs. Prof. Macy, of Iowa College, and the eldest, Mrs. Veits, whose husband with rural taste could hedge in all the family "professionals." The father of all the above, who has been so important a factor in western society for nearly fifty years, we judge could not be easily restrained in his activities, nor well spared from home business, or relieved by the British and American Loan Association, with which he is associated actively as confidential advisor.

LITTLE, H. F. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Grinnell.

Was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 27, 1842, where he was raised and educated. When seventeen years of age he learned the trade of printing at which he continued till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in company D, Seventh New Hampshire volunteer infantry, on November 6, 1861—enlisting at Manchester and immediately going South, *via* New York, to Fort Jefferson. He was stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina and St. Augustine, and many other places along the Southern coast of the United States, doing garrison duty; took part in the Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, and the second charge on Fort Wagner. He was also engaged in the battles of Olustee, St. Marie's Forks, Port Walthal, Laurel Hill, Appomatox, Petersburg and many others. He was soon promoted for meritorious conduct to second lieutenant in his old regiment; and then for his skill as a drill-master he was promoted to second lieutenant in the Fourth United States regular cavalry. He was afterward promoted to first lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth United States regulars; received two brevet commissions, one as captain and one as major. He was awarded a medal of honor for meritorious conduct by act of Congress. He served in the army four years, lacking twenty-seven days, when he resigned. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Helen Flint, with whom he lived three years, and by whom he had one child. He was married a second time, in 1871, to Miss Mary Flint, who is still living, and by whom he has three children: Mattie S., Gertie M. and Maud E. He is a writer for different periodicals of considerable renown; is an Odd Fellow; has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the American Union. He has been appointed by his old regiment as regimental historian.

LITTLE, WARREN—Farmer, section 12, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Massachusetts, May 15, 1818. After receiving a thorough course at school he was appointed traveling preacher in the M. E. Church, traveling through Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New York. He continued in that work until 1861, when he returned home to assume the care of his father, who was rapidly declining in years. After the death of his father he came to Tama City, this State, engaging in the hardware business, and in the spring of 1867 sold his interest in the business and came to this county, locating in Grinnell, where he became connected with the boot and shoe trade. Four years later he bought an improved farm of 160 acres, situated three miles east of Grinnell. His buildings are in good condition, and just west of his house is an orchard of 150 trees, and has over 1,000 young maple trees on his place. Mr. L. has been twice married; first in Massachusetts, February 15, 1841, to Miss Sarah E. Landers, who died November, 30, 1868, leaving four children: James R., Mary F., Sarah E. and Charles

S. He was married the second time, June 5, 1870, to Miss Sarah Mack, of Grinnell, formerly of Massachusetts.

LONGFELLOW, C. F.—Of the firm of Longfellow Bros., painters. Born in Bangor, Maine, July 24, 1834, where he learned his trade and resided until 1857, when he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1864 he enlisted in company A, Second Minnesota cavalry, his duties being in the West, and was honorably discharged in 1866. Was married to Miss Mary B. Pomroy, December 18, 1855. They have three children: George A., Byron M. and Julia. Mr. Longfellow is an Odd Fellow, a Knight Templar and a member of the V. A. S.

LONGFELLOW, H. W.—Of the firm of Longfellow Bros., painters, Grinnell. Was born in Bangor, Maine, August 23, 1837, where he was raised, educated and learned his trade; moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1856, where he resided until 1861, when he enlisted in company D, First Minnesota, and was honorably discharged in 1864. Returned to Minneapolis for a time, after which he went to Chicago, and remained a number of years. Came to Grinnell in 1877. Was married, in 1872, to Miss Alice Hurbut, of Mishawaka, Indiana. They have one child, Blanche. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the V. A. S.

LONGFELLOW, B. M.—Wagon-maker, Grinnell. Born in Hennepin county, Minnesota, in 1859, and came with his parents to Grinnell in 1879. He is a first-class workman, and does a large amount in his line.

LYMAN, J. P.—Of the firm of Haines & Lyman, attorneys at law, Grinnell. This gentleman owes his nativity to New York, where he was born on the 14th day of February, 1844. When sixteen years of age he left there to seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly came to this city in 1860. He at once entered the Iowa College and remained therein, taking a thorough course, until June 1867, when he graduated. In 1867 he commenced teaching school at Davenport, Scott county, and followed that as an occupation until the year 1869, when he returned to Grinnell and was engaged in teaching in the Iowa College until 1870. In that year Mr. L. commenced the study of law in the Iowa University Law School of Iowa City, and remained for one year, when he graduated in that branch. He returned to Grinnell and engaged in the practice of his profession with Mr. Haines, under the firm name of Haines & Lyman. Our subject was married in Grinnell to Miss Lizzie Little, October 22, 1873. They have one child, Henry G.

MACY, J.—Principal of the academy, Grinnell. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 21st of June, 1842, and continued to live in that place until he was about fourteen years of age where he was brought

up to labor on the farm in summer, and attended school in the winter. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Sugar Creek in this county, where he assisted in opening up a new farm. In the year 1860 he entered Iowa College, at Grinnell, in the infancy of that institution, and attended for one year, and then he attended Spring Creek Academy near Oskaloosa (which institution was under the control of the Society of Friends) until 1864, when he was drafted into the army of the United States. As he was a Quaker, or Friend, he was exempt from fighting, and was assigned to service in the hospital department, not, however, without some argument with the officers of the regiment to which he had been assigned, and the generals in command in relation to the matter. After a settlement of the difficulties, and the termination of Sherman's memorable march to the sea, he was assigned to duty in the hospital in Savannah, Georgia, where he served two months, and was removed by order of the War Department to the hospital in Springfield, Illinois, where he served until August, 1865, when he returned home and entered Iowa College. He has been ever since either in the capacity of student or teacher. He is now the principal of the academy and teacher of history and political science. Was married, in the year 1872, to Miss Maud M. Little of Grinnell, who is a lady of refinement and culture and a graduate of Oberlin, Ohio. By this union they have one child living: Prescott. They have lost three children.

MAGOUN, REV. GEO. F., D. D.—President and Williston Professor of mental and moral science in Iowa College Grinnell. Born in Bath, Maine, March 29, 1821, second son and third child of Hon. David C. Magoun. In youth attended Bath Academy, entering Bowdoin College at the early age of sixteen, and graduated with high attainments in 1841. Three years were then spent in the Theological Seminaries of Andover and Yale. In 1844 he came West and engaged in teaching, and subsequently in preaching in Wisconsin and northern Illinois. He was called to the pastorate at Davenport, Iowa, in 1855, and in 1860 to the church at Lyons Iowa. In 1862 he was elected President of Iowa College, and after resigning his pastorate, traveled part of one year in Europe. Entering upon his duties as president in March, 1865, he has since rendered untiring service in the cause of higher Christian education, supplying the pulpits of a number of churches in addition to his college duties, in Iowa and Illinois, among them the Congregational Church in Grinnell. Dr. Magoun was first married, in 1847, to Miss Abbey A. Hyde, of Maine. By this marriage there were four children: Fredrick H. (born January 22, 1852); David O. (born February 19, 1854); Mary R. (born July 5, 1858); Hannah W. (born

August 8, 1860). Mrs. A. A. Magoun died in 1864 at Lyons. Married a second time to Miss Elizabeth Earlcot, at Waterburg, Connecticut, June 5, 1870. They have one child, Emily W. (born June 10, 1871). Dr. Magoun has been president of Iowa College nearly sixteen years, and as a practical business financier and profound educator, stands in the foremost rank. He is an eloquent preacher and lecturer, an excellent writer and a deep thinker. Though possessed of charitable and generous nature has unbending Christian principle and character.

MAHLER, G. F.—Of the firm of Mahler & Sutherland, dry goods and groceries. Was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 2, 1855, and there attended school until February, 1868, when he moved to Galena, Illinois, and there attended the Galena College, graduating therefrom in July, 1871. Then returned to his place of birth and engaged in the mercantile business which he continued until the winter of 1874, and then went to Kellogg, this State. There he continued the same business, and in the spring of 1876 came to this county and settled in Grinnell. Here he has been in business since. Was married in Grinnell, April 21, 1879, to Miss Etta L. Newman.

MARSH, C. H.—Farmer, section 27, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Windsor county, Vermont, December 13, 1846, and at the age of five years removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where he remained one and a half years. He then came to Poweshiek county, settling here September 10, 1854, and has received his education here. Has followed farming all his life, and now owns a farm of 240 acres, improved, upon which is a large barn 36x72 feet; also has fifty-five head of cattle, twelve horses and colts and about ninety hogs. His marriage was in Grinnell on the 24th of March, 1870, to Miss Melinda Dacator. Their family consists of two children: Ira P. and Edith J.

MERRILL, A. M.—Of the firm of Kimball & Merrill, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., Grinnell. Was born in Maine, May 2, 1848, and there grew to manhood and was educated. In 1864 he moved to McGregor, Iowa, where he taught school one term, and in 1866 became engaged in the lumber business, which he continued one year, until 1867, and then went to Minnesota where he remained about two months. He then returned to McGregor and obtained a position as book-keeper in a hardware store. In 1868 he left there and went to Castana, this State, and resumed the lumber business until 1869, when he became engaged in the mercantile and produce business, continuing that trade until the fall of 1877. In September, 1878, he came to Grinnell and embarked in his present business. This firm has a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Merrill has been twice mar-

ried; first, in Dakotah, Iowa, May 7, 1870, to Miss Anna M. Treadwell. His second marriage was in McGregor, September 7, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Barnhart. By this union they have two children: Grace E. and Charles S.

MILLIMAN, J. H.—Deputy Sheriff, Grinnell. Was born in Tompkins county, New York, and was there educated and raised to manhood. He remained there following farming until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Ohio, resumed agricultural pursuits, and on the seventeenth of April, 1861, enlisted in company G, Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteers. Was promoted from private to orderly, then second and first lieutenants and finally to a captaincy, and was assigned to company K. Served until the fall of 1864 when he was honorably discharged; participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Cross Keys, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain and many others. After his discharge he returned to Ohio, and in December, 1864, came to Poweshiek county where he followed farming until the fall of 1873, and then came to this city. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff and is the present incumbent. Mr. Milliman has been twice married; first, in Tompkins county, New York, January 14, 1853, to Miss M. A. Burlew. They had one child by this union, Hiram W. His second marriage was in Grinnell, April 25, 1878, to Miss Mary S. Leisure.

MUSCOTT, H. B.—County Auditor, section 13. To a self-made man who has battled his way to success through his own unaided ability and gained an honored and responsible position in society, much should be accredited. The subject of this sketch is the architect of his own fortune, and his rise in the world must be attributed to his energy and perseverance. Born in Oneida county, New York, October 21, 1829, where he lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, assisting his father during the summer and attending the common school during the winter; this, with three terms in a graded school, when nine, twelve and fourteen years of age, comprised his schooling as far as schools were concerned. In 1846, in company with his parents, he removed from his native State and located in Washtenaw county, Michigan, at a place called Dexter, where he continued to live until 1866, when he again removed to Polk county, Iowa. During Lincoln's administration he was appointed postmaster of Dexter, Michigan, a position he held five years, commencing in 1861; and was also there engaged in the mercantile business for two years; with these exceptions his time was mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he came to this county and located on section 13, Grinnell township, where he still resides, having one hundred and sixty acres of Poweshiek's best soil

in his possession, all well-improved. In 1875 he was elected by his friends to the office of County Auditor, and has been re-elected two consecutive terms; during this time he has discharged the duties of his office with such care, integrity and effectiveness, that his character both as a private citizen and public officer has never been tainted by a breath of suspicion. In January, 1856, he returned to his native county and was there united in marriage with Miss Sylva Macomber, and their family circle are: Clayton A., Freddie, Hattie A., Mabel, Brayton, Martha and Horace.

NEEEDHAM, G. S.—Dealer in groceries and queensware, Grinnell. Was born in Wyoming county, New York, November 28, 1838, and at the age of eleven years removed with his parents to Henry county, Illinois, and in 1855 moved to Galesburg, same State. There he received his education, and in the spring of 1858 came to Mitchell county, this State, where he was engaged in farming for about six years. In the fall of 1864 he was elected Recorder of Mitchell county, and held that office for three terms; and in February, 1871, he went to Dickinson county; there continued farming, and in the fall of 1871 was elected Treasurer of that county, holding that office until December, 1874, having performed the duties with satisfaction to all concerned. He then went to California and engaged in teaching vocal music, remaining until June, 1876, when he returned to Dickinson county, and in October, 1876, came to this county. He is now engaged in teaching vocal music in the public schools of Grinnell. Mr. Needham was married, June 27, 1860, in Mitchell county, this State, to Miss Mary L. Smith, who was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 20, 1843. At an early age she developed a taste for music, and is now a very efficient and successful music teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Needham have two children: Francis S. and Mary A.

NELSON, SAMUEL—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born in Ireland in November, 1843, and was there raised and educated. In the fall of 1867 he immigrated to America, landing in Quebec, and from there went to Kingston, Canada, where he became engaged in the grocery business, and followed the same until the spring of 1872. Then came to this county settling in Grinnell, and is now enjoying a good trade in his line. He was married in Canada on the tenth day of January, 1871, at which time Miss Annie Campbell became his wife. The result of this union is four children: Mamie, William J., Gracie and Samuel S.

PALMER, E. T.—Manufacturer of carriages, wagons and general repairing. Was born near Kingston, Canada. He was there partially raised, educated, and commenced the trade he now pursues. Came to Muscatine, Iowa, from Canada, where he completed his trade and resided four-

teen years. In 1864 he came to Poweshiek county, locating in Grinnell, where he has since resided. Mr. Palmer was married, October 1, 1860, to Miss Hannah Jane Parvin, of Muscatine. The family consists of three children living: Amanda Matilda, Charles Walter and Ethelbert Tillman. In 1861 he tendered his services to his country, enlisting in company E, Fourth Iowa cavalry, participating in many of the leading engagements, among which were Siege of Vicksburg, Columbia and others. Was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Palmer is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is identified among the leading manufacturers of the town.

PEARCE, C. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, March 22, 1839. Removed with his parents to Illinois at an early age where his father, P. S., resided until 1848, when he came to Iowa with his family, among whom was C. W., locating in Poweshiek county, being among the pioneers. Mr. Pearce's farm consists of 320 acres. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and has breeds that will compare favorably with any in the township. His home is pleasantly situated and his orchard, which contains 150 apple trees, is in a thrifty condition. Mr. Pearce was married, in 1864, to Miss Matilda G. Brown, of England. By this union they have five children: George G., Franklin H., Seth J., Nellie M., Herbert J.

PEIRCE, L. G. C.—Farmer and stock-breeder. Prominent among the business men of Grinnell township is the subject of this notice, who was born February 15, 1836, in Chautauqua county, New York. He there spent his days on a farm until he attained his sixteenth year, when he moved to Ontario county, same State. He remained there with his uncle one summer, then went to Illinois, residing about ten years in the counties of Kane and Kendall. In the spring of 1863 he came to this county, arriving here on May 7th, and settled in his present location, where he owns a valuable farm of 320 acres. He is engaged in breeding fine stock. He is now devoting his attention to Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China swine and Clydesdale horses. He has won the admiration of all stock lovers for his successful efforts in this line. Has followed his present line of business for his avocation since his early youth, except about seven years that he was engaged in the mercantile business in the capacity of a clerk. Has held many offices and positions of trust, the duties of which he always discharged faithfully and with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public. He was married, September 27, 1860, to Miss Esther M. Snow, a native of New Hampshire. They have eight children: P. Austin, Burt Bryan, Edna L., Mary Geneva, Lucy Estella, Goodwin, Helen T. and William Astor. Lost two, both infants.

PEXTON, WILLIAM—City marshal, Grinnell. Was born in Oneida county, New York, July 24, 1832, and there grew to manhood. After his education was completed he learned the harness-making trade, which he followed until the spring of 1853. Then obtained a situation as a deck-hand and fireman on a steamboat running from Albany to New York, and in the fall of 1853 he learned the trade of moulder, which he followed until the fall of 1857. In the spring of 1858 he came to Poweshiek county and settled in this city. In the spring of 1877 he was elected city marshal and held that office until 1878. In 1879 was re-elected, which position he is now filling. He was married in Hannibal, Missouri, May 8, 1878, to Mrs. Maria A. Abbott.

PHELPS, LOYAL C.—On the streets of Grinnell may be seen an elderly gentleman, on whom Time has lightly laid his hand. Erect and hearty he passes among his fellow-citizens respected and beloved for his life of unselfish usefulness. To Loyal C. Phelps, perhaps, more than any other man is due the existence and location of the town of Grinnell in Iowa. In a correspondence with Hon. J. B. Grinnell, when he was solicited to join in founding a Congregational colony in Missouri, Mr. Phelps stated that he would not settle in a slave State, but wanted to go where they could have schools. Since his arrival in April, 1854, Mr. Phelps has always been keenly alive to the best interests of the town and has given freely of time and money to further its prosperity. He was born in New Haven, Vermont, January 16, 1807. His father, Matthew, died in the War of 1812, when this son was seven years old. At the age when boys were usually apprenticed he was bound out by his uncle and guardian to a hatter; but this trade being distasteful to him, he did not follow it after the completion of his apprenticeship. Endowed with energy and hope young Phelps went out West, and soon became acquainted with a large part of the western and southern United States. He was in business at different times in Rochester and Buffalo, New York. He was also connected with the first line of transportation on the Ohio Canal and business manager of a line of steamers on the great lakes. In 1839 he returned to his native town and married Miss Jennietta Cook, the eldest daughter of Hubbard Cook. The next year the young couple came to Benton, Lake county, Illinois, and opened a farm where they lived the hard and toilsome life of the early pioneers. Sometime after they returned to Vermont, where Mr. Phelps was connected with the Burlington and Rutland Railroad. From Vermont Mr. Phelps again followed the star of empire to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1854, when the family moved to their present home. The people of Grinnell, always enthusiastic on the subject of education, early

established a literary fund, of which Mr. Phelps was a trustee and afterward the president. The East College building was built by this fund, and afterward donated to Iowa College upon its removal from Davenport. He was for many years a trustee, and also auditor of Iowa College after its location at Grinnell. He was mayor of the town three terms, and was postmaster for a number of years. He was removed from the latter office by Andrew Johnson, for refusing to subscribe for the circulation of Johnson's "My Policy" doctrine. In the same letter Mr. Phelps showed his principles and Yankee grit by telling Johnson that he would contribute for the dissemination of Thad. Stephen's speeches in opposition thereto. Mr. Phelps has always held a prominent place in the home of his choice, and is now spending the closing years of his life happy and contented, surrounded by the culture and intelligence of the community he so greatly helped to establish; respected for his far-sightedness in business affairs and honored for the integrity of his life and character.

PHELPS, MATT.—Firm of Phelps & Moer, attorneys at law. Born in Lake county, Illinois, near Waukegan, on the 23d day of July, 1843, he removed with his parents soon after to Vermont, and afterward to Wisconsin. Came to this county July 19, 1854. He was educated and a graduate of the Iowa College, and also a graduate of the Iowa Law School of Des Moines, now of Iowa City; he also attended the Ann Arbor Law School, in Michigan. He was admitted to practice in 1867, and commenced the practice of his profession in Grinnell, where he has succeeded by his own unaided efforts in building up a large and lucrative business, and is the attorney for the C., R. I. & P. Railroad. Mr. Phelps was married to Miss Marielma Paige, of Iowa Falls, in September, 1870. She died August 12, 1879, leaving one little daughter, Marielma F. (aged two and a half years).

PHILLIPS, ERNEST L.—Of the firm of Phillips & Co., hardware merchants. Is the son of A. L. Phillips and was born in Henry county, Illinois, January 8, 1858. When nine years of age he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Grinnell, where he has been educated. In the fall of 1875 he went to the Davenport Business College, and graduated in the spring of 1876. Then returned to Grinnell where he taught school for one term, and then engaged in his present business. His marriage was in Grinnell, September 3, 1879, to Miss Anna Belle Ferguson. Their family consists of one child, Vena Olio (born July 16, 1880).

PHILLIPS, A. P.—Of the firm of Phillips & Co., hardware merchants. Was born in New York, February 13, 1828, and was there raised and educated. He became engaged in teaching school and music, and continued

the same until the spring of 1855, when he removed to Henry county, Illinois. Was there engaged in farming until the fall of 1867, when he came to Grinnell, and in the spring of 1871 commenced his present business, in which he has been very successful. Was married in New York, March 25, 1854, to Miss Maria Griswold. They have three children by this union: Sarah M., Ernest L. and Grace E.

PITMAN, HENRY.—Of the firm of Pitman & Co., butchers, Grinnell. Was born in England, January 30, 1845, and at the age of ten years immigrated with his mother to America, landing in New York. From there he went to Wisconsin, where he attended school, after which he commenced farming and lumbering, and continued the same until the spring of 1869. Then came to Poweshiek county, settling in this city, and engaged in his present business. August 11, 1862, Mr. P. enlisted in company B, Thirty-first regiment Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged July 6, 1865. His marriage was in Wisconsin, December 4, 1870, to Miss Cornelia Hatch. Their family consists of three children: Samuel A., Harry A. and Hattie C.

POWELL, J. C.—Carpenter and builder, Grinnell. This gentleman owes his nativity to Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 17th of September, 1836. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, and, with saw-milling, followed it until 1861, when he enlisted in company E, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and served three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged. Was in the battles of Lewisburg, McClellan's Campaign and several others equally as severe. After receiving his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania and continued his trade until 1866, when he went to Illinois, and in the fall of 1868 came to Grinnell and is now doing the largest business in contracting and building in the city. In the spring of 1878 he was elected a member of the city council, which position he now holds. He was married in Grinnell, May 28, 1873, to Miss Ida M. Quivey. They have four children: Mary E., Maud A., Willie and Mabel J.

PRESTON, S. J.—Proprietor of Opera House, Grinnell. Was born in New York, September 3, 1832, and when five years of age was deprived of the care of a father and mother by death. His education was received in his native place, and he followed farming until the spring of 1857, when he came West and located in Davenport, Scott county, Iowa. In the spring of 1869 he came to this county and located where he now resides. He is doing a large business in the bakery and grocery line, under the firm name of Joy & Preston. Through his integrity and perseverance he has worked himself to the position and high standing he now holds, having commenced

life with nothing. He was married in New York, October 28, 1852, to Miss Martha Johnson. They had one son, Dorr (born in March, 1854; died in October, 1854). His second marriage was in Scott county, Iowa, March 24, 1858. The result of this union is three children: Carrie A., Mary E. Harry F.

PRESTON, S. S.—Proprietor of stock farm, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Orange county, Vermont, on the 7th of December, 1832, and resided there until twenty years of age, when he went to Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He remained there for four years, with the exception of two terms, when he gave up his studies on account of ill health, and in the spring of 1857 came to Iowa, locating in Jasper county. There engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to this county and settled in Grinnell, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In the spring of 1880 he sold out to his sons, B. W. and H. B., and J. W. Kendall. Mr. Preston has a fine stock farm of 250 acres, and also owns 480 acres of improved land in Jasper county. In 1861 he became connected with the quartermaster's department, remaining for three years. His marriage was in Orange county, Vermont, September 4, 1856, to Miss Amelia M. Wilde. By this union there are nine children living: Byron W., Herbert B., Arthur L., Elmer S., Myrtie L., Virgil G., Viola G., Fred A. and George W. Lost one, Thomas A.

PROCTOR, H. P.—Dealer in jewelry, etc., Grinnell. Was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 14, 1855, and was there partly educated. When nine years of age he went to Jasper county, Iowa, remaining for five years, when he came to this county and located in this city and here finished his schooling. He then learned the jeweler's trade and has since followed it as his occupation, having one of the finest stores in the county. In the spring of 1874, he went to Fontanelle, Adair county, where he first started the jewelry business, but only remained until the spring of 1876 and then returned here. He also deals in two kinds of sewing machines. Mr. Proctor was married in Grinnell, October 23, 1867, to Miss Emma P. Hamlin. They have one child, Hattie (born August 25, 1879).

PROPST, W. A.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born April 29, 1829, and is a native of West Virginia, where he was raised and educated. He commenced farming while young and continued it until the fall of 1851, when he came to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where he remained until the spring of 1868. Then came to Grinnell and since that time has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Propst has been twice married; first, in Scott county, November 7, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth A. Cunningham. They had by this union six children: Frank, Ida May, Em-

ma J., Minnie B., Sarah and Charlie. His second marriage was in Illinois, June 15, 1875, to Miss C. J. Propps. They have one child, Bertie.

RAMEY, K. M.—Furniture dealer. Was born in Knox (now Morrow) county, Ohio, June 2, 1838. Was there raised and educated. His father, John Ramey, was an agriculturalist in that State. In early life K. M. pursued school-teaching. In the spring of 1869 he came to Iowa, locating at Monroe, Jasper county, where he resided for a time and taught school. In 1871 he removed to Marengo, where he engaged in the furniture trade. Came to Grinnell in 1875 and he has since been in trade. Was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary K. Howard, of Ohio, a lady of culture and refinement. Mr. Ramey is among the solid business men of Grinnell and carries a stock of furniture that will compare favorably with any in the county. Mrs. R. is also a teacher, which occupation she has followed most of the time since her marriage, having taught for some time in the graded school of Marengo and for the last five years in the graded schools of Grinnell.

ROLLINS, J. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Grinnell. Born in Kennebec county, Maine, November 26, 1836; was there raised and educated and resided until 1857, when he came West, locating in Cedar county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and resided until 1875, when he came to Poweshiek county, locating where he now resides. He was married, January 3, 1860, to Miss Matilda J. Fuller, a native of Ohio. By this union they have had three children, two of whom are now living: John S. (born January 4, 1861), Annie J. (born July 11, 1866). They lost one (born June 3, 1870). Mr. Rollins enlisted August 13, 1862, in company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa volunteer infantry. He was honorably discharged August 3, 1864. His farm consists of 160 acres, one and one-half miles from Grinnell. His orchard consists of 175 apple trees and smaller fruits in proportion. He makes a specialty of stock-raising.

SAWYER, J. W.—Dealer in groceries and provisions, Grinnell. Was born in Vermont, May 29, 1836, and there was educated and grew to manhood. After leaving school he learned the harness-making trade and in the fall of 1873 came to this city, where he obtained a position in G. M. Hatch & Co.'s dry goods store as salesman. In 1875 he was appointed city marshal; again appointed in 1876 and also in 1878, making three consecutive terms. In 1879 he became engaged in the business which he now follows. He was also appointed township trustee in the fall of 1878 and still holds that office. He was married, November 29, 1860, to Miss Sarah G. Short. The result of this marriage is two children: Ida S. and Carroll E. M.

SCHUYLER, C. L.—Merchant tailor, Grinnell. Was born in Montgomery county, New York, October 4, 1840, and after receiving a good education commenced farming, which he continued until the spring of 1865. He then came to Poweshiek county, Iowa, located in this city, resumed farming, and in 1868 became engaged in his present business, which he has since followed. He enjoys a large share of the patronage of the people. His marriage was in Grinnell, December 25, 1873, to Miss Eliza D. Sutherland. Their family consists of two children: Frank L. and David L.

SCHEELER, C. J.—Blacksmith and livery and feed stable, Grinnell. Was born in Indiana on the 12th of February, 1854, where he was partly educated. When eleven years of age he came with his parents to this county, locating in this city and completed his schooling. Then learned the blacksmith trade, which he continued until 1878, when he gave it up on account of ill-health. Has a good stable in connection with the blacksmith shop. He enjoys a good patronage.

SHERMAN, J. T.—Son of Samuel and Martha Sherman. Born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1849. In 1854 came West with his parents to Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, where he remained until 1864, when his parents immigrated to Iowa and located in Eddyville, Wapello county. Here he entered the Eddyville *Star* office as an apprentice and remained in the office until the paper suspended publication, when he returned to his former home, Ottawa, and obtained a situation in the Ottawa *Republican* office. He continued to work here for four years, when he returned to Iowa and procured a situation on the *Albia Union*. In 1869 became one of the publishers of the Des Moines Valley *Gazette*, a weekly newspaper published at Eddyville, Iowa. In 1871, in company with W. T. Bruer and Chas. Griffith, established the Macon City *Republican*, at Macon City, Missouri. In the fall of the same year he severed his connection with the *Republican* and established the Andrew County *Republican*, at Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri. In the spring of 1872 was united in marriage to Miss R. E. Snell, at Savannah, by Rev. Gllis, of the First M. E. Church, of that city, and after having sold his interest in the *Republican* in the fall of the same year, he accepted a situation on the St. Joseph (Missouri) *Daily Commercial* as assistant business manager and local editor. In 1874 he returned to Iowa and accepted a situation as foreman of the *Albia Union*. In 1875 started the Eddyville *Advance* and continued the publication of that journal until November, 1876, when his office was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding his newspaper press in the spring of 1877, in company with L. H. Boydston he began the publication of the Poweshiek County *Democrat*. Disposing of his interest in the *Democrat* in No-

vember of the same year, he purchased a new office and began the publication of the Grinnell *Independent*, at Grinnell, on January 18, 1878. After one year's successful business he disposed of a half interest in the *Independent* to Michael Snyder, and the paper since that time has been published by the firm of Snyder & Sherman. Since establishing the *Independent* he has purchased a lot in the north part of the city and built a residence thereon. His family consists of a wife and four children, two boys and two girls.

SHERMAN, L. N.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Grinnell. Is a native of New Hampshire and was born on the 20th of October, 1828. After obtaining his education he removed to California and became engaged in gold mining, which he continued until the fall of 1855, then returned to his place of birth. In the fall of 1856 he came to Poweshiek county and is the owner of a farm of 835 acres, well improved. He is an extensive raiser of fine stock and devotes considerable time to that business. His place is situated three miles northeast from town, upon a very desirable location. Mr. Sherman was married in the State of New Hampshire, January 28, 1856, to Miss Angenette H. Williams. The result of this union is two children: Clara and May, both of whom are now deceased.

SHUSLER, L. F.—Druggist, Grinnell. Was born in Warren county, Illinois, May 30, 1854, and received his education at the Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, graduating from that institute in the summer of 1874. After leaving school he engaged in teaching at Belleville, Illinois, where he taught three years and in September, 1878, came to this county and located in Grinnell and is doing a good business in the drug line. Although yet a young man, he has won many friends by his fair and honorable dealings and has a bright future before him.

SNOW, ERASTUS—The New West has hardly numbered those years which are required to bring to the front rank in society a model class of men peculiarly Western. A visitor from the Sunny South amidst the sterility and rocks of New Hampshire asked, "What do you raise up here?" to be answered, "We rear men, sir"; but they cannot all stay, and if Douglas thought Vermont a good State to emigrate from, so is New Hampshire, and conspicuous among those who may have had the same opinion, provided they came to Iowa, is Hon. Erastus Snow. He being quite unaware of this attempt at sketching, we are ignorant in regard to his personal history, birth-place or age, save that it was in the old Granite State life began, and the full black beard, only slightly silvered, indicates about that mature age on the shady side of fifty, a guess confirmed by the fact that he has a son for several years a practicing attorney in northern Iowa.

Mr. Snow is an accountant, having served many years as a bank cashier in his native State, removing to Davenport a reputed money loaner, where loans were easier put out than taken in. Next removing to Grinnell, where just out of the corporation he has a farm, which, regarding location, trees, and tasteful house architecture, is the equal of any establishment in central Iowa. But fine stock and model grounds could not detain the owner on his fertile acres and he gravitated into public affairs, still retaining his home. As member of the county Board of Supervisors our finances were by him brought out of disorder and indebtedness, known and provided for. Once he was elected to the Lower House in the General Assembly and once State Senator holding a conspicuous place as a trusted financier on committees, without any attempt at oratory, rather being disposed to the "golden silence." Several years since, when the farmers made an alliance, under what was called the Order of Grangers, this gentleman was accorded that prominence which correctness and business habits ensure, and is now at the head of one of the largest mercantile houses, occupying one of the most spacious stores in this region, where order mirrors the man. The presidency of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, which has proved such wise economy to the insured, was also accorded to him, an office which he now holds. On the organization of the First National Bank of Grinnell, ten years ago, Mr. Snow was elected president, and on the founding, the past year, of the Grinnell Savings Bank he was also made president. In brief, if said as a business maxim, "Caution is the parent of safety," that may have been the guide of one who has neither grasped to hold, nor been ambitious for position, beyond the measure which was honorable and a pleasure for friends to accord, each succeeding expression of confidence bringing evidence of those qualities which so modest a gentleman might regard as flattery by a further mention and analysis. Mr. Snow is a practical believer in the "dignity of labor," and in early life from necessity, and later from choice, has been diligent in business and faithful to the many trusts conferred upon him. He believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and his life's history clearly demonstrates that strict integrity, persevering industry, joined to economy and good habits, seconded by a determined will, are unfailing passports to success.

SNIDER, H. K.—Of the firm of McDonald, Snider & Co., druggists and dealers in stationery, Grinnell. Was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1851, and when one year old his parents moved to Johnstown, same State; thence to Sherlysburg, where he was partly educated. In November, 1871, he came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, completed his schooling, and then went into a drug store with his uncle,

remaining until 1874; then moved to Malvern, Mills county, and became engaged in the drug business, which he there followed until the fall of 1875, when he came to this county and continued his former business under the firm name of Snider & Hedges. In June, 1877, he sold his interest to Dr. Hedges, and was employed as clerk with Johnson & Co., and in July, 1880, he purchased his interest in the present firm, of Dr. Clark. Mr. Snyder was married, in Fairfield, Iowa, September 14, 1875, to Miss E. L. Tomy. They have one child, Blanche E. (born July 17, 1877).

SNYDER, MICHAEL—It is no small matter to attain success on American soil, especially when taking into consideration the disadvantages of overcoming foreign birth and learning the use of a new language in a strange land. These were the impediments bravely met and overcome by Mr. Michael Snyder, who was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years in a strange land, and penniless. He was born in Luxembourg, in the year 1833, and came to this country in 1846 with his parents, who, soon after their arrival on the American continent, died. Coming to Iowa, Mr. Snyder settled in Cascade, where he spent twelve years as a laborer, after which he entered the mercantile business, and spent sixteen years in that line very successfully, in Cascade. He was married to Miss Mary Burk in 1858, a native of Ohio, who died in 1870, and by whom he had five children, three now living: Edwin E. (the eldest, now station agent at Montezuma), Emily (now being educated in Heidelberg, Germany) and Louise (attending school at home). In 1871 he married Mrs. C. E. Dow, who has one adopted daughter, Kate V. (now Mrs. A. B. Wood, of Ewart). With property enough to satisfy an ordinary ambition, and a desire to be brought into contact with enterprise and the best of schools and railroads (there being no railroad at Cascade) he removed to Grinnell in 1874. Here he has been no idler, nor palsied by that caution which makes dull monotony in business. The first enterprise was to make a convenient, attractive and pleasant home, which he did, as will be revealed by a visit to his residence in the west part of the city. The scheme of the G. & M. R. R. was inaugurated, and he advanced his money and time, and at one time had the largest sum in the road, and was president of the corporation, but has recently sold out his interest to ex-Governor Merrill, of Des Moines. Then a hotel was wanted at the railway junction—now the Chapin House—a model establishment, into which he threw his whole energies, until completed and well under operation. The city and county would have a savings bank, and to this Mr. S. made the largest local subscription, and is now a director, and also one of the executive committee, as well as an officer of the First National Bank. To the erection of the new stone church

he gave his time as one of the building committee, and, we believe, was one of the most liberal donors toward its erection. This is the orphan, grown up to be a self-made man, honest, energetic, sagacious, and to whom society becomes a debtor, as this city has, even after his brief residence, when being better known, he will find a larger field for his enterprise and be even more highly esteemed by a community that asks not where a man was born, but whether he is alive, rather than a leech, or a cypher on the wrong side of the numerals.

SPAULDING, H. W.—Carriage and wagon manufacturer, Grinnell. Was born in Vermont, June 29, 1847; was there raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues, and continued the same until the spring of 1873, when he engaged with the wholesale manufacturing establishment of Wiley & Russell, introducing their screw cutting machinery and tools throughout the United States, and continued with them until July 15, 1876, when he came to Poweshiek county, locating in Grinnell. He was married, October 16, 1872, to Mirann J. Lull, of Hartland, Vermont. By this union they have two children: Henry E., Freddie E. Mr. Spaulding is the most extensive manufacturer of carriages and platform spring wagons in Poweshiek county. He is an experienced workman, and superintends all work turned out of his establishment. Although but a few years located in Grinnell he is well and popularly known throughout the fifth and sixth districts for his first-class and attractive work.

SPENCER, C. H.—Cashier of the First National Bank of Grinnell. Among the enterprising men who have built up Grinnell from the nucleus of a village to a city of three thousand inhabitants is Charles H. Spencer, who settled here when the place contained less than twenty five families and who has been thoroughly identified with all its interests. He is a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, is a son of Sylvester Spencer, for many years a notary public and bank clerk, and was born on the 6th of June, 1824. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Clarke, whose father, Ezra Clarke, was a soldier in the Revolution, aiding the Colonies to gain their freedom from the British yoke. The Spencers were from England, three brothers coming over about two centuries ago, one of them settling in New York, and the other two in Connecticut. From one of the latter brothers sprang the branch to which Charles Henry belongs. At the age of twelve years he went to New York City and served as a runner boy in a bank for three years; then went to Great Bend, Jefferson county, in the northern part of the State, and clerked in a store; a few years later became proprietor of the store, remained in that place about twelve years, in mercantile trade, and in the winter of 1856 settled in Grinnell, where for twenty-

one years he has been one of the leading business men. After merchandizing here alone for three years, Mr. Spencer went in the drug business, in partnership with Dr. Thomas C. Holyoke, and continued that business connection until the demise of the doctor in 1876. They instituted at an early day a small exchange office, which grew into the First National Bank of Grinnell, organized by Mr. Spencer and others in 1865, and going into operation in March, 1866. He became its cashier, and has held the office ever since, making it not only a very firm, but very popular institution. In earnestness and expedition in business, Mr. Spencer is unexcelled in Grinnell, and the confidence of the people in his honesty is unlimited. Mr. Spencer has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1860, and has at different times held the offices of trustee and treasurer of the society. He has also been treasurer of Iowa College, which is located at Grinnell. He has probably had more money pass through his hands than any other man in Grinnell, and not a dollar of it has failed to be accounted for. A truer or more trustworthy man it would be difficult to find anywhere. Politically Mr. Spencer is a Republican, with Whig antecedents, but as much as possible he has shunned office, though he is now one of the County Supervisors, and has held the office of mayor of this city. On the 6th of February, 1850, Mr. Spencer chose for his life companion Miss Mary A. Hayworth, of Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, New York, and they had four children, three of them yet living, two sons and one daughter: Charles H. (who died at the age of sixteen), Henry C. (assistant cashier in the bank), Louis E. (attorney, practicing his profession in this place, and a graduate of the law school in Des Moines), Mary E. (now Mrs. George A. Dudley). Mr. Spencer is generous hearted, very liberal, and a true neighbor, never forgetting the injunction of the Savior to remember the poor. His charities are distributed in the most quiet and private manner. He is also a warm friend of the young, often giving them, in an unobtrusive and most kindly manner, words of advice which are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

STURTEVANT, REV., J. M. JR.—Pastor of the Congregational Church, Grinnell, Iowa. Born February 2d, 1834, at Jacksonville, Illinois. His elementary education was obtained in the schools of his native city; entering Illinois College at the age of sixteen, he graduated with honor in 1854. After graduation he taught one year in the public schools of Jacksonville, and one year in Illinois College. He then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, and after three years satisfactory professional preparation entered the Christian ministry and was settled pastor of the Congregational Church of Hannibal, Missouri, in 1860. Here he served with most satisfac-

tory results for nine years. For six months he preached for the New England Church, of New York; then, in 1870, was called to the pastorate in Ottawa, Illinois. Here was born their oldest child Amy, March 24, 1871. Mr. Sturtevant remained with this church three and a half years, when he was called to Denver, Colorado. In December, 1873, he accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church in Grinnell, where he has since resided, winning through his superior qualities the love and respect of all. The church is spiritually and financially a worthy pride of the city and State, being greater in members and having probably the most elegant stone edifice west of Chicago. Their second child, Hayward, was born here November 2d, 1878. Our subject was married to Miss Katie Hayward, daughter of Col. J. T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, Missouri, November 26, 1861. He is in direct line of descent from the old New England stock of the same name. His father for many years has been president of Illinois College, at Jacksonville. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in the Illinois College in 1879.

SUTHERLAND, G. C.—Of the firm of Mahler & Sutherland, dry goods and groceries. Was born in Danville, Vermont, August 29, 1853, and when about three years of age accompanied his parents to this county, locating in Grinnell, where he was educated. After leaving school he commenced farming, and continued the same until the fall of 1873, then obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing store. In 1877 he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1879 became engaged in his present business, under the firm name of Mahler & Sutherland.

TALLMON, GEORGE W.—School teacher. Was born in the county of Chautauqua, in the State of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1837. While he was yet very young his parents removed to Ohio, and settled in Trumbull county, where he continued to live until he was about nineteen years of age, where he attended the common schools of the country, and acquired an excellent common school education. He attended a select school at Salem for one year, and then attended normal school in Stark county, under Mr. A. Holbrook, the noted teacher in Ohio. Then returned to New York and taught his first school, near Fredonia. In the year 1856 he came to Iowa and settled near Davenport, where he attended two years at the Iowa College, then located at that place, and when the institution was removed to this place he went to Beloit, Michigan, and entered school where he remained two years and then returned to Davenport, and took charge of the East Davenport Ward school, which position he held when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He enlisted in company E, Twentieth Iowa infantry, with which regiment he was nearly two years,

and was engaged in the battle of Prairie Grove, the Siege of Vicksburg, and many small engagements. At the end of two years he was promoted to first lieutenant in the Seventy-third United States infantry, colored, in which regiment he remained until the close of the war when he resigned. During the most of the latter year he was on detached service. Was the assistant superintendent of negro labor at Baltimore where he had at times the charge of several thousand blacks. He was married in 1872, to Miss Susan Carhart, who is a lady of refinement and culture. She was born in Gilderland, Albany county, New York, where she continued to reside until she was thirteen years of age when her parents removed to Iowa. She acquired a good English education in the common schools and in Cornell University at Mount Vernon. While her husband was in the South, she went to him and was engaged by the United States government to teach among the colored people at Baton Rouge where she continued to labor for six or eight months. At the close of the war they returned to their old home, near Davenport, and purchased a farm where they lived about three years, when they sold out and came to Jasper county, and purchased a farm which he now (1880) owns. But for the last four or five years Mrs. Tallmon has been engaged in teaching, a part of the time in the country, but most of the time in the graded school in the city.

TERRY, GEORGE—Was born on the first day of October, 1880, and is a native of Coggeshall, county of Essex, England. He attended the Felsted Grammar School, and graduated therefrom in the summer of 1849. On the fifteenth of November, 1849, he emigrated to the United States. Enlisted in the Seventh Missouri volunteer infantry, in April, 1861, took part in the second battle of Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862, and continued in government employ until November, 1870. March 22, 1871, he commenced with Craver & Steele, was book-keeper in the lumber yards until December, 1877, and from that time until this has been employed in the header factory. Mr. Terry was married, in the city of Saint Louis, on the seventeenth of September, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth R. Whittaker, a native of Todmorden, Lancashire, England. Their family consists of three boys and three girls.

W HITNEY, RICHARD—Farmer, section 29, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Vermont, February 16, 1823, and when fifteen years of age removed with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was engaged in the livery business until the spring of 1860 when he moved to Michigan, and there followed the hotel business. In the spring of 1862 came to this county, locating in Grinnell, where he engaged in the livery business until 1864, and then took up the occupation of selling patent

rights. In 1866 he commenced farming, and now owns 210 acres of land, and his farm is but two miles from the city. Mr. Whitney was married in Ohio, March 30, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Page. They have by this union four children: Emma A., Mary E., George A. and Almer C.

WHITNEY, G. A.—Of the firm of Morse & Whitney, grain-dealers. Was born in Penobscot county, Maine, June 19, 1833. Is the son of Isaac and Malinda Harding Whitney, well-to-do farmers of that county, Young Whitney lived on the farm until fourteen years of age. He received the advantages of a good academic education. On reaching his majority he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and here engaged in the mercantile business for five years. In 1859 he went to the mountains where he was engaged in mining for some years. He came to Grinnell in 1872, since which time he has been closely identified with Grinnell's best interests. He was married, in Waterloo, this State, to Miss Augusta Elsworth, in December, 1868; she died in March, 1873. He was married, a second time, in the city of Grinnell, to Mrs. Jane Sanders, April 21, 1874. They have by this union two sons: William and Fredrick. Mrs. Whitney is a native of Lee county, Iowa, and has one son and one daughter by her former marriage: Elizabeth and George.

WILLARD, W. O.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, P. O. Grinnell. Was born November 2, 1840, in Henry county, Illinois, and was there educated and developed to manhood. In 1868 he came to his present location, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifteen acres. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Emma E. ———, a native of New York. Their family consists of three children: Frank E., William A., Henry G. Mr. Willard enlisted in 1862 in company F, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois volunteers, and served to the close of the war; he was in some of the most severe battles of the war: Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, and after that time in the mail business, and was changed from there to the quartermaster department, in which place he remained to the close of the war. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to Springfield, Illinois. His father was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and followed nursery business for twenty years with a marked degree of success. Mr. Willard has followed the nursery business for seven years since he came to this county.

WILLIAMS, H. W.—Miller. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermont, April 22, 1828. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin; after which he returned to Ohio, and from there came to Poweshiek county in 1855, being among the first settlers of Grinnell; he came through from Muscatine to Grinnell on the first stage. For

a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has been closely identified with the business interests of the town during his sojourn. Has been twice married, the first time to Miss Harriet B. Hubbard; she died September 12, 1877. He was again married to Miss Mary Verbeck, of Poweshiek county; he has two daughters: Nettie and Alice. Mr. Williams is a Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Congregational Church; he is one of the leading millers of Poweshiek county.

WISHART, JAMES M.—Foreman of the Randolph Header Works, Grinnell. Was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 21, 1848, and when a youth learned general engineering. He continued that trade until the spring of 1867 when he immigrated to America, landing at St. John, New Brunswick, where he was engaged in the moulding of brass and iron. In 1868 he went to Chicago and was employed as engineer for L. E. Trusdell, of the Chicago bridge builders and contractors, and in 1869 removed to Hintonville, Illinois, taking charge of a foundry and machine shop for Woodruff, Bosworth & Burrows. He remained with that firm until 1870, when he came to Iowa, settling at Nora Springs, Floyd county, and there built and ran a foundry and machine shop. Four years later he went to Fairfield, Iowa, and took charge of Deloerelen Manufacturing Works. In 1875 he took the contract for R. M. Weir's foundry at Boone. In the fall of 1877 he came to this county and took charge of the Randolph Header Works of Craver & Steele, which position he now occupies. Mr. Wishart was married in Floyd county, Iowa, December 20, 1871, to Miss Olive Ankeney. Their family consists of two sons: Claude and Bruce.

WOOD, R. L.—Stock dealer, Grinnell. Was born in Michigan, September 28, 1851, and received his education at Hillsdale Academy, of that State. After leaving school he engaged in teaching and followed that as his occupation for two years, when he engaged in stock dealing; this he continued until the spring of 1878 when he came to this county and became a resident of Grinnell, where he deals extensively in stock. He was married in Michigan, December 25, 1873, to Miss Jennie Witherell, daughter of Edson Witherell.

WORKS, H. D.—Stock broker, Grinnell. Was born on the fourth day of December, 1832, and is a native Massachusetts. After finishing his education, which was obtained in his native State, he engaged in farming, continuing that until June, 1866, when he came to this county locating at Grinnell, and there became engaged in the hotel business. In the fall of 1872 he commenced the butchering business, and followed it until January, 1880, and since that time has been dealing in stock, being one of the largest

stock brokers in the county. His marriage was in Belchertown, Massachusetts.

WYATT, F.—Retired merchant, Grinnell. Was born in Milton, Vermont, March 19, 1824, and when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Castleton, same State. After obtaining an education he learned the carver's trade and continued it until the fall of 1855, when he came to this county. He engaged in farming at Grinnell until 1858, when he commenced the marble business, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Second division band, Sixteenth army corps, and served until May 26, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He returned home, and in April, 1865, engaged in the hardware business, which he followed until January, 1877, when he sold out and retired from active business. He was married, in Fairham, Vermont, September 5, 1855, to Miss C. S. Herrick. The result of this union has been two children: Anna L. and Agnes P.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

BACON, JOSHUA C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Chester Center. Was born in Orange county, Vermont, on the 9th of October, 1830, where he was brought up and educated, and remained until he was about thirty-three years of age, during which time he spent three years in Indiana, where he was engaged in the railroad business as a baggage-master and ticket agent at night, in which capacity he continued to labor for thirty-three months, and the longest time he had for sleeping at any one time was two hours and forty minutes. He returned to Vermont and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which business he had always followed before he became engaged in railroading. After about seven years he removed to Iowa and settled two and a half miles southeast of Grinnell, where he lived about two years, and removed to this township in the year 1868, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 240 acres of fine land all in cultivation, and is well improved with good fences and buildings. Was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Humphrey, who is still living, and is a lady of refined tastes and superior culture. By this union they have eight children: Etta F., Fred H., Ida A., William D., Albert H., Hiram J., Hattie, Eda M. The eldest of these, Etta F. (who is now Mrs. Adilbert Sears), before her marriage was a school teacher, having, however, had no advantages of any high schools. She was one of the finest English scholars in the county. Mr. Bacon was injured while in the railroad business by the falling of a water-spout which struck him on the back of the head, fracturing his skull and rendering him unfit for duty for a long time.

He has held several offices of trust in the township where he lives, and enjoys the entire confidence of his neighbors.

HAFKEY, WM. C.—Section 10, P. O. Chester Center. Was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, in 1842. His parents removed to America in 1851, and came immediately to Iowa, settling in Scott county. Here Mr. Hafkey was brought up on the farm and educated in the schools of Davenport and Le Claire. He continued to make his home in Scott county for twenty-four years, with the exception of three years while he was in the army. In the year 1862 he enlisted in company K, Twentieth Iowa infantry volunteers, which regiment was mustered into the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, in August of the above mentioned year, and went immediately south, *via* Davenport and St. Louis; from St. Louis to Rolla and Springfield, Missouri. Their first engagement was at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, from whence they went to Vicksburg, where they were engaged in the siege, and was one of the first regiments to enter the city when it surrendered on the fourth of July, 1863. From here they went to New Orleans and to Brownsville, Texas, and after some unimportant maneuvering returned to New Orleans; thence to Fort Morgan, where they participated in the siege; thence to Pensacola, Florida, and Fort Blakely, where they participated in the siege of and charge on that Fort. They were mustered out and honorably discharged on the 25th of July, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. He was married, in 1865, to Miss E. Lumbach of Scott county, Iowa, who is still living, and by whom he has six children, whose names are: William F., Charles A., Frank F., Matilda A., George F. and Louis. He has a fine eighty acre farm about one mile from Chester Center, all of which is improved.

HODGDON, C. G.—Section 12, P. O. Sonora. Was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 7th day of April, 1853, where he was brought up, and educated partly in the common schools of the country and partly in New Hampton Academy. He was brought up to labor on the farm. When he was nineteen years of age he removed to Iowa and settled in Grinnell where he attended Iowa College one term and then taught school in Chester township. In the spring of 1874 he purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies. His farm consists of 280 acres of fine land in a fine state of cultivation; has good buildings, and has his farm well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs.

HOLMES, JOHN—Section 2, P. O. Sonora. The subject of this sketch was born in New York on the 24th of June, 1820, where he was brought up, educated and became a farmer, which business he followed until the war broke out. In December, 1861, he enlisted,

in company H, Seventy-eighth New York volunteer infantry, being mustered into the service at Buffalo on the 16th of December, from whence his regiment was sent to Washington, D. C., but owing to his failing health he was discharged as being unfit for duty. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Ann Utly, who is still living, and by whom he has six children, whose names are: Emma S., Lola E., Fremont A., David E., Lottie J., Leonard F. Mr. Holmes removed to this county in the year 1863, where he has resided ever since and has made for himself and family a comfortable home.

LIGHTNER, JOHN—Farmer, section 4, P. O. Chester Center. Was born in Pennsylvania on the 16th of March, 1827, and was educated there and followed farming until 1855, when he removed to Jasper county, Iowa, and continued his chosen calling until 1860. Then came to Poweshiek county, and now owns a farm of 135 acres well improved, his residence being surrounded by evergreens and ornamental trees to the number of 600. He is at present making the breeding of Holstein cattle a specialty, some of these animals having received first premium at the State Fair. Mr. L. was married in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 28, 1855, to Miss Cynthia M. Maltbie. By this union they have had three children: Albert H. (born February 22, 1856; died March 22, 1861), Carrie M., (born March 18, 1859; died June 8, 1861) and Fred L. (born July 28, 1863). Mr. L. is a member of the Congregational Church.

MANN, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in the State of New York, on the 30th of July, 1820. He was brought up and educated in the schools of New York, attending the common schools in his younger days and afterward the high school at Homer. After finishing his education he taught school during the winter season and farmed during the summer until 1871, when he removed to Iowa and settled at Iowa City. There became engaged in the real estate business, building and improving city property. After remaining here some three years he removed to the place which he now occupies. He was married, in the year 1845, to Miss Susan J. Willis, of Oswego, New York, who died in the year 1872, at Iowa City, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: John E., Hannah M., Willis P., Mary L. and Ella C., living, and one deceased. John E., the eldest son, is now an accountant and book-keeper in Cleveland, Ohio. Willis P. is at home with his father on the farm. Hannah is a school-teacher of the first grade, having been thoroughly educated at Oswego, New York, and at the training school at Iowa City. Mary is now attending the high school in the city of Grinnell and Ella is at home with her parents. He was married to

his present wife, who was Miss Hattie E. Lester, of New York, in January, 1873. She was educated at Ithica and Genoa academies, New York. Mr. Mann was for three years Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in New York; was twelve years on the Board of Supervisors in that State. Has been trustee of the township in which he now resides and was one of the corps of enumerators in 1880, taking the census of Chester township. He had been a member of the M. E. Church for twenty-five years before coming West. Was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and is now a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

ROTH, GEO. N.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Panora. Born on the 26th day of October, 1818, in Memmelsdorf, in Bavaria, Germany. He was brought up in his native city and acquired a most thorough education, having attended school for the full period of thirteen years. He remained in his native country until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to America, settling in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he became engaged as a home missionary for the American Tract Society. For a period of eight or ten years he continued to labor in Pennsylvania, and for eight years following this period he labored as a blacksmith and conducted his farm, besides preaching every sabbath. He came to Iowa in the year 1857, landing at Davenport on the 16th day of September. Here he engaged in the missionary work in Scott county for a period of eighteen months and removed to this county in the fall of 1857, his son having preceded him six months. The township at that time was very new and but little improvement to be seen anywhere. He had many hardships to undergo such as are incident to the settlement of all new countries. The lumber of his house had to be brought from Davenport. Mr. Roth proved a very valuable acquisition to the infant settlement as he was the only minister within its bounds. He organized the first sabbath-school and labored with the people for their good. He drew the first load of stone for the M. E. Church in the township, which is such a fine monument of the energy and enterprise of this people. Mr. Roth has always been first in all good works and is highly esteemed in his neighborhood. He was married, on the 15th of August, 1841, to Miss Sophia Backer, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is still living, and who has ever since shared the hardships of life with him. By this union they have six children: Joseph B., John, Catharine B., Maria M., Pauline H. and Martin F.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM—Retired farmer and loan agent, section 16, P. O. Chester Center. Was born on the 25th of December, 1801, and is a native of Sullivan county, New Hampshire. There obtained his

education and followed farming until 1849, when he went to Illinois, there continuing his former occupation. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Clinton county, this State, and ten years later came to this county, where he now owns a farm of thirty acres. He has been engaged in the loan business for sixteen years and has been successful. Is respected by the citizens of his community; is a member of the Congregational Church and has several times been deacon in that denomination. He, together with Mr. S. Stockwell, entered the first land in Chester township in 1854, taking about four sections of the finest and most fertile of the township. Mr. Sherman has been twice married; first, in Croydon, New Hampshire, November 28, 1824, to Miss Mahala Durkee. The result of this union was five children: Jasen W. (born August 26, 1826), Luke N. (born October 20, 1828), Wilson (born August 7, 1830), Henry (born September 10, 1832) and Cynthia M. (born August 1, 1836). Was married the second time, September 8, 1880, at Grinnell, to Mrs. Sarah B. Blaisdell.

SHERMAN, WILSON—Farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman, section 10, P. O. Chester Centre. Was born August 7, 1830, in Croydon, New Hampshire, and after leaving school followed farming until 1840, when he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, engaging in his former occupation till 1855. He then came to Iowa, locating in Lyons, and in 1859 changed his residence to this county. He is the owner of a farm of 140 acres, and has an orchard of 230 trees. Is engaged in stock-raising and the dairy business to some extent, and is well qualified for that position. Belongs to and is a consistent worker in the Congregational Church. Has held numerous offices of the township from its earliest settlement. Mr. Sherman has been twice married; first, in Illinois, March 9, 1854, to Miss S. A. Carter. She died November 27, 1866, leaving four children: Edgar W. (born February 25, 1855; died December 3, 1863), Charles C. (born June 5, 1860), Albert W. (born November 9, 1861) and Edward M. (born September 9, 1866). His second marriage was in Illinois, October 7, 1867, to Miss Louisa N. Morrison. They have two children: Arthur M. (born August 17, 1869) and Wilbur W. (born October 7, 1874).

SHERMAN, J. W.—Farmer and stock-dealer, section 16, P. O. Chester Centre. Was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, August 26, 1826, and was there raised and educated. He engaged in farming until 1852, when he went to California and followed mining until 1855, then returning to his native place. Was there married, after which he came to Lyons, in this State, and after remaining until August, 1856, came to Poweshiek county, being the first man to settle in Chester township. His farm consists of

320 acres, his residence being surrounded by shade trees; also has an orchard of 300 trees. Mr. Sherman has taken quite an interest in the raising of, and deals extensively in, stock. He is interested in the cheese factory of Chester, which is doing a large business. He was elected to the office of County Supervisor, being one of the first members of the board. Since then he has held numerous township offices, to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He has been twice married; first, in Croydon, New Hampshire, December 20, 1855, to Miss Angenette C. Blanchard, who died December 25, 1863, leaving two children: Sarah F. (born November 19, 1857, the first white child born in this township; died January 20, 1864) and George Walter (born January 10, 1862). His second marriage was in this township, October 13, 1864, to Miss Laura Jane Wheelock. By this union they have three children: Luella A. (born July 5, 1866), Edna M. (born June 30, 1869) and Myron W. (born March 10, 1872). Mr. Sherman is a member of the Congregational Church.

SHERMAN, HENRY—Farmer and stock dealer, section 10, P. O. Chester Centre. Was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, September 10, 1832, and there remained until 1849, when he removed to Illinois, settling in Carthage. There his education was completed, after which he engaged in farming until 1853, then moving to Lyons, this State. There he continued farming and school teaching for some time and in 1857 again moved, this time coming to Poweshiek county. He is one of the oldest settlers in Chester township, being the second person to locate here. Is a man of fine business qualifications and stands high in the esteem of his neighbors; is the owner of a farm of 217 acres, and his residence is surrounded by a grove of maples; has an orchard of 250 trees. Mr. Sherman has held numerous offices in this township and county, having once been elected County Supervisor. He is also engaged in the loan business to quite an extent. His marriage was at Newport, New Hampshire, March 24, 1857, to Miss Elmira Dudley. They have two children living: Fannie Hall (now attending Iowa College) and Ralph. One deceased, Elmer H. Mr. Sherman is a member of the Congregational Church.

STOCKWELL, B. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. Chester Centre. Was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, November 27th, 1835, and there received a part of his education. In 1851 he came to Iowa, settling in Clinton county, where he resided until 1862, then coming to this county. Has since made this his home and now owns eighty-four acres of well cultivated land; his barn is one of the best in the township and his cottage is entirely surrounded by shade trees; also has an orchard of 400 bearing trees. Mr. Stockwell is an extensive breeder of thorough-bred

Holstein cattle, receiving first premium and sweepstakes on some of them at the State Fair (1880). He has held the office of constable for twelve years, filling said office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Is a member of Chester Grange, No. 127, but this is, for the present, suspended. He belongs to the Congregational Church, and has great influence as a Christian worker. He was married, October 14, 1857, to Miss B. A. Cocking, in Clinton county, Iowa. By this union they had two children: Harry and Luella, both of whom are deceased.

STOCKWELL, WINCHESTER—Farmer, section 15, P. O. Chester Centre. Was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, March 30, 1834, and was there educated. He followed farming until 1852, when he removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton county, and engaged in school teaching until 1853. Again commenced farming and in 1862 came to this county, where he now owns a farm of 160 acres, upon which is an orchard of 400 apple trees. Has held various township offices. Is a member of the Congregational Church and stands high in the esteem of all. His marriage was in Clinton county, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Sullivan. Their family consists of five children: Frank E., Arthur, Laura, Fred and John D.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEY, ALEX.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Canada, September 2, 1842, at which place he remained until he attained the age of two years. Then moved with his parents to Madison, Wisconsin, where he resided eleven years. He then moved to his present location, where he owns a fine farm of 150 acres of well cultivated land. His father (J. Alley) died in 1879. Mr. Alley was married, in March, 1880, to Miss Ellen Robison, a native of this State. Mr. Alley is an active member of the M. E. Church and a warm friend to the advance of education.

BALDWIN, I. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born May 6, 1837, in Vermont, where he resided until he was about thirteen years of age. Then moved to Chester township, of the same State, where he resided for sixteen years, following farming. Enlisted October 23, 1862, in company E, Sixteenth Vermont volunteers, and served nine months. Was in the battle of Gettysburg, and was engaged most of his time in skirmishing. He was mustered out at Bradford, Vermont, April 13, 1863. He returned to his home, and in 1866 traveled over the northwest States, and in 1867 moved to his present location. He was married, December 5, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Storm, native of Franklin county,

New York. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he began with very limited means, but through his good habits and honest determination he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, all under good cultivation. Is engaged in raising stock to quite an extent.

BEATTY, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 18, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 30, 1829, and when about four years of age moved with his parents to Virginia, where he was educated and raised to manhood. In 1852 he came to this State and settled in Clayton, and resided there until 1874, when he came to his present location. Was married, in June, 1854, to Miss Mary Jane Hill, a native of New York. Their family consists of seven children living: William (now in Yale College), James H. (in Clayton county, of this State, a farmer), Annie B. (now Mrs. Byers, in Clayton county), John W. (farmer, in Clayton county), Mary J. (now Mrs. Peters, in Cass county, this State), Hugh J. and Squier. Mr. Beatty has a fine farm of 200 acres of well cultivated land, with fine buildings. He is an active member of the M. E. Church.

BOLON, M.—Farmer, section 14, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1842, and there made his home until twelve years of age when with his parents he came to Bureau county, Illinois. Was there raised and brought up on a farm. On the twelfth of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third Illinois infantry. Was in fourteen hotly contested engagements; was slightly wounded twice at the battles of Chattanooga and Altoona. Was mustered out with his regiment at Chicago in the fall of 1865. Returned to his home, and May 12, 1866, was married to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Canada. Their family consists of five children living: Elizabeth, Edward, Grace, William and Laura; lost two. In 1868 Mr. Bolen moved to his present location, where he owns a farm of 160 acres, nearly all under cultivation.

BRODERS, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, P. O. Grinnell. Was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1825. Was there raised to manhood and educated. His father, John Broders, was a tax-collector in that country. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1854, resided for a time in Chicago, after which he removed to Princeton, Bureau county, and resided for a number of years, coming to Poweshiek county after the war. Mr. Broders served three years in the Prussian army, when in war with Denmark, participating in many notable battles, among which was: Coldeng, Itstead, Sleisweig and others. In 1861 he displayed his spirit of patriotism by enlisting at St. Louis, in company A, Seventeenth Missouri, participating in some of the prominent engagements, among which were: Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and others. In 1863 he was

on detached duty, and transferred to the Fourth Ohio battery. Was honorably discharged in 1864, and re-enlisted in company D, Fifty-eighth Illinois, serving another year, when he was again honorably discharged. Was married to Mrs. Frances Waunner, in 1866. By this union they have four children: Henry William, Frances Elizabeth, Otto Carl and Annie Sophia. Mrs. Broders' maiden name was Frances Stecher; her family by her first husband consisted of three children: Caroline Julia (now Mrs. Mehlin), Mary Louisa (now Mrs. Henk), L. Augusta. Mr. Broders' farm consists of 320 acres, all under cultivation and well stocked. Himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

BROWN, J. S.—Farmer, section 2, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born in New York, August 16, 1820, and was there educated and raised to manhood. He attended Gaines' Academy, Oneida Collegiate Institute and the Collegiate Institute of Brockport, New York. He moved to Pennsylvania and remained there a short time, when he emigrated to Illinois, and from there to Wisconsin. From the time he quit attending school to the year 1852 was engaged in teaching school, and in 1852 he began the study of law in Portage county, Wisconsin, under Judge Strod. Was admitted to the bar in 1853, and followed that profession for seven years, with marked degree of success. He enlisted in the fall of 1864, in the Twenty-second Wisconsin. He was appointed general superintendent of the State Hospital at Madison, Wisconsin, which office he held until the close of the war. Was mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1865. He returned to Portage county, of the same State, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Then moved to his present location where he owns a farm of 80 acres, good buildings, etc. He has been justice of the peace for thirteen years, which office he still holds. He was married April 6, 1844, to Miss Wylie, a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of four children: Milz B., Marian F., Lillie E. and Julia Etta. Mr. Brown is a man who takes a warm interest in the welfare of the county.

CHAPIN, J. P.—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 5, 1815, and when about nine years of age moved with his parents to Livingston county, New York, where remained about seven years, when he moved to Lorain county, Ohio, there resided one year and then moved to Coldwater, Michigan, where he remained about two years, when he moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and lived there until the autumn of 1851. He was there married to Miss Sarah Jarrod, a native of Illinois. In 1851 he came to Clinton county, this State, there his wife died about two months after his arrival. He was again married, about one year after, to Miss Catharine Burdick, a

native of New York. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he lived until 1867, when he came to his present location and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, which he improved; has been quite successful in this county. He has held the offices of school director and township treasurer, and other positions of trust. His family consists of seven children, all living: Henry, James, Rose, Ella and Annette, from his first union; and West, Elmer and Emma (now wife of W. H. Barnum, of Nuckolls county, Nebraska).

CHAPIN, JAMES P.—Farmer, section 15, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, September 27, 1844, where he lived until about nine years of age. He then moved with his parents to Clinton county, this State, at which place he lived two years, then emigrated to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and remained six years. When the country was involved in war Mr. Chapin enlisted, July 15, 1861, in company C, Third Minnesota infantry, and served his full time, and again enlisted and served until the end of the war. He was engaged in several battles, Mill Springs, Shiloh, Donelson, Stone River, Siege of Vicksburg. He was in a battle with Sioux Indians in Minnesota in 1862 in Fitzhough Wood, and in this battle he was wounded in the right leg. He was mustered out September 15, 1865. He returned to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he remained ten months, and in 1866 went to Montana Territory, where he engaged in the gold mines for two years, then returning to his present location. He was married, September 8, 1869, to Miss———, a native of Ohio. He began business for himself with very limited means, but through his good habits and economy he now owns a farm of eighty acres.

DAVIS, H. I.—Farmer, section 25, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Chenango county, New York, February 19, 1840, and when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, where he attended school. He engaged in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Ninety-third Illinois volunteers, and served until the twenty-third of June, 1865, when he was mustered out. He participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and was in the battle of Mission Ridge; and in 1863 was in Sherman's corps, serving through that campaign. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 came to this county. He is now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of improved land, his buildings being surrounded by shade trees. In October, 1879, he was elected County Superintendent, and has filled that office to the satisfaction of all. His marriage was in Bureau county, Illinois, De-

ember 20, 1866, to Miss Emily E. Trimble. They have six children: Dwight E., Harry L., Darline, Mark G., Glenn T. and Edith.

DEE, J. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Franklin county, Vermont, February 13, 1839, where he resided until 1853, and then moved with his parents to Ohio, and remained there three years; thence to Bureau county, Illinois, in the year 1855, at which place he resided until 1865, when he moved to Poweshiek county, of this State, and settled in Bear Creek township. He remained there five years and then moved to his present location. He was married, August 12, 1862, to Miss Emiline L. Scott, a native of New Brunswick. Their family consists of five children: Sarah D., Ida Ann, William Henry, Clara Emiline, Angeline. He is a man who has witnessed the entire growth of the county. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all in good state of cultivation.

DEE, J. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, P. O. Sheridan center. Was born in Franklin county, Vermont, April 7, 1843, and when about nine years of age moved with his parents to the State of Ohio, where he remained three years and then emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture during his early life. When the country was involved in war he offered his services and enlisted in May, 1861, in company A, Thirty-ninth Illinois volunteers, served six months and enlisted the second time, in June, 1864, in company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois, and served one hundred days; was mustered out in October at Peoria, Illinois; he entered as a private and was promoted to corporal. He was married, June 26, 1867, to Miss Mary McElvina, a native of Ireland; by this union they have three children: Lotta May, Harry W. and Fannie. Lost one, an infant. Mr. Dee owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land, all under good cultivation.

DEE, H. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Franklin county, Vermont, August 14, 1845, and remained there until about nine years of age; immigrated to Ohio and resided there three years, and then returned to Vermont and lived there one year. He moved to Bureau county, Illinois, in October, 1856, at which place he resided until 1864. He enlisted in August, 1864, in company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois volunteers, and served until the close of the war; was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, July 5, 1865. He then returned to Bureau county, and was married, November 16, 1870, to Miss Isabelle McElvina, a native of Ireland; their family consists of three children: Freddie M., Herbie H., Ada B. He owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, all under good cultivation. Good buildings.

GOODFELLOW, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Malcom. Was born near Smith's Falls, Ontario, April 20, 1845. He was there raised to manhood. He received a liberal education. His occupation has been that of a farmer since his early youth. In 1867 he moved to Iowa and settled in his present location. Was married in this county, December 18, 1872, to Miss H. Minnie Davis, a native of Chenango county, New York; she is a sister of H. I. Davis, of this township. They have one child from this union, Flora. He has been very successful in this county, and enjoys the possession of a beautiful farm of three hundred and twenty acres of well improved land. He was elected township assessor in 1878; re-elected in 1879, and is again nominated for the same. He was also appointed census enumerator for his township.

GOREHAM, R.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, P. O. Sonora. Was born in New York, in January, 1838, where he resided for eight years, and then moved with his parents to Ontario, Canada, remaining until 1861. During this time he learned the trade of a tanner, which occupation he followed for five years. He moved to Clinton county, this State, in 1861, and remained nine years, and then moved to his present location. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Nancy E. Knight, a native of Canada. Their family consists of five children: Cilcils N., Sarah M. (now Mrs. Bowen), Herbert A., Wilson S., Ryanal M. He began business for himself with very small means, but through his good habits and industry he now owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land all in good state of cultivation; good buildings, surrounded by as fine a grove as there is in the county. He is an active member of the Latter Day Saints, and always among the liberal contributors and supporters. He is president of the above-named society.

GRAFF, GEORGE—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Tama City. Was born in Baden, Germany, April 23, 1827, and was there educated. He served six years as soldier in Germany, and immigrated to this country in 1854, landed in New York, traveled around for one year and then moved to Anderson county, Illinois, at which place he engaged in farming. He moved to his present location September 27, 1872. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Teresa Fingfeld, a native of Germany, and by this union have three children: Mary, Freddie and George. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in company K, Eighty-fourth Illinois volunteers and served to the close of the war. Was in the battle of Stone River, and was wounded in the right knee, which caused him to be laid up for one year. He was mustered out September 25, 1865. He has a fine farm of one hun-

dred and twenty acres, with good comfortable buildings, and everything which goes to make home happy.

HARMAN, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Malcom. Was born near Columbus, Ohio, February 16, 1812. His father (Jonas) was a farmer in that State. The Harmans are of German lineage. The family removed to Virginia when Jacob was quite young, where he was raised and educated. In 1830 they moved to Ohio, where they resided for a number of years, then moved to Missouri, and after a short stay there moved to Illinois in the fall of 1854, and, after a short residence there, the subject of this sketch came to Poweshiek county, locating in Sheridan township, being among the first settlers. He was married, August 18, 1836, to Miss F. Powers, of Ohio, a lady of refined tastes, who devotes her time to making home attractive and inviting. They have had ten children: Jonas F., Susan, Henry, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (deceased), Barbra Ellen (deceased), John E., Simeon M. (deceased), Jacob W. and Noah S. (deceased). Jonas F. and Henry were in the late war, being honorably discharged at the expiration of their respective terms. Mr. Harman's farm consists of 130 acres. He is one of the pioneers of Sheridan township, and is identified as one of its substantial farmers and respected citizens. During his residence in the county he has held various offices of responsibility, the duties of which he discharged creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church.

HOOVER, S. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1818, where he was raised, educated and learned the miller's trade, which business he pursued five years with a marked degree of success. He came to this State in 1852, settling in Scott county, where he lived till 1874, when he moved to his present location. He was married, in November, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Donghafon, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Cramon L., John R., David, Newton, Goye and Jessie M. He is a man who takes a warm interest in the advancement of education. His farm consists of 120 acres.

HORN, G. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Erie county, New York, January 17, 1835, where he lived for ten years; he then moved with his parents to Putnam county, where he was raised and educated. He came to this State in 1855, settling in Marion county, where he resided till 1871, when he came to his present location. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Catharine Jones, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living: Joseph W., John G., Martin L., Mattie J.,

George P., Rebecca Ann and Maggie F. In 1861 Mr. Horn enlisted in company E., Fourteenth Iowa volunteers. He was in some of the severest battles of the war; viz., Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pilot Hill and Ft. Deverte. He was mustered out in December, 1864, and returned to his home in Marion county. His life has been spent in farming. He now owns 240 acres of fine land, 160 of which are in Nebraska. He has 120 acres under cultivation, with comfortable buildings surrounded by a grove and orchard.

HOVER, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Pennsylvania, January 14, 1826, where he was raised and educated. His early life was spent in lumbering in the winter and farming in the summer. During the war he was drafted four times, furnishing for each of the first three a substitute (costing him \$1,200), but the fourth responded in person; however, was not mustered in, as the war sooner closed. He was married, August 28, 1845, to Miss Catharine Fraley, a native of Germany. They have two children living: Emma and Lidda. Lost seven: Adeline, George W., Margaret, Elizabeth and three infants. Mr. H. came to this county in 1871, locating on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, all under cultivation. He takes great interest in the welfare of the county.

HUDSON, B. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, P. O. Sheridan Center. This enterprising citizen was born in Clinton county, New York, April 23, 1838, and when about nine years of age emigrated with his parents to Rockford, Illinois, at which place he resided about eight years, and then moved to Seward township. There he resided until February, 1876, when he became impressed with the idea that Iowa offered superior inducements to men of energy and honest determination, and came to his present location. His father, R. Hudson, was a native of England and died January 19, 1866. His mother, Ellen Hudson, was a native of the same place as his father. She died June 11, 1843. He was married, December 12, 1861, to Miss Jenette Billick, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a lady of refined taste, and devotes her time to making home happy. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he began life with very limited means, but through his good habits and honest determination he now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, all under good cultivation. He takes a warm interest in the welfare of the county, and is a friend to the advance of education.

JONES, S. L.—Farmer, section 11, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Ohio, July 10, 1831, and when about eleven years of age moved to Hamilton county, same State, where he remained until 1855. He was mar-

ried to Miss Christina Foot, a native of England. Their family consists of eight children: Robert M., Nellie M., Louella, Nettie B., Thomas F., Harrie E., Rolland, Willard W. Mr. Jones has been elected to several offices of trust which he filled with credit to himself and the people. He began life with very limited means, but through his good management now farms 150 acres of fine land, with good buildings on it. He takes great pride in giving his children a good education.

MAXFIELD, C. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in China, Kennebec county, Maine, August 8, 1836, and was there raised and educated. His father, Nathaniel Maxfield, was an agriculturalist. The Maxfields were originally from Scotland. In 1857 the subject of this notice came to Stark county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and remained ten years, with the exception of one year in the army. August 23, 1862, he enlisted in the marine artillery, company F, of Chicago. His duties while in the service confined him to the coast of North and South Carolina. He was honorably discharged with the balance of the company in August, 1863, and returned to his home in Illinois. In 1871 he came to Poweshiek county, locating where he now resides. Was married, August 23, 1863, to Miss Helen Fuller, of Henry county, Illinois. By this union they have five children: Fredrick Arthur, Hattie May, Charles Henry, Alice, Mertie. Mr. Maxfield owns 320 acres of land, all under cultivation, and well stocked. He makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs. His house is pleasantly situated, and is adorned with a fine collection of European larches and an orchard. He has held the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer; is a member of the Masonic lodge of Tama City. He is one of the leading farmers of the township and is recognized for the zeal he manifests for all commendable enterprises.

NORRIS, S. T.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Steuben county, New York, February 12, 1810, and when about five years of age removed with his parents to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he resided five years and then moved to Stokes, New York. He lived there for about six years, and then moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and from there to Holmes county, Ohio, residing for eleven years. He was there married to Miss Margaret Harris, July 28, 1843. She was a native of Virginia. Their family consists of six children living: John N., Martha E., Nora E., B. C., Frances L., James W. They have lost two: Catherine A. and Sarah E. (born in 1840, the wife of A. W. Connors). She died June, 1876, leaving a family of five children. Mrs. Norris died September 28, 1880. Mr. Norris moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1842, at which place he resided until 1857, when he

moved to this county. He first located in Brooklyn, and moved from there to his present location. He learned the trade of a plasterer and brick layer, which pursuit he followed for forty-two years. He also owns a fine farm of forty acres, and his son, B. C. Norris, has forty acres. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he began business for himself with small means, but through his good management he now has a good home.

PORT, H. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Sheridan Center. Was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1840, and remained there until he attained his seventeenth year. He then moved to this State and settled in Scott county, where he resided until 1868, when he moved to his present location. He was married, November 10, 1867, to Martha B. Gooden, a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of seven children: Sylvester, Franklin N., Charles P., Harry Harrison, Ida May, Bert Alex. Florie Mary. Mr. Port owns a farm of 120 acres of well cultivated land. He enlisted as private in company B, Second Iowa infantry, and when discharged was sergeant. He was in several battles, some of which we will here mention: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg, Corinth. He was in the march on Atlanta, which continued eighteen days, and was in most of the fighting at West Point. Near the latter part of the war he was detailed to serve on guard, where he remained until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, and returned to his home in Scott county, this State,

SCHAFER, F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Germany, January 28, 1845, and when about twelve years of age immigrated to this country with his parents and settled in Muscatine county of this State, where he resided for about twelve years. He then moved to his present location. The spring of 1870 he was married to Miss A. M. Francieus, a native of Germany. Their family consists of four children: Katie, George E., Walter James, Carolina L. His father, C. Schafer, was a native of Germany; he died in 1866. Mr. S. takes a warm interest in the welfare of the county. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, with fine buildings, surrounded by a grove of his own planting.

SSCHULTZ, C. H.—Farmer, section 27, P. O. Malcom. Is the son of John Schultz, of this county. Was born in Prussia, September 1, 1843, and came with his parents to this country in 1854, and remained with them in Bureau county, Illinois, until 1864, when he came to Malcom township, of this county, where he resided until '69, when he moved to his present location. He was married, November 5, 1869, to Miss Augusta Plath, of this county; she is a native of Germany. They have three children living:

Caroline, Henrietta and Jacob. They have lost one, an infant, William. He enjoys the possession of a valuable farm of 367 acres of well cultivated land, with good improvements. Himself and wife are active members of the German Lutheran Church, and liberal contributors to the same.

SHULTZ, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Malcom. Was born in Prussia, March 19, 1832. Was there raised to manhood and educated. In 1857 he came to America, residing for eighteen months in Bureau county, Illinois, after which he came to Poweshiek, where he has since resided. He was married, in the autumn of 1858, to Miss Mary Rea-berge, of Prussia, a lady of refined tastes who devotes her times to making home an attraction. They have by this union eight children: Gus., Tena, Chris., Transie, Tilda, John, Otto and Henry. Mr. Shultz owns 400 acres of choice land, all under cultivation, and well stocked. His home is pleasantly situated, and everything about his place has the appearance of being under the supervision of a careful manager. Mr. Shultz served two and a half years in the Prussian army previous to coming to America. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of the county.

SMITH, J. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1853, and was there raised until eleven years of age, when he moved with his parents to Scott county, this State; there he resided for seven years, and then moved to Tama county, this State, where he remained until 1876, when he moved to his present location. He has always been a farmer since his early life. His father, J. H. Smith, is now living in Tama county, Iowa, and has always followed the pursuits of agriculture. Mr. Smith now owns a fine farm of 130 acres, all in a good state of cultivation.

STOCKING, G. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born in Greene county, New York, February 22, 1833, and was there educated and raised to manhood; moved to Illinois, and lived there three years. He returned to New York at which place he resided for two years. Then went to teaming from Council Bluffs, Iowa, across the mountains to Denver, Colorado. He drove seven yoke of cattle and made four trips. He returned to New York, where he remained for a few months, and in 1865 he moved with his family to Poweshiek county, and settled in his present location. He own a fine farm of 150 acres with good buildings. He was married, October 1, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Barnum, a native of Greene county, New York. Their family consists of two children: Sarah and Arthur.

SWIFT, EDGAR—Farmer, section 16, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was

born in Livingston county, New York, December 21, 1824, where he attained his fifteenth year. He moved with his parents to Winnebago county, Illinois, and was there raised to manhood. Learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, in his youth, which, with farming, have been his occupations through life. He was married, in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1851, to Miss C. Grover, of Oneida county, New York; she died in 1853, and left two children: Leonard and Mary C. He was again married, in 1854, to Miss Lena Billick; she is a native of Livingston county, New York; she is a lady of refinement and culture. From this union they have five children living: Lovell, Anson, Irene, Hiram and Eugene; they have one deceased. He enlisted August 5, 1862, in company B, Seventy-fourth Illinois infantry, was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Dalton, Dallas, Altoona, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, all the battles of Atlanta and vicinity, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. He was there wounded and removed to field hospital. He again joined his command after about four weeks, and then engaged in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin, Tennessee, first and second battles of Nashville and several others. He was promoted to orderly sergeant. Was honorably discharged June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, then returned to his home, in Winnebago county, Illinois, where he resided until the fall of 1871, then he came to his present location, where he owns a valuable farm of 80 acres of well cultivated land with first-class improvements. He was elected township clerk and served three years to the entire satisfaction of the people.

WASSON, E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born in the State of New York, July 1, 1833, and was there educated and raised to manhood. He emigrated to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1854, at which place he resided twelve years. Then moved to Poweshiek county in 1866, and settled in Pleasant township, where he remained two years when he came to Malcom township where he resided three years, then removed to his present location, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres, all under cultivation. He is among the leading stock-raisers of the township. Is an active member of M. E. Church, and takes a warm interest in its welfare. He was married, in February, 1854, to Miss Maria L. Wasson, a native of New York. Their family consists of three children: Eva B., Charles and Minnie.

WOLCOTT, G. G.—Farmer, section 17, P. O. Sheridan Centre. Was born in Delaware county, New York, May 1, 1842, and when about nine years of age moved to Illinois, and there resided until 1869, when he moved to Buffalo county, Wisconsin. He lived there four years and then came to his present location. He was married, April 4, 1866, to Miss Sarah J.

Robeson, a native of Illinois. Their family consists of five children living: Emma R., Effie May, Carrie Bell, George L. and Bertie; lost one, an infant. Mr. Wolcott enlisted March 12, 1862, in company L, Second Illinois artillery; he was in several battles: second siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Little Hatchie, which lasted four hours with a loss of fifteen hundred men; also Black River, Port Gibson and Champion's Hill. He was mustered out September 25, 1865. Mr. Wolcott owns 40 acres of fine land and rents 160 acres, making in all 200 acres which he manages.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BROSS, G. D.—Farmer and preacher, section 29, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in New Jersey in 1817, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming, and, in 1835, was married to Miss Eliza Martin, of the same place, by which union they have two girls and four boys now living. Their oldest daughter died in Brooklyn in 1868. In 1855 Mr. B. and family came to this county and settled on the present site of Brooklyn, being the first white family of the town. He here kept a tavern nearly four years, then engaged in farming near Brooklyn till the spring of 1868, when he settled on his present farm of 240 acres, which is now under good cultivation. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has spent the greater part of his life in preaching the gospel for the good of his fellow-man. He has filled the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Brooklyn some eighteen months, and has traveled a good deal in Poweshiek and Johnson counties.

BRUSH, T. P.—Farmer, section 3, P. O. Haven, Tama county. Was born in the State of New York, May 10, 1843. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming till 1851, when, with his family, he came to Winneshiek county, where our subject, after finishing his education, engaged in farming till 1878, when he located in Tama county for a few months, and in 1879 came to his present place, where he owns 270 acres, thirty of which are timber; there being a good residence site on his farm. Mr. B. was married, in Winneshiek county, April 4, 1863, to Mrs. Sarah Amanda Wray, of same county, and a native of Chenango county, New York, aged twenty-seven. She had two children by a former marriage: Alice F. (aged twenty-two; now the wife of H. Bures, of Boone, this State) and Nina R. (aged twenty; now the wife of George Stone, of Madison township). By this last union there are six children living: Aethra A. (aged sixteen), Charles E. (aged thirteen), Samuel E. (aged eleven), Amza G. (aged nine), Sarah Amanda (aged

seven) and Ralph E. (aged three); also, Ennina (deceased; aged twenty-one days).

CARPENTER, MELROSE—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in the State of New York, March 9, 1828, where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming till 1851, when he came to Iowa and settled in Scott county. Here he farmed till 1854, when he came to this county and located where he now lives and owns 370 acres of improved land, well stocked. He was married, October 18, 1853, in Westport, New York, to Miss A. Wood, a native of the same county, aged sixteen, by whom he had three children: Wallace W. (aged twenty-five; married and lives in this county), Henry H. (aged sixteen) and Charles E. (aged thirteen). Mrs. Carpenter, after a few weeks' illness, died February 27, 1880, leaving her family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

COULSON, JABEZ—Farmer, section 15, P. O. Brooklyn. Born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 16, 1836; attended school till fifteen years of age, and then commenced working in his father's tannery, where he continued till 1851, when he came to Iowa and settled in Cedar county, engaging in farming till 1854, when he came to this county and resumed farming. In 1863 he bought and settled where he now lives, his farm consisting of forty acres of well improved land. Mr. C. was married, in the fall of 1854, in this county, to Miss Mary E. Boyl, by whom he has three children: Perry C. P. (aged nineteen), Nettie M. (aged seventeen) and H. C. (aged eleven).

DAVIDSON, MOSES—Farmer, section 17, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1837, where he lived on a farm till 1855, when, with his parents, he came to Brooklyn, where his parents have died. August 12, 1862, Mr. D. enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Iowa, in which he served three years, having never enjoyed good health since his discharge. He was first married in August, 1869, in Marion, this State, by which marriage he had two children, one a boy the other a girl—the girl having died in 1874. His wife died May 26, 1874. Mr. D., for his second wife, married Miss Elizabeth Perry, of Saint Joseph, Missouri, August 22, 1875, by which union they have had one girl, now living, and two boys, both dead. Mr. D. now owns a well improved farm of 240 acres, which he bought in 1870. He has just completed one of the best two-story houses in the county, beautifully located and finished throughout, while his farm is well-stocked and evidences thrift and industry.

DOXSIE, JOHN—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Upper Canada, April 7, 1835, where he received his education and lived

till 1854, when, with his parents, he moved to Eaton county, Michigan, where they engaged in saw-milling till 1860. Our subject then commenced farming. In 1871 he came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns a fine farm of 120 acres of improved land, well stocked. Mr. D. was married, July 1, 1860, in Eaton county, Michigan, to Miss Lucia S. Hough, of that county, aged twenty-two. They have four children: Jennie T. (aged nineteen), Pitt McClelland (aged seventeen), Edna May (aged fourteen) and Florence C. (aged twelve years). Lost one child, Levira Amine (aged three years and seven months).

FRASER, DONALD—Farmer, section 26, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born October 20, 1831, in Scotland, where after finishing his education he engaged in landscape gardening until his twenty-first year, when he immigrated to the United States, and after working in Illinois at saw-milling and farming some years in 1856 he came to Iowa and engaged in farming, and in 1863 bought forty acres to which he added forty more and improved the same, and in the spring of 1880 sold his farm and bought his present farm of 125 acres, which is all under cultivation, having a splendid residence site surrounded by fruit and shade trees. He has held a number of positions of trust, giving general satisfaction. Mr. Fraser promptly answered to the call of his country in the hour of her need, and enlisted as a recruit in the Fourth Iowa cavalry, February 20, 1864, and served till the close of the war, being in sixteen engagements. He was married, September 22, 1859, in Sheridan township, Poweshiek county, to Miss Martha Jane Coulson, of same place, and from this union they have six children living: Catharine A. (aged twenty years), Sallie May (aged fourteen years), John S. (aged twelve years), Walter A. (aged ten years), Edna V. (aged eight years) and Rufus O. (aged six months). They have lost one, Harvey A. D. (died in 1857, aged three years and ten months).

GRAHAM, ROBERT—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in 1817, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, where, after leaving school he engaged in farming, owning 120 acres of well improved land, and here, February 10, 1846, was married to Miss Sarah Kriner, a native of York county, Pennsylvania. From this union they have four boys and two girls living, and have buried two girls. In 1863 sold his farm in Pennsylvania and removed to Scott county, Iowa, where he farmed one year, then, in the spring of 1864, bought his present farm of 160 acres which is now well improved, and moved his family upon the same. Mr. Graham's son, H. K., at the age of fourteen years was caught by the tumbling-rod of a threshing machine, which broke both of his legs, and from them some pieces of bone

were taken, one piece being over two inches long. He has entirely recovered and is now married and engaged in the grocery business in Brooklyn.

GREEN, P. S.—Farmer, section 17, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 18, 1821, in Oneida county, New York, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in teaching school and farming in various parts of the State till 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York infantry, in which he served his country till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg three days, and many minor engagements. After receiving his discharge he returned to New York, where he remained a few months, then moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till 1868, when he came to this county and continued to follow farming in different neighborhoods till the spring of 1880, when he settled upon his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has a new residence, situated upon an elevation commanding a fine view of the county for miles around. Mr. Green was married, March 25, 1852, in Oswego county, New York, to Miss Lovisa R. Wilcox, of that county. Seven children have been born to them: John Milton (died February 23, 1870, in his seventeenth year), George Franklin (aged twenty-six; married), Sarah E. (aged twenty-three years), Robert A. E. (aged twenty-one years), Alta L. (aged nineteen years), Nellie M. (aged fourteen years) and Abby K. (aged ten years).

HOWIE, JAMES—Farmer and carpenter, section 33, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Scotland, in 1825, where, after finishing his education, he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it till 1851, when he was married to Miss Jane Crone, then, in company with his young wife, immigrated to Chicago, where he resided three years, working at his trade. In 1854 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he lived twelve years, doing carpenter work, then moved to Long Grove, Scott county, Iowa. In 1866 and 1869 he bought 160 acres of wild land where he now lives, having all the modern improvements on his farm, including a fine residence commanding a good view of the surrounding country. Mr. Howie has the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives and has been repeatedly elected to offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Howie have three daughters, one of whom is married, and one son.

JONES, URIAH—Farmer and carpenter, section 10, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in 1813, in Greene Co., Pennsylvania. He lived on a farm with his parents, and after receiving his education, at the age of nine years moved to Monongalia county, Virginia, where, in his seventeenth year he was married to Miss Mary Park, of the same place. He engaged in farming quite extensively till 1835, when he, with his family, moved to Indiana,

where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1838 Mrs. Jones, after a lingering sickness and much suffering, departed this life. In 1839 Mr. Jones married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Boyd, of Clinton county, Indiana, and in 1852 moved to Linn county, Iowa, where he remained till 1855, when he settled on his present farm, to which he has since added eighty acres, making in all 200 of well improved land with modern improvements. Mr. Jones is the father of four children by the first marriage, all now dead, one of the number being killed in a well. By his second marriage he has had twelve children, two girls and ten boys; two of the boys have since died. Nine of the living children are married; the youngest, who is twenty years old, lives in the far West. Mr. Jones is the oldest resident man in the township, there being but two men here when he came, who have since moved away. He used to go to Cedar Rapids to mill; was the first to petition to organize the township, since which time he has held all the township offices, and in 1875 received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Representative, being defeated by a small majority.

JONES, J. W.—Farmer, section 19, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 3, 1840, in Indiana, where he received his education, and in 1851, in company with his parents, moved to Peoria county, Illinois, where he resided one year, when he moved to Linn county, Iowa, with parents, engaging in farming, and in 1861 commenced attending school in Grinnell. While here enlisted in Captain Parkell's company, and at Mt. Pleasant was assigned to the Fourth Iowa cavalry, company E, in which he served till August 25, 1865. December 5, 1865, was married to Miss Ella B., youngest daughter of Jacob and Frances Harmon, of Sheridan township, Poweshiek county. They had three boys, one since deceased, and in 1871 Mrs. Jones died at Mr. Jones' present home, which he had bought while in the army, to which he has since added, making a fine farm of 180 acres of well improved land. Mr. Jones is now living with his second wife. From this union they have one girl and two boys living, and one boy deceased. He has held nearly all of the township offices.

JUDD, D. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 2, 1855, in Bureau county, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming and continued the same until 1876, when he came to Iowa and engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising where he now lives, on his father's farm of 1,122 acres, nearly all of which is in a good state of cultivation, and well stocked, having some seventy-five head of good graded cattle on the place. Mr. Judd was married, March 8, 1877, in Princeton, Illinois, to Miss Alice E. Bubach, a res-

ident and a native of Illinois, and from this union they have one daughter, Florence, (aged three years).

KENT, JOSEPH—Farmer, section 23, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Putnam Co., Indiana, in 1830. There, after finishing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil till 1854, when he came to Iowa and settled in this township, where he now lives and owns 136 acres of good land, a part of the same being timber land, having a good house on his farm. Mr. Kent was married, the fall of 1853, in Montezuma, to Miss Eliza J. Enochs, of this county, and a native of Ohio (aged sixteen.) They have four children: Bailey (aged twenty-six), Lavinia (aged twenty-three), Joseph E. (aged eighteen) and Anna M. (aged twelve years.) Mrs. Eliza Kent is one of the earliest settlers in this township.

LANG, G. J.—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born September 23, 1847, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and in 1851 he came with his parents to Scott county, Iowa, where he received his education, and engaged in farming until 1874, when he moved to this county and located where he now lives and owns 160 acres of choice land, the same being in a good state of cultivation, and having an abundance of fruit adjoining his fine residence. Mr. L. was married, in Scott county, Iowa, in January, 1874, to Miss Amanda Berkey, a resident of that county, and a native of Ohio. From this union they now have three children: John Franklin (aged five years), Alice (aged three years), Flora (aged one year.)

LANG, WM. T.—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 4, 1849, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and when two years old accompanied his parents to Scott county, Iowa, where they settled on a farm, and after receiving his education, engaged in farming till 1874, when he came to this county and settled upon his present fine farm of 160 acres of well improved land on which he has a good house upon an elevation commanding a good view of the surrounding country. Mr. L. was married, December 21, 1877, in this county, to Miss Jennie Howie, a resident of this township, and from this union they have one daughter, Annie (aged sixteen months).

LAWRENCE, H. W.—Farmer and veterinary surgeon, section 4, P. O. Haven, Tama county, Iowa. Was born September 4, 1830, in Greene county, New York, where, after receiving his education, he engaged in farming till 1855, when he moved to Wisconsin, and there continued to farm till 1863, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Winneshiek county, and again engaged in farming until 1867, when he moved to Tama county and engaged in farming for two years; then came to this county and located where he now lives and owns ninety-seven acres of well improved land.

Mr. L. was married, in February, 1855, in Greene county, New York, to Miss Mary A. Jones, a resident and native of the same State (aged sixteen years). They have three children: Helen (aged twenty-four; now the wife of Frank Flint of Tama county, Iowa), Robert W. (aged twenty), Albert N. (aged thirteen).

LEONARD, JOSHUA—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born January 6, 1833, in Ohio, where he received his education, and at the age of seventeen went to Cass county, Illinois, where he commenced farming, and there continued the same till the spring of 1852, when he moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he again engaged in farming till 1865, when he came to this county, where he now resides and owns a farm of 379 acres of well improved land, having on the same a large three story residence, beautifully located and surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Mr. L. is a man of thorough business qualifications and honored and respected by his many friends, neighbors and brothers in the M. E. Church, of which he is an active and generous member, always ready to help that glorious cause. He contributed \$500 toward paying for their church lately built. He has been County Supervisor three times. Was married in Muscatine county, Iowa, December 12, 1858, to Miss Ellen H. Adz (aged twenty-three.) By this union they have six children: Charles W. (aged twenty-one), Mina J. (aged nineteen), Oliver H. (aged seventeen), Alice C. (aged sixteen) Edward C. (aged thirteen), Nora May (aged seven.)

LEWIS, JOHN—Farmer, section 27, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in 1846 in Montgomery county, New York, where he resided, receiving his education and following farming for a living till 1869, when he was married to Sarah A. Stokes of the same place, and came west to Scott county, Iowa, there engaging in farming till March, 1880, when he bought his present fine farm of eighty acres, and to which he moved his family. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two daughters: Cora E., and Gertie, aged nine and six, respectively. Mr. L. has as fine a residence location as there is in the county, and is a very genial, highly respected citizen of the county.

McCALL, GEORGE—Farmer, section 5, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born July 20, 1834, in Lawrence county, Ohio, and after quitting school he engaged in farming in various places in the State till 1849, when, in company with his mother and grandparents, he moved to Peoria county, Illinois, and there farmed till 1854. He learned the harness-maker's trade, and worked at the same until 1857, then came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns 226 acres of well improved and stocked land. Mr. McCall is one of the pioneers of this county, and being an active, public

spirited citizen, has held many positions of trust in this township, he being the present justice. He enlisted in the Tenth Iowa infantry at Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and served his country three years, being in battles of Corinth, Mission Ridge and Iuka, Mississippi, also many minor engagements. He was married, October 7, 1855, in Peoria county, Illinois, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Martha Cramer of that county. They have four children: Martha E., (aged twenty-one; now the wife of A. A. Edgington, of Black Hawk county, Iowa), Fred S. (aged fourteen), Albert D. (aged eleven), Emma J. (nine years old), and buried Charles Edgar (June 15, 1857, aged ten months).

MAYER, DANIEL—Farmer, section 24, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Pennsylvania, in 1819, and lived on a farm with his parents, who were natives of the same State, till 1844, when he was married to Mary Wary of same place. The spring of 1845 Mr. M. and wife moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where he entered 120 acres of land and engaged in improving the same till 1854, when he sold his place and settled on his present farm of 233 acres, having one of the best orchards of five acres in the county. Two girls and five boys have been born to them. One of the boys died in 1859. The eldest daughter is now the wife of W. B. Kent of same township; eldest son at home; second son married and lives in this township. Mr. M. is now school treasurer, this being his twelfth term. Has been justice of the peace six years, and has held a number of other positions of trust. Mrs. Mayers, after many well spent and useful years of life, died May 17, 1875, and was buried in the Kent Cemetery near her former residence.

RAZEY, ALEXANDER—Farmer, section 14, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in Essex county, New York, December 5, 1837, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1855, then went to Wisconsin engaging in farming, and in the pineries till 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns one hundred and forty-nine acres of farm and timber land. Mr. Razey was married in Wisconsin in the fall of 1863, to Miss Hannah M. Lewis, a resident of Iowa, and a native of New York, aged twenty years. They have six children: Edith M. (aged fifteen), Ella M. (aged fourteen), Asahel J. (aged eight), Francis B. (aged four), Fannie (aged three), Samuel A. (aged five months). And in the fall of 1877 they buried Ada A. (aged two years).

ROGERS, AMOS—Section 27, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in 1831 in New York, and after finishing his education, at the age of fifteen moved with his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till 1854, when he was married to Catharine Fraser of same county, who is a native of Scotland. With his young wife he moved to where he now

lives and owns one hundred and twenty acres of well-improved land, having a very good orchard on the farm of some three hundred trees; also has a large number of choice hogs on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have two boys and two girls, one of whom is now the wife of James B. McCosh of the same township. Mr. Rogers has had the confidence of his neighbors; since living here has been school director eight years, township trustee ten years and road supervisor six years.

SCOTT, W. Z.—Farmer, section 19, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in New Brunswick, in 1851, his father being a native of Missouri, and his mother a native of Nova Scotia. When three months old young Scott accompanied his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, where he began life as a farmer boy and remained there on a farm till 1869, when he, with parents, moved to Poweshiek county, and settled on three hundred and seventy acres of new land his father then bought, and which is now all improved. The subject of this sketch, in 1878, bought one hundred and sixty acres in Carrol county, Iowa. He was married, in 1873, in Malcom, to Miss Annie Decker of Bear Creek township, and from this union they have four girls: Maud M. (aged six years), Grace W. (aged five years), Effa Blanche (aged three years), Olive B. (aged one year).

SHADBOLT, ELLIOTT—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 15, 1843, in Lapeer county, Michigan, where he attended school till eight years old, then went with his parents to New York State, where he lived three years. In 1854 moved to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he lived on a farm till 1859, when he left home and went to Washington county, Missouri, remaining there a few months, then went to Scott county, Iowa, in 1860, where he attended school and engaged in farming till the spring of 1861, when he went to Wisconsin and enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin infantry, serving in the same three years, being in the battles of Williamsburg, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, where he received a flesh wound in the leg November 7, 1862, from which he was laid up till March, 1863, then joined the regiment and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and many minor engagements. After being discharged he returned to Wisconsin, then to Scott county where he engaged in farming till 1873, then bought and settled where he now lives and owns one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land with good house and barns on the same; also has the place well stocked with good graded stock. He was married, May 14, 1873, in Davenport, to Miss Isabelle M. Brownlie of Scott county, who was born there September 17, 1848. They have one son, Alexander (born May 3, 1875).

SHAVER, P. J.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born January 1, 1839, in Ohio, where he lived the life of a farmer boy till 1850, when with his parents he came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, where he engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade till 1874, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives and owns forty acres of well-improved land, with a beautiful residence site on the same. Mr. Shaver was married in the fall of 1867, in Mahaska county, to Miss Mary Loughridge of same county, and a native of Ohio, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. They have five children: Flora A. (aged twelve years), Estla K. (aged eleven years), Leander A. (aged nine years), Cora A. (aged three years) and Lizzie May (aged five months).

SPAULDIN, LEONARD—Farmer, section 6, P. O. Tama City. Was born in Summerset county, Missouri, in 1830, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1866, when he came to Poweshiek county and bought two hundred and forty acres for \$5.25 per acre, to which he has added two hundred and forty acres, making in all four hundred and eighty acres of as good land as there is in the county, which is all under good cultivation. In 1877 Mr. Spauldin lost his crib and contents by fire. He has the respect and good will of the entire community in which he lives, being a kind and loving husband and father. Has been twice married; in April, 1862, he married, for his first wife, Miss Julia Brown of Piscataquis county, Maine; from this union they had one daughter who died when eleven days old. Mrs. Spauldin died February 8, 1864, in her thirtieth year. May 28, 1865, Mr. Spauldin married, for his second wife Miss Martha Read a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and from this union they have four children, three girls and one boy; all at home.

SPRAGUE, J. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Chelsea, Tama county, Iowa. Was born March 8, 1817, in Providence, Rhode Island, where after quitting school he worked in N. W. Sprague's paint works until 1833, when he moved to Ohio, there engaging as clerk for some months in a grocery store. He learned the printer's trade in Marion, Ohio, and worked at it till 1836, when he moved to Dixon, Illinois, there remaining a short time, then to Ogle county, Illinois, and engaged in farming till 1854, when he came to Iowa and settled in this county, where he now lives and owns 215 acres all in a good state of cultivation except a few acres which are timber land. He has a good house, barn, orchard and many modern improvements on the same. He has been called upon to fill many positions of trust, which he did with credit to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. Mr. Sprague has been twice married; first, in 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Williams county, Ohio. The result of this

union is ten children: William Henry, Albert G. (both died when young), Adaline (now the wife of Henry Frost, of California), William H. (now married), Hannah Jane (now the wife of Alonzo Clark, of Nebraska), Albert G., Eunice D., John W., May and Thomas. Mrs. Sprague died May 12, 1861, leaving a large family and many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Sprague, for his second wife, married in this county, Mrs. Angeline Sawyer, of Lee county, Illinois, on September 12, 1865. From this union they have three children: Charles D. (aged thirteen), Ruby A. (aged ten), Jessie A. (aged seven).

WEBER, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Tama City. Was born in Germany, in 1830, where he resided until 1850, when he came to the United States, and after working in New York, Milwaukee, and Illinois in various occupations, was married in La Porte county, Indiana, in 1857, to Miss Shodel; then removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming for twelve years; then in 1869 bought 160 acres where he now lives; also owns in Poweshiek and Tama counties fine, well-improved farms containing in all 880 acres. Mr. Weber has a large well arranged house, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, surrounded by a good orchard and a large grove of forest trees; he has some five miles of the best hedge fence in the State. Mr. Weber has four daughters and one son. His wife died March 27, 1879, aged forty-two years. Mr. Weber is now worth at least \$45,000, all of which he has accumulated within twenty-two years, in which time he has lost some stock. Was drafted to serve in the United States army which cost him \$700 for a substitute.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BLAKE, L. T.—Farmer, section 6, P. O. Chelsea, Tama county. Was born May 16, 1823, in Washington, Indiana, where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming and the manufacture of wagons until 1843, when he moved to Illinois. There he continued to farm until 1852, when he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives and owns 160 acres of good land, a part of the same being in timber. Mr. Blake has been twice married; first, the fall of 1846, in Mercer county, Illinois, to Miss Matilda A. Batchelder, a resident of Illinois, and a native of Maine. The result of this union is six children: Priscilla (aged 32 years; now married), George B. (aged 30 years; married), Thornton J. (aged 22 years), Thomas J. (aged 18 years), Mary (died in 1869), C. B. (died in 1852). Mrs. M. A. Blake, after a lingering illness, died May 16, 1869, leaving many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Mr. Blake, for his second wife, married Mary

McClelland, a resident of Brooklyn, in 1871; she is a native of Scotland. Three children are the result of this union: Elizabeth (aged 8 years), Andrew C. (aged 5 years) and John (died in 1878, aged 2 years).

BLINKINSOP, EDWARD—Farmer, section 11, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born August 11, 1846, in Ohio. When quite young he went with his parents to Maryland, where he attended school until 1856, came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns 80 acres of well-improved land, also seven acres of timber in Tama county. He has some graded stock on the place. Mr. Blinkinsop was married, December 5, 1868, in this county, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Samuel Winslow, of this township; she was born in 1852.

BOWMAN, T. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, P. O. Victor. Was born April 7, 1841, in Vermillion county, Indiana. After finishing his education he engaged in farming until 1850, when, in company with his parents, moved to Alamakee county, Iowa, where he engaged in tilling the soil until 1861, when he enlisted in the First Iowa cavalry in Clayton, and served four years, participating in nearly all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and after receiving his discharge he returned to Alamakee county where he remained a few months, then located where he now lives and owns 260 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Bowman was married, April 16, 1869, in Alamakee county, to Miss Adeliza Moulthrop, a resident and native of Illinois. They have two children: Ida (aged nine years), Frank (aged five years) and buried a son, Freddie in 1875 (aged five years).

CAHAIL, W. H.—Farmer, section 8, P. O. Chelsea. Was born January 14, 1849, in Henry county, Iowa, where he attended school till nine years old, then accompanied his parents to Washington county, Iowa, where he attended school and worked on his father's farm till January 5, 1864, at which time he enlisted in the Second Iowa infantry, serving until the close of the war. Participated in the battles of Resaca, Georgia, Dallas Woods, Bald Knob, Jonesborough, Atlanta, receiving a slight wound there; then at Ogeechee River, Georgia, Bentonsville and many minor engagements. After receiving his discharge he returned to Washington county, Illinois, and there remained till 1867, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns eighty acres of well-improved land. He also owns ten acres of good timber. Mr. C. was married, September 6, 1868, in this county, to Miss Gayzetta, daughter of James Summer, now of Tama county. She was born in 1851. They have three children: Ora Dell (aged eleven years), Allie Carmen (aged two years) and an infant daughter.

CONE, WILLIAM—Farmer, section 35, P. O. Victor. Was born April

25, 1835, in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont. There he attended school until 1844, when, in company with his parents, he moved to Knox county, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil for some years. Then removed to Henry county, Illinois, where he continued to farm till 1867, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns forty acres of well improved land. Mr. C. was married, August 19, 1857, in Henry county, Illinois, to Miss Eliza M. Cone, a resident of the same county and a native of Vermont, then aged seventeen. They now have five children: Edward T. (aged twenty-two years), Alfred W. (aged sixteen years), Grace (aged fourteen years), May (aged ten years), Ernest (aged five years).

CUNNINGHAM, J. R.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, P. O. Belle Plaine, Benton county. Was born July 25, 1829, in Fayette county, Indiana, and when quite young accompanied his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in various employments till he came to Iowa. In 1861 he located where he now lives and owns 240 acres of well improved and stocked land. Mr. C. was married, September 24, 1856, in Mercer county, Illinois, to Miss R. E. Noble, a resident and native of Mercer county, Illinois, aged twenty-one. They have nine children: Clayton (aged twenty-three years; married and lives in this township), Harry E. (aged twenty years), Freddie O. (aged seventeen years), Joseph E. (aged fifteen years), James W. (aged twelve years), Mary R. (aged ten years), Bertie H. (aged seven years), Inez (aged three years), Frank Marvin (aged one year.)

DIXON, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born October 5, 1819, in Northumberland, England, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in coal mining till 1853, when he came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he mined one year; then mined in Virginia till 1855, when he came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson township, and engaged in farming, and the spring of 1865 he bought and located where he now lives and owns 160 acres of well improved land, with an abundance of fruit on the same. Mr. D. was married, in May, 1842, in England, to Miss Jane Beal, a resident and native of England. They have six children: William (aged thirty-one years; married and lives in this township), Thomas (aged twenty-eight years; married and lives in this township), John (aged twenty-five years), Richard (aged twenty-four years), Robert (aged twenty-one years), Alice (aged eighteen years) and buried one son in England and one in this country.

DUFFIELD, J. R.—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Belle Plaine, Benton

county, Iowa. Was born September 26, 1815, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in teaching school for some fifteen years, and in 1850 moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school a part of the time till 1853, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns 353 acres of good land, a part of the same being covered with timber. Mr. D., since coming to this county, has taught several terms in the district schools, but of late years has devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits. He has been Superintendent of Schools and has held many other positions of trust, giving general satisfaction in all. He was married, in August, 1853, in Iowa county, to Miss Helen L. Ainsworth, a resident of this county and a native of New York, aged nineteen, and from this union there are two daughters: Kate Iris (aged twenty-five years) and Harriet Ella (aged twenty-three; now the wife of Jas. H. Irwin, of Jefferson township). Mrs. Duffield, after a lingering illness, died September 22, 1859, aged twenty-four years.

ELLIOTT, J. A.—Farmer, section 23, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born May 12, 1842, in Delaware county, New York, where after finishing his education he engaged in tilling the soil until 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York infantry, serving in the same eighteen months and participating in the siege of Fort Sumter and many minor encounters, and received his discharge on account of ill health. He returned to New York, where he remained till 1866, when he moved to Wisconsin and there engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives and owns 160 acres of good land, all in a good state of cultivation. Mr. E. is at present justice of the peace, which position, as well as many others, he has filled with satisfaction to his neighbors and credit to himself. He was married, in February, 1868, in Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Carey, a resident and native of Wisconsin, and in her twenty-third year, and from this union they have three daughters: Mary J. (aged eleven years), Nancy (aged six years), Margaret (aged three years).

ENGLAND, T. J.—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in 1818, in Kentucky, where he lived till 1828, when, in company with his parents, he went to Washington county, Indiana. There he engaged in farming until 1854 and during this time he lived one year in Louisiana, then in 1854 came to Iowa and settled in Dallas county, where he tilled the soil till 1857, then moved to Madison county and farmed till the spring of 1858, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives and owns 208 acres, including timber. Mr. E. was married, June 27, 1842, in Indiana, to Miss Rachel Weston, a resident of the same State and a native of Virginia. They have five children living: Jonathan (aged thirty-eight years;

married and lives in this township), James Albert (aged thirty years; married and lives in this township), Lovanza D. (aged twenty-eight years), D. Frank (aged twenty-six years), Martha J. (aged twenty-three years) and buried Joseph in 1844, Francis M. in 1845 and Commodore Perry in 1848.

FISHER, LUTHER—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born November 29, 1857, in Darke county, Ohio, where he lived and attended school till 1854, when, with his parents, he came to Iowa, and settled in Mahaska county. After finishing his education he engaged in farming and stock-raising till 1874, when he came to this county and located where he now lives, and owns a good farm of 320 acres of improved land, well stocked; he also owns seven acres of good timber in Tama county. Mr. Fisher was married, March 31, 1871, in Mahaska county, to Miss Margaret Kelly, a resident and native of same county. They have one son, William (aged two years). They have buried three: John M. (1875, aged three years and three months), Flora (1877, aged two years and eight months) and Margaret Inez (1880, aged three years and eight months).

GRAY, M. F.—Farmer, section 19, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in July, 1842, in New Jersey, where he lived till 1850, when he accompanied his parents to Knox county, Illinois. After finishing his education he engaged in farming till 1862, at which time he enlisted in company K, Eighty-third Illinois infantry, in which he served three years, being engaged in the battle of Ft. Donelson and many minor engagements, then after receiving his discharge in August, 1865, returned to Illinois, where he remained till the fall of 1866, when he came to Iowa, and engaged in farming in this county. In the fall of 1868 he bought eighty acres in Sheridan township which he improved, and in 1875 sold the same and bought where he now lives and owns 179 acres, nearly all in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Gray was married, January 6, 1870, in Washington county, Iowa, to Miss E. F. Leach, of that county and a native of Ohio. They have five children: Merretta and Luetta twins (aged ten years), Ira (aged nine years), Fred (aged five years) and Rufus (aged one year).

HAKEMAN, WILLIAM E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Victor. Was born November 26, 1849, in Cayuga county, New York, and when three years old went with his parents to Ohio, where he lived four years, then came with his parents to Iowa county. After finishing his education he engaged in farming till 1869, when he came to this county and located where he now lives and owns 320 acres of well improved land, having the same well stocked. Mr. Hakeman was married, October 29, 1869, in this county, to Miss Mary Holden, a resident of this

county and a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Oscar (aged seven years), Edgar (aged six years), Eva (aged four years), Netta (aged three years) and Stella (aged one year).

HOWE, FREEMAN—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born November 21, 1833, in Edgar county, Illinois, where he attended school till nine years of age, then in 1842 came with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Cedar county, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming in various places till 1869, when he came to this county, where he owns 160 acres of well improved and stocked land. Mr. Howe was married, February 14, 1854, in Cedar county, Iowa, to Miss Malinda Ridenour, a resident of Cedar county; she was born in 1833, in Ohio, and came with her parents to Iowa in 1833. Nine children are the fruits of this union: Almira (aged twenty-five; now the wife of L. Smith, of this county), James Frank (aged twenty-two), Millard F. (aged nineteen), Elizabeth (aged seventeen), Julia M. (aged fifteen), Luella (aged thirteen), Harry and Henrietta, twins (aged nine), and Wellington (aged four). They have buried two: an infant in 1854 and Legrand B. (1875, aged one year and eleven months).

JONES, GABRIEL—Farmer, section 27, P. O. Victor. Was born in 1824, in Harrison county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil in various places in the State till 1853, when he came to Iowa, and located in Van Buren county. Here he resided two years, then removed to Wapello county, engaging in farming till 1867, when he came to this county and settled south of Brooklyn, remaining until 1871, when he located where he now lives and owns sixty acres of good land. Mr. Jones was married, April 23, 1854, in Van Buren county, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Tull, of that county. The result of this union is six children: Anthony (aged twenty-two; married and lives in Iowa), William H. (aged twenty-one), Maria A. (aged eighteen), Elmer E. (aged sixteen), John (aged fourteen) and James H. (aged nine). They have buried two daughters. Mrs. Jones, after a lingering illness, died of consumption, February 7, 1875, leaving her family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

KIZER, A. S.—Farmer, section 30, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born March 6, 1844, in Cedar county, Iowa, where, after receiving his education, he engaged in farming till 1867, when he came to this county and located where he now lives and owns 160 acres of well improved land with a good residence site on the same. Mr. Kizer was married, August 25, 1870, in Brooklyn, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Joseph McDonald, of Brooklyn. They have three children: William J. (aged nine), Joseph Allen (aged seven) and Nicholas F. (aged four).

KORNS, MOSES—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Victor. Was born September 3, 1835, in Holmes county, Ohio, where, after attending school, he engaged in tilling the soil till 1857, then went to New York, thence by water to California and back by land, passing through Iowa and Illinois, and arriving in Ohio in 1861, where he again engaged in farming till the fall of 1863, when he came to Iowa and began to improve the farm where he now lives and owns four hundred and seventy-six acres with a good house finely located and surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Mr. Korn's has been twice married; first, in December, 1863, to Miss S. Lane, a native of Ohio, aged twenty-two, and in January, 1865, she died after a short illness. Mr. Korn's, for his second wife, in May, 1866, married Mrs. Nancy Jane Shreve of Ohio; they have six children: William Ora (aged fourteen years), Lizzie (aged twelve years), Lena (aged ten years), M. (aged eight years), Elmer (aged six years), Clarence (aged three years).

KUHNS, SAMUEL—Farmer, section 9, P. O. Belle Plains. Was born February 9, 1815, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming, carpenter work and wagon making until 1864, when he came to Iowa and located in this township, engaging in farming till 1869, when he bought eighty acres in section 20, which he farmed till 1874, then sold that and bought where he now lives and owns fifty acres of choice land. Mr. Kuhns was married in 1840, in Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Johns a resident and native of Ohio, aged eighteen, and from this union they have five children: Sarah K. and Samuel twins (aged thirty; both married and living in this county), Henry, Elizabeth and Dora. They have buried three children: James F., Ruth Ann and Daniel N.

LAVENDER, ROBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, August 5, 1820, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in the manufacture of linen until 1848, when he came to the United States and settled in New Hampshire. Here he learned the miller's trade and worked at the same till 1860, when he commenced to work in the woolen mills in Rochester, New Hampshire, and continued in the same until 1863 when he came to Scott county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming the most of the time till 1867; during that time he put in the machinery in Shield's mills, and made the first woolen goods made in Davenport. Then in 1867 he came to this county and located where he now lives and owns eighty-three acres of well-improved land, with abundance of fruit on the same. Mr. Lavender being a thorough business man, an active, conscientious Christian, a kind and lov-

ing husband and father, has won the respect and confidence of all who know him, and has been repeatedly elected to positions of trust; which he has always filled with satisfaction to his neighbors, and credit to himself. He was married, September 1, 1842, in Ireland, to Miss Ann McIlmrath, a resident and native of Ireland, she being of Scotch parentage. From this union there are now living eight children: William John (aged thirty-five; married, and lives in Davenport), Robert F. (aged thirty-four; married, and lives in this county), Elizabeth (aged thirty-two; now the widow of Charles Booth), James F. (aged twenty-nine; married, and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota), Hannah J. (aged twenty-seven; now the wife of Wm. Parker of Jasper county, Iowa), Martha A. (aged twenty-five; now the wife of John Somerwine of this county), Alexander (aged twenty-three), Thomas H. (aged thirteen); have buried three: Mary Ann, Rose Ann and Nathaniel.

LEIMBERER, M.—Farmer, section 13, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in 1850, in Germany, where he lived till 1854, when he came with his parents to the United States, and settled in Muscatine county, Iowa, and farmed till 1856; then in Cedar county where he farmed till 1878, when he settled where he now lives and owns one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land. He was married, March 11, 1872, in this county, to Miss Lavina Smith, a resident and native of Illinois, aged nineteen years. They have one son, aged one year, and they buried: Ella, in 1879 (aged five years) and Gracie A., in 1880 (aged four years).

LEIMBERER, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born December 27, 1820, in Germany, where, after completing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil till he came to America in 1853, stopping in Chicago the following winter. Then in the spring of 1854 he moved with his family to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he engaged as laborer and in farming until 1859, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives and owns two hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land in this and Tama county. Mr. Leimberer was married in 1849, in Germany, to Miss T. Lowell, a native of the same country; aged twenty-four. They have three children living: oldest son M. (aged twenty-nine; married, and lives in Jefferson), Emiline (aged seventeen), Wesley (aged fourteen); have buried four children.

MCARTHUR, JOHN—Farmer, section 24, P. O. Belle Plaine, Benton county. Was born in 1825, in Rensselaer county, New York, where he lived till 1830 when he went to Delaware Co., New York, and, after attending school for some time, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same till 1866. Then he moved to Grant county Wisconsin, and engaged in farming till 1869 when he came to Iowa, and settled on his

present farm of 140 acres of well-improved land with residence surrounded by fruit and evergreen trees. Mr. McArthur has been twice married; first, in February, 1853, in Delaware county, New York, to Miss Jane Sloan, native of the same place. Mr. McArthur buried his young wife, in April, 1854, after a short illness; she was a patient and loving wife, and a kind friend and neighbor, and was mourned by a large circle of friends; she left an infant daughter, Elizabeth Jane (now the wife of Thomas Dixon, of this township). Mr. McArthur, for his second wife, in 1863, married Mrs. Mary B. Barlow, a resident and native of Delaware county, New York, who had a son by former marriage. They buried this son recently.

MALCOLM, D.—Farmer, section 14, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born January 3, 1822, in Scotland, where he lived till 1850 when he came to Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber; then worked in the pineries two years; also on the Mississippi River for two years, and in 1855 engaged in tilling the soil in Wisconsin till 1868 when he bought and located where he now lives and owns 240 acres of well-improved land, also 10 acres of timber land in Benton county. He was married, in December, 1862, in Wisconsin, to Miss Martha J. Burt, a resident of the same State and native of Ohio (aged 29 years). They have two children buried in Wisconsin and two in this county, and have three living: Jane (aged fifteen years), William (aged thirteen years) and Thomas Charles (aged five years).

MILLER, S. S.—Farmer, section 31, P. O. Brooklyn. Was born October 12, 1836, in Rockingham county, Virginia, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1871 when he and his family came to Iowa, and engaged in farming in this county. In 1873 bought and settled where he now lives and owns 160 acres of good, well improved land with good houses, beautifully located. Mr. Miller was married, September 9, 1866, in Virginia, to Miss Kate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Myers, of Virginia, she being in her 26th year. They have six children: John (aged 13 years), Jacob (aged 12 years), Laura (aged 10 years), Dora (aged 6 years), Minnie (aged 4 years) and Annie (aged 2 years.)

NOBLE, EDMOND—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born August 24, 1849, in Mercer county, Illinois, where he attended school winters and worked on a farm summers till 1866 when he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives and owns 75 acres of land, half of the same under good cultivation, the balance in timber; has a good house and orchard. Mr. Noble owns some good horses, including a two years old filly which weighs 1,400 pounds. Mr. Noble was married, September 27,

1871, in this county, to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blake, of this county. They have one son, Omer (born in March, 1874.)

OSTROM, ANDREW—Farmer, section 35, P. O. Victor. Was born March 17, 1840, in Knox county, Illinois, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1863, then he came to this county where he engaged in farming, and in 1865 bought and moved where he now lives; owns 80 acres of good land with modern improvements and good stock. Mr. Ostrom is the township clerk, this being the tenth year he has held that position. Being a kind and loving husband and father, a kind neighbor and honorable citizen, he has the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. He was married, July 4, 1862, in Henry county, Illinois, to Miss Fanny S. Atwood, a resident of Illinois and native of Vermont (aged 18 years). They have two children: Harry E. (aged 17 years) and Nellie (aged 4 years.)

OSTROM, GEO. L.—Farmer, section 34, P. O. Victor, Iowa county. Was born in Schoharie county, New York, April 12, 1833, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1854, when he moved to Knox county, Illinois, continuing in the same business till 1866, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives. He owns 400 acres of well improved land, with a good residence overlooking the surrounding country, and there is an abundance of fruit trees on his farm. Mr. O. was married, March 21, 1857, in Galesburg, Illinois, to Miss M. M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ostrom of that place. They have seven children living: Charlie E. (aged twenty-one), Murray A. (aged nineteen) Grant L. (aged seventeen), Fred G. (aged thirteen), Arthur R. (aged eleven), Mary A. (aged nine) and Jennie (aged five). Lost an infant son, Edward, in March, 1868.

PLUMB, HENRY—Blacksmith and farmer, section 22, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in Canada, July 10, 1822, where he was engaged in farming till 1840, when he moved to Jefferson county, New York, where he continued farming for two years, and then returned to Canada, living there till 1853. In 1849 he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, at which he worked there till 1853, when he moved to La Porte, Indiana, where he lived two years and a half, working at his trade; he then moved to Erie, Illinois, working at his trade till 1867, when he moved to Belle Plaine, this State, running a blacksmith shop till 1874, when he came to this county, locating where he now lives. His farm consists of eighty acres of improved land, with a good house situated on an elevation that commands a view of the surrounding country. Mr. P. was married, March 5, 1847, in Canada, to Miss J. A. Herriman, a native of Canada,

aged nineteen. They have four children: W. T. (aged thirty-two; married and living in Mahaska county), Loie A. (aged thirty), Luther A. (aged twenty-four; married and living in Marshall county) and Norman H. (aged eighteen). Lost two infants: Sidney A., in 1860, and Rufus Melvin, in 1868, aged, respectively, ten months.

ROWLAND, JACOB—Farmer, section 35, P. O. Victor. Was born in Washington county, Maryland, August 18, 1846, where, after completing his education, he engaged in farming till 1865, when he moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he resumed farming until June, 1868, at which time he came to Iowa and located where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of improved land, well stocked with good graded cattle. Mr. B. was married, February 20, 1868, in Ogle county, Illinois, to Miss Christian A. McKee, a resident of the same county, then aged twenty-one years. They have had six children: John V. (aged eleven), Susan A. (aged nine), Verna E. (aged eight), Cloyd C. (aged five), Lucia V. (aged one) and Elizabeth (died in 1869; aged seven months).

SHAVER, WM.—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1821, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1854, when he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine county, where he farmed till 1858, and then came to this county and settled where he now lives and owns 165 acres of well improved land; also, owns eight acres of timber land in Tama county. Mr. S. was married, in December, 1844, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Wertze, a native and resident of the same State. They have had five children: Susan J. (now the wife of M. Haller), Sarah E. (now the wife of Calvin Thompson, of Iowa), Peter W. (married), John T. and Chaney Eldora. Death has taken five from their flock: Mary Ann, Elizabeth, William, James and Catharine A.

SLOAN, ALEX. B.—Farmer, section 13, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1834. He followed farming in his native State until 1852, and then moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, resuming his former occupation, till 1859, when he came to Iowa and located where he now lives and owns 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. S. was married, in 1853, in Grant county, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Ann Sheedy, a resident and native of that State, aged twenty-one. They have four children: William D. (aged ten), Thomas (aged seven), Robert (aged four) and Frank (aged two). Mr. S. enlisted, in 1864, in the Forty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, in which he served till the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged.

SWAFFORD, BENJAMIN P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 13,

P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born in Mercer county, Illinois, March 4, 1842, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in farming till 1861, when he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry, and served in the western army for three years, and participated in thirty-two battles, besides many minor engagements, the principal of which are as follows: Belmont, Missouri; Farmington, Mississippi; Adairsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Iuka; two at Nashville, two at Corinth, Strawberry Plains and Resaca. September 20, 1864, on being discharged, he returned to Mercer county, Illinois, engaging in farming till 1866, when he came to Iowa and located in Iowa county, where he farmed till 1868, and then moved to his present location. He owns eighty acres of well improved land, with a good new house beautifully located. Mr. S., while in the army, was taken prisoner and suffered much in Libby Prison, where he saw many die for want of food. He was married, July 2, 1864, in Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Jane Teman, a resident of Illinois and a native of Germany, aged twenty-one. They have six children: Fred (aged fourteen), Ettie (aged twelve), Omer (aged six), Carrie (aged five), John Y. (aged one) and an infant (aged one month). Lost one in 1877, Eva M. (aged six).

SQUIERS, S. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Chelsea, Tama county. Born June 18, 1812, in Grand Isle county, Vermont, where, after completing his education, he taught school winters, and worked on a farm summers until 1842, when he moved to Aurora, Illinois, where he engaged in tilling the soil until 1856, when he came with his family to Iowa, and located where he now lives and owns 500 acres of well-improved and stocked land, including 100 acres of good timber with a good house, beautifully located on the same. When he came to this county the country was very new and game was more plenty than money; he sold hogs for \$1.87 per hundred in Iowa City, and in the winter of 1857-8 paid \$1.50 per bushel for corn to keep his forty head of cattle from starving, but could not get enough to keep them through the winter, and lost half of the same. Mr. Squiers being a kind and obliging neighbor, a good farmer and thorough business man has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He was married, March 24, 1841, in Swanton Falls, Vermont, to Miss Parizade Payne, a resident and native of same county, aged 20. They have eleven children: Delia L. (aged 38 years; now the widow of Clark L. Bailey, of Carroll City, Iowa), Susan P. (aged 36 years; now the wife of Joseph C. Barrett, of Tama City), Horace L. (aged 34 years; married and lives in Carroll county, Iowa), Agnes (aged 31 years), Franklin B. (aged 29 years; married and lives in Madison township), Cornelia A. (aged 27 years; now the wife of James Manatt, of Warren township), John S. (aged 25 years),

Alfred P. (aged 23 years), Herman H. (aged 22 years), Rosa B. (aged 20 years; now the wife of Orrison Robertson, of Brooklyn) and Jessie E. (aged 18 years; now the wife of C. Cunningham, of this township), and they have two children buried in Illinois. Mrs. Squiers' mother is now eighty-five years of age and lives with them.

WHITE, I. O.—Farmer, section 16, P. O. Belle Plaine. Was born September 6, 1840, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he attended school some two years, then engaged in farming till 1859, when, in company with his parents, he moved to New Concord, where he enlisted, in 1861, in the Fifteenth Ohio infantry, in which he served four years and seven months, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Chickamagua, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, battle of Nashville in 1865 and many minor engagements, and was in Texas; then returned to New Concord, Ohio, where he attended school five months; then the fall of 1866, came to Iowa; then to Illinois, where he taught school five months; then located in Iowa county, where he engaged in farming and teaching, and in 1870 moved to this county; then in 1872 returned to Iowa county, remaining two years, and 1874 located where he now lives, and owns 120 acres of well-improved land. Mr. White was married, February 15, 1870, to Miss L. L. Parks, of this county (aged 19 years). They have one son, C. C. (aged 7 years); lost one daughter Lillie May, (April 10, 1880, aged 2 years).

WILSON, JOHN—Farmer, section 1, P. O. Belle Plaine, Benton county. Was born December 5, 1833, in Canada, where after finishing his education, he engaged in farming until 1854, when he came to Iowa, and engaged in farming till 1860; then bought and settled where he now lives, and owns 160 acres of well improved land, with a good house, beautifully located, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Mr. Wilson was the first Supervisor from this township, and has been repeatedly elected to positions of trust. Being a good neighbor, a kind and loving husband and father, he has the respect of all who know him. He was married in this township, November 9, 1858, to Miss Josephine, daughter of E. M. and Mary Doughty, of this township. Six children have resulted from this union: William (aged 21 years), Mary C. (aged 19 years), Florence (aged 12 years), Alice (aged 7 years), Maud (aged 2 years) and buried Nellie (January 18, 1876, aged 15 months).

WILSON, B. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, P. O. Chelsea, Tama county. Was born June 17, 1827, in Jackson county, Indiana, where, after finishing his education, he engaged in tilling the soil until July, 1846, when he enlisted in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and served in the Mexican War, being in eight general engagements and many skirmishes, and was

twice promoted as a reward for his services. August 22, 1848, he received his discharge and returned to Indiana, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising till 1851, when he came to Iowa and settled in Iowa county, and there farmed till 1852, then moved to Tama county, where he engaged in improving 160 acres of land, given him by the United States government, and in the spring of 1857, he bought and settled where he now lives and owns 125 acres of well-improved land, also owns 27 acres in Tama county. Mr. Wilson was married, September 2, 1851, in Warren county, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Lux a resident of Illinois, and a native of Indiana. From this union they have nine children: L. W. (aged 28 years; married and lives in Montezuma, is the present deputy clerk), Mary A. (aged 26 years; now the wife of James T. Hall, of Tama county), Adin T. (aged 24 years; married and lives in Cedar Rapids), David A. (aged 22 years; lives with his parents), Ella (aged 21 years), A. J. (aged 19 years), Delia L. (aged 13 years), Orange F. (aged 11 years) and Ed. (aged 9 years). Mr. Wilson responded to his country's call in 1862; raised a company of infantry in this and adjoining counties, and was commissioned captain and assigned to the Twenty-eighth Iowa, and was mustered into the army at Iowa City; he participated in sixteen general and many minor engagements. In April 1863 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, and in the Red River campaign, on account of the colonel being wounded, he took the command of the regiment which position he filled very satisfactorily till the close of the war; while in command of his regiment in battle at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864; he was wounded in the thigh disabling him about one month.

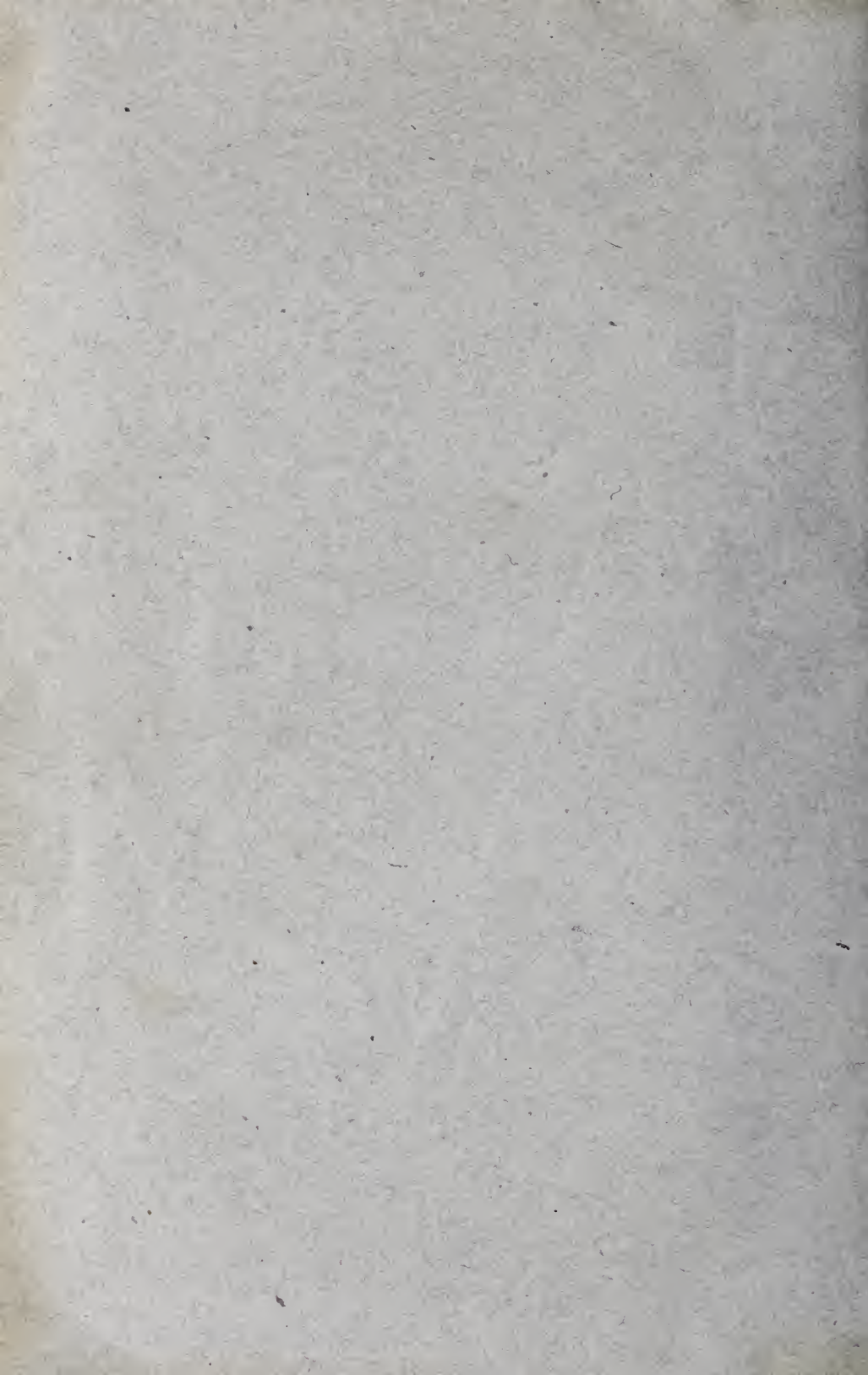
WINSLOW, NOAH S.—Farmer, section 10, P. O. Belle Plaine, Benton county. Was born June 9, 1839, in Washington county, Indiana where he attended school for some time, then worked on a farm till 1854 when he came to Iowa and attended school in this township; then engaged in farming, and enlisted in August, 1862, in Marengo, Iowa county, in company B, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, and served in the same three years, being engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Jackson and many minor engagements; now has very poor health caused by exposure while in the army. Mr. Winslow has been twice married; first, October 26, 1862, in Iowa City, to Miss Mary A., oldest daughter of William Shaver, of this township. The result of this union is three children: Mila M. (aged 12 years), Charles (aged 10 years) and buried Clarence P. (in 1877). Mr. Winslow buried his first wife in July, 1877, she having been a sufferer for three years. Mr. Winslow, for his second wife, married Miss Lizzie Kadell, September 27, 1877, a resident of Tama county, and a native of Illinois. They have one son, Melvin L. (aged six months).

ADDENDUM.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

WELLS, CYRUS—Farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Ewart. Was born in Medina county, New York, September 11, 1822; at the age of ten years came to Peoria, Illinois, with his parents, where he was raised to manhood, educated, and learned the carpenter trade. Came to Iowa in 1860, locating in Jackson township, where he resided four years; came to his present location in 1864. He was married, in 1850, to Miss E. A. Stewart. By this union they have nine children living: Delia N., Judson, Herbert, Marion, William, Dora Emma, Ida and Fred; they lost one, Minnie. Mr. Wells owns 400 acres of choice land; his home is pleasantly located and indicates comfort and prosperity.





BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY



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